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A COLLEGE CAMP ON LAKE GEORGE—DELTA U.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.

Columbia—Ruford Franklin, A. M., LL. B. (C., '88) 19
Adelbert College and the Western Reserve University—Prof. Edwards Park Cleaveland..... 27
Future of American Universities—Prest. Alex. S. Webb, LL. D. (U. S. M. A., '53)..... 28
Lodge and Group of Psi Upsilon at Cornell 30
The Theta Chapter of Psi Upsilon (Illustration)—C. M. Culver, A. M., M. D. (Union, '78)..... 33
Group of Delta Phi at Rutgers (Illustration) 34
Joseph S. Auerbach—Hon. Noah Davis, LL. D.... 44
John E. Parsons, LL. D.—Louis C. Whiton, A. M., LL. B. (N. Y. C., '78)..... 47
Effingham H. Nichols, LL. D.—J. Trowbridge Richards (Princeton, '74)..... 49
University Extension—Prest. Wm. Pepper, M. D., LL. D. (Univ. of Pa., '62)..... 51
Memorial Hall—Hampden-Sidney College (Illustration)..... 55
A Dream—Poem—W. A. Jaycox (Union, '89)..... 55
Admission Examinations—Prof. Wm. Carey Poland, A. M. (Brown, '68)..... 56
Literature and Commerce—George Wm. Curtis, LL. D. (Brown, '54)..... 61
Idea and Scope of a Faculty of Philosophy—Prest. John J. Keane, D. D..... 64
A Narrow Escape, "John N. Ellis"—Victor Mapes (Colby, '90)..... 69
Ernard Memorial Tablet..... 73
His Privilege—Poem—J. K. G. (Cornell, '91)..... 73
Distinguished Alumni of American Colleges—Rutherford—Hobart—Murray—E. S. F., A. M. (Colgate, '[illegible])..... 74
University Club—College Affiliations of Members 77
St. Marks—Poem—Prof. Nathan Tillock, A. M., D. D. (W., '57)..... 83
The Fifth Century of Thirland—George R. Wallace (Princeton, '[illegible])..... 86
Men Phi—Nichols, Griffith Barlow (Wesleyan)... 88
College News..... 89
Periodicals..... 95
Literary Notes and Book Reviews..... 100
Sigma Chi—Stephen T. Mather, B. L. (Cal., '57)... 103
American College Fraternities—Delta Psi—Delta Kappa Delta—Delta Phi—Wm. Redmond Baird, P. S., LL. B. (Stevens, '73)..... 109

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THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

True to its policy of treating the most timely questions of public interest by the men most closely identified with them, **The North American Review** will publish in its January number an article on "The Future of the Indian Question," by General Nelson A. Miles, and an article on the "Irish Question," by Mr. Lecky, the historian.

For nearly a year past Dr. J. S. Billings has been engaged, as special agent of the census in collecting the vital statistics of the Jews in the United States. He summarizes the results of his investigations in an important article, which he has prepared for the January number of **The North American Review.**

While Erastus Wiman considers political union with Canada utterly impossible he is a firm and eloquent advocate of a commercial union. On these lines he has prepared a persuasive paper for the January number of **The North American Review.**

The question "Shall Our Daughters Have Dowries?" which was discussed in the December number of **The North American Review**, is dealt with from the French point of view, by Mme. Adam, in the January number of the same periodical.

The January number of **The North American Review** contains an important article by the historian W. E. H. Lecky, himself a distinguished Irishman, on "Ireland in the Light of History." He severely arraigns both of the factions of Home Rulers into which the Nationalist party is now split, and declares that in the existing conditions it would be absolutely impossible for any Parliament to be established in Ireland. If there were such a Parliament, he says, established, it would neither maintain law, protect property, observe or enforce contracts, or secure the rights and liberties of individuals and minorities. In this connection it may be said that early numbers of **The Review** may contain further contributions on the Irish question by Mr. Justin McCarthy and Mr. Parnell.

Dr. William J. Rolfe appears in the January number of **The North American Review** as "A Witness for William Shakespeare." He is chiefly occupied in refuting the points made by the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly in the article which that gentleman contributed to the December number of **The Review.** "I cannot agree with those who doubt Donnelly's sincerity," he says. "I believe him to be thoroughly honest, though amazingly deluded."

"The Late Financial Crisis," its causes and the effects which may be expected from it, are discussed in an article by Henry Clews, the banker, which he has written for the January number of **The North American Review.**

No subject is of greater importance than "The Restriction of Immigration," which will be treated in the January number of **The North American Review**, by the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge.

Some hints as to the best method of creating a class of American sailors are contributed to the January number of **The North American Review**, by Rear Admiral Luce.

The ever vivacious Max O'Rell contributes to the January number of **The North American Review** "Some Reminiscences of American Hotels." Readers may differ with him, but they cannot fail to be amused.

A good instance of the enterprise of **The North American Review** is that the January number will contain articles on "The Future of the Indian Question," by General Nelson A. Miles; on "Ireland in the Light of History," by W. E. H. Lecky; and on "The Restriction of Immigration," by the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge.

OTHER ARTICLES ANNOUNCED ARE

"Dowries for Women in France," by Mme. Juliette Adam; on "Donnelly's Latest Researches as to the Authorship of Shakespeare's Plays," by Dr. W. J. Rolfe; and on "The Possibilities of a Commercial Union with Canada," by Erastus Wiman. Altogether the number will contain fifteen articles—among those not already mentioned being "How Shall we Man our Ships," by Rear Admiral Luce; "Vital Statistics of the Jews," by Dr. J. S. Billings, special agent of the Census; "The Late Financial Crisis," by Henry Clews; "Reminiscences of American Hotels," by Max O'Rell; and "The Opportunities of the American Negro," by James M. Hubbard.

A writer in this number of **The North American Review** contends that the future human race will be both toothless and hairless.

The Publication office of **The North American Review** *is at 3 East 14th Street, New York, to which address. Subscriptions* ($5.00 *a year*) *may be forwarded.* **The Review** *is on sale every month at all news stands* (50 *cents a copy*). *Subscriptions are taken also by newsdealers and postmasters.*

Register of American Colleges.

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1863—Bates College, Lewiston, Me.
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1863—Grand Traverse College, Benzonia, Mich.
S. B. Harvey, A. B., Pres.

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1866—Tabor College, Tabor, Iowa.
Wm. A. Brooks, A. M., Pres.

1867—Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa.
W. E. Hamilton, A. M., Pres.

1867—Northwestern University, Watertown, Wis.
Rev. Augustus F. Ernst, Pres.

1867—Hiram College, Hiram, O.
Rev. E. V. Zollars, A. M., Pres.

1867—West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.
E. M. Turner, A. M., LL. D., Pres.

1867—Ridgeville College, Ridgeville, Ind.
Rev. E. O. Dickinson, Pres.

1867—Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.
Rev. Erastus M. Cravath, D. D., Pres.

1867—Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.
Rev. Theodore L. Seip, D. D., Pres.

1867—Howard University, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Wm. W. Patton, D D., LL. D., Pres.

1867—Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
Daniel C. Gilman, LL. D., Pres.

1867—Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.
Rev. Horace Bumstead, D. D., Pres.

1868—University of California, Berkeley, Cal.
Horace Davis, LL. D., Pres.

1868—University of Wooster, Wooster, O.
Rev. Sylvester F. Scovel, Pres.

1868—Wells College, Aurora, N. Y.
Rev. Edward S. Frisbee, D. D., Pres.

1868—Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.
Rev. T. H. Lewis, D. D., Pres.

1868—Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.
Horace T. Fuller, Pres.

1869—Boston University, Boston, Mass.
Rev. William F. Warren, S. T. D., LL. D., Pres.

1869—University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
Charles E. Bessey, Ph. D., Acting Chancellor.

1869—West Virginia College, Flemington, W. Va.
Rev. Thomas E. Peden, Pres.

1869—Ursinus College, Collegeville P. O., Montg'y Co., Pa.
Rev. J. I. Good, D. D., Pres.

1870—Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.
Helen A. Shafer, M. A., Pres.

1870—Buchtel College, A kron, O.
Rev. O. Cone, D. D., Pres.

1870—University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, O.
Hon. Jacob D. Cox, LL. D., Pres.

1870—Ohio State University, Columbus, O.
W. H. Scott, LL. D., Pres.

1870—Carthage College, Carthage, Ill.
Rev. Holmes Dysinger, A. M., Pres.

1870—Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.
Rev. Charles N. Sims, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor.

1870—Trinity University, Tehuacana, Tex.
Rev. J. L. Dickens, Ph. D., Pres.

1871—Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
Rev. L. Clark Seelye, D. D., Pres.

1871—Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa.
Rev. H. H. George, D. D., Pres.

1872—Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.
Landon Cabell Garland, A. M., LL. D., Chancellor.

1872—Doane College, Crete, Neb.
Rev. David B. Perry, A. M., Pres.

1872—Arkansas College, Batesville, Ark.
Rev. I. J. Long, D. D., Pres.

1873—Drury College, Springfield, Mo.
Rev. Francis T. Ingalls, D. D., Pres.

1873—Penn College, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
Benjamin Trueblood, M. A., LL. D., Pres.

1873—Central University, Richmond, Ky.
Rev. L. H. Blanton, D. D., Chancellor.

1874—Pierce Christian College, College City, Cal.
James C. Keith, A. B., Pres.

1874—Ewing College, Ill.
Rev. John Washburn, D. D., Pres.

1874—Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Col.
Rev. William F. Slocum, Jr., A. M., Pres.

1874—Battle Creek College, Battle Creek, Mich.
William W. Prescott, A. M., Pres.

1875—Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.
Rev. H. M. Tupper, D. D., Pres.

1875—South Western Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tenn.
Rev. J. N. Waddell, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1875—Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa.
Rev. Ambrose C. Smith, D. D., Pres.

1875—Hedding College, Abingdon, Ill.
Rev. J. R. Jacques, D. D., Ph. D., Pres.

1875—Wilmington College, Wilmington, O.
James B. Unthank, M. Sc., Pres.

1876—Grand River College, Edinburg, Mo.
Rev. J. T. Williams, D. D., Pres.

1877—Adger College, Walhalla, S. C.
De C. Kemper, M. A., Pres.

1877—Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.
Rev. E. O. Thayer, A. M., Pres.

1877—Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C.
Rev. W. F. Johnson, D. D., Pres.

1877—Ogden College, Bowling Green, Ky.
William Obencham, A. M., Pres.

1877—State University of Colorado, Boulder, Col.
Horace M. Hale, A. M., LL. D., Pres.

1878—Ashland University, Ashland, O.
J. M. Tombaugh, A. M., Pres.

1879—Southwest Baptist College, Bolivar, Mo.
Julius M. Leavitt, A. M., Ph. D., Pres.

1880—Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, O.
Cady Staley, Ph. D., LL. D., Pres.

1880—University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal.
Rev. M. M. Bovard, D. D., Pres.

1880—Southern University, New Orleans.
Rev. George W. Bothwell, D. D., Pres.

1881—Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa.
Rev. George T. Carpenter, A. M., Chancellor.

1881—University of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M.
Rev. Horatio O. Ladd, A. M., Pres.

1881—University of Texas, Austin, Tex.
Leslie Waggener, LL. D., Pres.

1882—Roger Williams University, Nashville, Tenn.
Rev. Alfred Owen, D. D., Pres.

1883—San Joaquin Valley College, Woodbridge, Cal.
Darius A. Mobley, D. D., Pres.

1883—University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, Dak.
Homer B. Sprague, Ph. D., Pres.

1883—Little Rock University, Little Rock, Ark.
Rev. Alfred Noon, A. M., Pres.

1883—Pierre University, East Pierre, Dak.
Rev. Wm. M. Blackburn, A. M., D. D., Pres.

1883—Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.
Thomas Mason, A. M., Pres.

1883—Nebraska Wesleyan University, York, Neb.
Rev. C. F. Creighton, D. D., Chancellor.

1883—University of Dakota, Vermillion, Dak.
Rev. Edward Olson, Ph. D., Pres.

1884—Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
James E. Rhoads, LL. D., Pres.

1884—College of Montana, Deer Lodge, Mont.
Rev. J. D. McMillan, D. D., Pres.

1884—Tulane University, New Orleans, La.
William Preston Johnson, LL. D., Pres.

1885—Nebraska Central College, Central City, Neb.
Rev. Horace, A. Crane, A. M., Pres.

1885—Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina, Kan.
Aaron Schuyler, A. M., LL. D., Pres.

1885—Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.
Rev. E. P. Hooker, A. M., D. D., Pres.

1886—Grant Memorial University, Chattanooga, Tenn
Rev. Edward L. Lewis, A. M., D. D., Pres.

1890—The Catholic University of America.
Rt. Rev. John J. Kean, Rector.

1890—Keuka College, Penn Yan, N. Y.
Rev. Geo. H. Ball, Pres.

1890—Chicago Baptist University, Chicago, Ills.
W. R. Harper, Ph. B., Pres.

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Harvard University,

Cambridge, Mass.

The College Conference.

In 1887–88 a series of meetings were begun at Harvard which were described as College Conferences. These were continued in 1889–90 under the direction of a committee of students. They were designed to deal with practical problems of College life, and it is announced that they will be continued from time to time, with the intention of uniting all who care for the higher interests of the University. These meetings during the year 1889–90 were as follows:

October 9, 1889.—Charity Work for College Men. Mr. ROBERT TREAT PAINE, of the Boston Associated Charities, and Mr. CHARLES F. BIRTWELL, of the Boston Children's Aid Society.

November 12.—Reforms in Political Matters. RICHARD HENRY DANA, Esq.

November 19.—The Modern Tendency in Theological Thought. Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, D.D.

December 3.—The Health of Students. HENRY P. WALCOTT, M.D.

December 17.—The Belief in Immortality. Professor C. C. EVERETT.

January 7, 1890.—College Discipline. Professor W. S. CHAPLIN.

January 21.—Problems of Charity in a Large City. Mr. ALFRED T. WHITE, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

February 18.—Medicine as a Profession. Professor C. J. BLAKE, M.D.

February 25.—Law as a Profession. Hon. JEREMIAH SMITH, of Dover, N. H.

March 4.—The Ministry. Rev. BROOKE HERFORD, of Boston.

March 11.—Public Life. Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of New York.

March 18.—Teaching. Mr. EDWIN P. SEAVER, Superintendent of the Boston Public Schools.

March 25.—Business. CHARLES S. SMITH, Esq., President of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

April 30.—The Necessary Elements of the Religious Life. Professor GEORGE H. PALMER.

During the year 1890–91 most of the evenings hitherto occupied by the College Conferences will be given to a series of meetings devoted to "An Introduction to the Study of the Bible." It is not proposed to attempt a complete or systematic course of study, but to approach the subject from many different sides, to contribute to a general appreciation of the Bible in its literary, ethical, and religious aspects, and to encourage and suggest private reading. These meetings will be directed by officers of the University; they will give opportunities for questions and conversions, and they will be open to the members of the University only.

The programme is as follows:

October 14.—FRANCIS G. PEABODY, *Plummer Professor of Christian Morals.* The Purpose, Scope, and Method of the Course.

October 21.—GEORGE L. KITTREDGE, *Instructor in English.* The Literary Aspect of the English Bible.

October 28.—CRAWFORD HOWELL TOY, *Hancock Professor of Hebrew.* The Old Testament in the Light of other Semitic Literature.

November 4.—JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, *Professor of Greek.* The Interest of the New Testament to a Student of Greek.

November 11.—CHARLE CARROLL EVERETT, *Dean of the Divinity Faculty.* The Bible and the Sacred Books of the East.

November 18.—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, *Preacher to the University.* The Bible in its Relation to Modern Problems.

November 25, December 2.—DAVID GORDON LYON. *Hollis Professor of Divinity.* The Old Testament in the Light of Hebrew History.

December 9. 16.—JOSEPH HENRY THAYER. *Bussey Professor of New Testament Criticism.* New Testament Times.

January 6, 13.—Professor TOY. The Development of the Hebrew Region.

January 20.—Rev. HENRY VAN DYKE, *Preacher to the University.* The spirit of the Psalms.

February 17, 24.—Professor LYON. Prophecy and the Prophet Isaiah.

March 3.—ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, *Professor of History.* The Old Testament in the Light of Universal History.

March 10, 17.—Frofessor J. H. THAYER. The Mutual Relations of the Gospels.

March 24, 31.—Professor PEABODY. The Sermon on the Mount.

April 14, 21.—GEORGE HERBERT PALMER, *Alford Professor of Philosophy.* Parabolic Teaching and the Teachings of Christ.

April 28, May 5.—JOHN HENRY WRIGHT, *Professor of Greek.* The Speeches of Paul.

The Harvard University library now contains 376,200 bound volumes, distributed as follows:

Gore Hall	282,000
Lawrence Scientific School	2,700
Bussey Institution (Jamaica Plain)	3,100
Phillips Library (Observatory)	6,800
Botanic Garden(Herbarium Library)	5,500
Law School	25,300
Divinity School	21,600
Medical School (Boston)	2,000
Museum of Comparative Zoölogy	21,300
Peabody Museum	1,100
Six laboratory and eleven class-room libraries	4,800
	376,200

The College Library in Gore Hall is for the use of the whole University. All students who have given bonds may take out books, three volumes at a time, and may keep them one month. Books, reserved at the instance of officers of instruction, as collateral reading for their courses, are shelved in separate alcoves, with tables for consultation, and may be taken out only near the close of library hours, and must be returned upon the re-opening of the Library.

The Collection of pamphlets and maps in the College Library is very large, and is estimated to be equal in number to the collection of bound volumes. The departmental libraries have also considerable numbers of pamphlet monographs on subjects connected with their specialties; and these are not included in the count of volumes. The College Library has also a collection of coins. In the Fine Arts Department (Sever Hall), there is a large collection of photographs, and at certain hours the room is open to the public.

The Catalogue of the Gore Hall Collection, including pamphlets, is on cards, accessible to the public, and consists of two parts, the one arranged by authors, the other by subjects. Printed strips of titles added to all the libraries are issued two or three times a week; and they are posted in Gore Hall and in the departmental libraries. Three or four times during the academic year, they are gathered in the *Bulletin of the University*, and issued with notes on the authorities in different departments of knowledge.

The average number of volumes added to the library in recent years is over 13,000. The number of books used in 1888–89 was 84,191. During the same year the percentage of students in college, who borrowed books from the library, was as follows: 97 per cent. of the Seniors, 99 per cent. of the Juniors, 90 per cent. of the Sophomores, and 69 per cent. of the Freshmen. Fifteen years ago, before the development of the elective system, the average percentage was only 57 among the corresponding classes.

CLEMENT L. SMITH, LL.D., Dean. CHARLES W. ELIOT, LL.D., Pres.

Yale University,

New Haven, Conn.

Requirements for Admission.

ALL Candidates For Admission to the Freshman Class are examined in the following books and subjects; certificates of standing elsewhere are not accepted in place of this examination :—

1. Latin Grammar.
2. Cæsar—Gallic War books i–iv,
3. Cicero—Orations against Catiline and for Archias, and, in addition, either the Marcellus and the 14th Philippic, or the Milo, or the Manilian Law, or the Cato Major.
4. Vergil—Bucolics, and first six books of the Aeneid, including Prosody.
5. Ovid—Metamorphoses, translated at sight.
6. The translation, at sight, into simple and iodiomatic English, of passages from prose Latin.
7. The translation into Latin of connected passages of English prose. [As special importance is given to this part of the examination, it is suggested to teachers that they connect exercises in making Latin, both oral and written, with all the Latin studies of the preparatory course.]
8. Roman History, to the death of Augustus.
9. Greek Grammar.
10. Xenophon—Anabasis, four books.
11. Homer—Iliad, three books, with Prosody.
12. The translation, at sight, into simple and idiomatic English, of a passage from some work of Xenophon.
13. The translation of English into Greek: Jones's Exercises, White's Lessons, and Keep's Lessons are suggested, as indicating the preparation required.
14. Greek History.
15. Higher Arithmetic—including the metric system of weights and measures.
16. Algebra—so much as is included in Loomis's Treatise, up to the chapter on Logarithms.
17. Plane Geometry.
18. French or German—so far as to translate at sight easy prose, the candidate being at liberty to decide for himself in which of the two languages he shall be examined.

Candidates are allowed to divide the examination, with an interval of not less than a year between the two parts. In such cases, they must present themselves at one of the two regular examinations, that is, either in June or September, of the first year; and at this preliminary examination each candidate must submit a definite statement from his principal instructor of the subjects which he is autohrized to offer. No candidate will be allowed to offer French, German, Geometry, the translation at sight of prose Latin, or prose Greek, at a preliminary examination; and at the close of such an examination, no certificate of partial admission will be furnished, unless at least six subjects have been satisfactorily passed.

THE REGULAR EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION to College is held at Alumni Hall, New Haven.

A second examination is held in New Haven at the beginning of the College year, in September.

Persons applying for admission to any of the classes in College during the course of the College year (that is, from September to June) must first obtain from the Faculty permission to be examined, and pay to the Treasurer a fee of ten dollars.

TESTIMONIALS—Satisfactory testimonials of good moral character (preferably from the last principal instructor) are in all cases required, before a certificate of admission in full can be granted. Students from other Colleges must present certificates of dismissal in good standing.

BOND—Every person must give to the Treasurer, on being admitted, a bond, executed by his parent or guardian, for five hundred dollars, as security for the payment of charges arising under the laws of the College. A blank form for this purpose will be furnished at the time of admission.

Persons who have gone through undergraduate courses of study, here or elsewhere, may avail themselves of the facilities of the school for more special professional training in the physical sciences and their applications, gaining in one, two, or three years the degree of BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY, or in two additional years of Engineering study, that of CIVIL ENGINEER or that of DYNAMIC or MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

Or, engaging in studies of a less exclusively technical character, they may become candidates for the degree of DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY. *Sheffield Scientific School,*

TERMS OF ADMISSION—Candidates must be not less than fifteen years of age, and must bring satisfactory testimonials of moral character from their former instructors or other responsible persons.

For admission to the Freshman Class the student must pass a thorough examination in the following subjects:

English—including grammar, spelling, and composition. In grammar, Whitney's Essentials of English Grammar, or an equivalent.

History of the United States.

Geography.

Latin—(1) Simple exercises in translating English into Latin. (Smith's "*Principia Latina*," Part i, is named as indicating the nature and extent of this requirement, and an acquaintance with it will be required, unless a satisfactory substitute is offered.) (2) Cæsar—six books of the Gallic War, or their equivalent. (As advantageous substitutes for the last three books of Cæsar may be suggested three books of Vergil's Aeneid.

Arithmetic—Fundamental Operations, Least Common Multiple, Greatest Common Divisor, Common and Decimal Fractions, Denominate Numbers, including the Metric System of Weights and Measures; Percentages, including Interest, Discount, and Commission; Proportion, Extraction of the Square and Cube Roots.

Algebra—Fundamental Operations, Fractions, Equations of the First Degree, with one or several unknown quantities; Inequalities, Ratio and Proportion, Powers and Roots, including the theory of Exponents, the Binomial Formula for an Entire Exponent, and the transformation and Reduction of Radicals; Equations of the Second Degree, Progressions, Continued Fractions, Permutations and Combinations, the Doctrine of Limits, the Nature of Series, the Method of Indeterminate Coefficients Fundamental Properties of Logarithms, Compound Interest and Annuities.

Geometry—Plane, Solid, and Spherical; including fundamental notions of Symmetry, and examples of Loci and Maxima and Minima of Plane Figures,—so much, for example, as is contained in Newcomb's Geometry, exclusive of the chapters on the Ellipse, Hyperbola, and Parabola.

Trigonometry—including the Analytical Theory of the Trigonometrical Functions, and the usual formulae; the construction and Use of Trigonometrical Tables; and the Solution of Plane Triangles:—so much, for example, as is contained in the first six chapters of Newcomb's larger Trigonometry and in Arts. 75–78 of chapter viii, with the explanation of the first five tables in Newcomb's five-figure Logarithmic and Trigonometric Tables, which are furnished at the examinations in New Haven.

Candidates will be allowed the option of passing on the above-named subjects in two successive years. In such cases they must present themselves for examination at the June examination of the first year in the following subjects or parts of subjects: *History of the United States, Geography, Arithmetic, Plane Geometry, and Algebra to Quadratic Equations.*

In order to have this preliminary examination counted, candidates must pass satisfactorily on four subjects; and notice of the intention to divide the examination must be given to Professor George J. Brush, Director of the School.

F. B. DEXTER, A.M., Sec. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, D.D., LL.D., Pres.

Princeton University,

Princeton, New Jersey.

Requirements for Admission.—Academic Department.

ALL entering students on their arrival must report at the President's house and register. Examinations for admission will be written, with supplementary oral examinations, if needed. The first examination will commence in Princeton, on Thursday, June 12th, at 11 A. M., and continue through the afternoon of Friday. The second will commence on Tuesday, September 16th, at 11 A. M., and continue through the afternoon of Wednesday. Applicants who have any conditions or other deficiencies from the June examination are required to remove them at this time. *Attendance is required at the beginning of the examinations.*

Simultaneously with the June entrance examinations in Princeton, examinations will also be held in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, and at preparatory schools and other cities when necessary. The precise places in which the examinations are to be held can be learned by application to the President. Due notice of these examinations will also be published in leading local newspapers for several weeks in advance.

Examinations at other times and places than those specified are inconvenient and often impracticable, and applicants for examination at other than the regular days are required to pay $10 into the treasury.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman class are examined in the following books and subjects. It is recommended that the candidates be prepared for examination on the requirements as specified; but equivalents will be accepted.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—Whitney, or equivalent; Modern English History (1558–1880)—Gardiner, Anderson, or equivalent; U. S. History—Johnston, Scott, or equivalent.

The writing of a short essay may be required as a part of the examination; the theme for the essay of 1890 will be based on the life and writings of Prescott or of Bayard Taylor.

The attention of preparatory schools is called to the need of a more thorough study of elementary English; also, to the addition of Modern English History to the English entrance requirements.

Candidates for admission to the next Freshman Class, Academic or Scientific, in 1890, will not be required to pass examination in Modern English History; and those applying for the same class, Academic Department, will not have to be prepared on the whole of Plane Geometry, but only on two books of Euclid, or an equivalent.

LATIN GRAMMAR; especially the inflections; the simpler rules for composition and derivation of words; syntax of cases and verbs, and structure of the sentence in general, with particular regard to relative and conditional sentences, indirect discourse and the subjunctive; so much prosody as relates to accent, quantity, versification in general, and dactylic hexameter. Cæsar (five books of the Commentaries); Sallust (Catiline or Jugurtha); Virgil (six books of the Æneid); Cicero's Select Orations (six); Arnold's Latin Prose Composition (twelve chapters), or Jones' Exercises in Latin Prose; Geography of Ancient Italy.

GREEK GRAMMAR, including prosody; Xenophon (four books of the Anabasis), or Greek Reader (Goodwin's), 111 pages; Homer (the first two books of the Iliad, except the Catalogue of Ships); Greek Composition (Jones' Exercises in Greek Prose, or an equivalent —writing with the accents required); Geography of Ancient Greece and Asia Minor. Goodwin's Grammar is preferred. Special stress is laid upon a thorough knowledge of the noun and verb inflections. Candidates will do well to read an additional book of the Iliad, where

this can be done without sacrifice of thoroughness in the formal requisitions. Some experience in giving written answers to set questions is advantageous.

The Continental pronunciation of the vowels and diphthongs is preferred in both Latin and Greek.

ARITHMETIC, including the Metric system; Algebra, through quadratic equations involving two unknown quantities—including radicals, and fractional and negative exponents; Plane Geometry.

At the examinations in June and September, candidates intending to enter the Freshman class one year later are admitted, on request, to examination on a portion of the subjects required for entrance. Unless in exceptional cases, either two of the four general subjects, English, Mathematics, Latin, Greek, must be offered entire; or such parts of at least three subjects as are here prescribed, viz.: in *English*, Grammar and either U. S. History or Modern English History; in *Mathematics*, Arithmetic, with the Metric system, and either Algebra or Plane Geometry; in *Latin*, the full amount in Cæsar and one other author, with Grammar; in *Greek*, three books of the Anabasis, with Grammar.

Immediately after the opening of the College the entering students meet, according to announcement, for the registration of their names and subscription to the following pledge, required by the Board of Trustees:

We, the undersigned, do individually for ourselves promise, without any mental reservation, that we will have no connection whatever with any secret society, nor be present at the meetings of any secret society in this or any other college so long as we are members of the College of New Jersey; it being understood that this promise has no reference to the American Whig and Cliosophic Societies. We also declare that we regard ourselves bound to keep this promise and on no account whatever to violate it.

SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.—This institution is a department of the College of New Jersey, founded in 1873 upon an endowment by Mr. John C. Green.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman class must be at least sixteen years of age. They will be examined in the following books and subjects:

ENGLISH: Grammar—Whitney, or equivalent; U. S. History—Johnston, or equivalent; Modern English History—Gardiner, or equivalent; Essay—the theme for 1890 will be based on the life of Prescott or of Sir Isaac Newton. The attention of preparatory schools is called to the need of a more thorough study of elementary English; also, to the addition of Modern English History to the English entrance requirements. MATHEMATICS: Arithmetic entire, including the Metric system, a practical knowledge of which is indispensable; Algebra, through quadratic equations including two unknown quantities, including evolution, radicals, theory of exponents; Geometry—Plane Geometry entire (five books of Wentworth's or Chauvenet's Geometry, or their equivalent). PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY: The elements, as contained in Guyot's Grammar-School Geography.

MODERN LANGUAGES: Either FRENCH or GERMAN at the option of the candidate. In either language the examination will be upon the general principles of Grammar [French, Otto, pp. 28–201, or Whitney, pp. 27–202; German, Whitney, pp. 23–153 and 278–284; or Brandt, pp. 6–154; or Otto, Part I.; or Joynes-Meissner, pp. 19–177; or Huss, pp. 9–101 of the Theoretical Part,] and the ability to translate easy prose, such as, in French, the first fifty pages of *Lamartine's* Graziella, or of *G. Sand's* La Mare au Diable, or *Erckmann-Chatrian's* Le Conscrit, or *Lacombe's* Petite Histoire du Peuple Francais; or in German, either *Storm's* Immensee, or *Grimm's* Màrchen (Otis' edition, pp. 61–109), or *Boisen's* German Prose (pp. 3–51).

It is recommended that all candidates should receive instruction in free-hand drawing before their entrance.

President, FRANCIS LANDEY PATTON, D.D., LL.D.

Registrar, HENRY N. VAN DYKE, Princeton, N. J.

University of Pennsylvania,

Philadelphia, Pa.

The University of Pennsylvania is the outgrowth of a movement made by Benjamin Franklin in 1749, to establish an Academy in Philadelphia. A body of Trustees was formed and some $40,000 subscribed and the Academy opened in 1751 with its English, Latin and Mathematical Schools, each under a Master with a staff of tutors and ushers. It is of interest to note that the afterwards well known Lindley Murray was one of the pupils of this Academy. In 1755, the School was raised to the dignity of a college by virtue of a charter granted by the proprietaries of the Province, Thomas and Richard Penn, who were also its generous benefactors, The first Provost of the College of Philadelphia was the Rev. William Smith, D.D., one of the most active and influential men of his time both in Church and State, his activity in the latter sphere leading to his imprisonment for some time, during which he was obliged to receive his classes in the jail. Released on an appeal to the Crown he proceeded to England, receiving not only ample vindication, and his doctorate in Divinity from Oxford, but also utilizing his time in connection with a commissioner from Kings, (now Columbia) College to secure very large contributions for the two institutions. In 1779, the rights and properties of the College were confiscated by the Legislature on the most flimsy pretext, and conferred on a new organization entitled: "University of the State of Pennsylvania." For a while the two rival institutions struggled for existence, but in 1791 they were united by a new act of the Legislature, and the University of Pennsylvania constituted upon its present foundation.

The government of the institution is in the hands of twenty-four trustees, the Governor of the Commonwealth being *ex officio* President, and vacancies are filled by the surviving Trustees. They have the sole power of electing professors and instructors, of management of funds, and deciding upon questions of policy.

They delegate certain powers to subordinate bodies. The first of these are the Faculties, to which are committed the regulation of the instructive discipline, and working system of the several schools. Next are the two Hospitals, which have their own Boards of Management, elected annually upon the nomination of contributors and other authorized persons. Next the Museum, the Lecture Association, and some others, the work of which requires the co-operation of many liberal citizens, which are under Bonds authorized by the Trustees and on which they are fully represented. The seat of government being at a distance from Philadelphia, the Governor's position is an honorary one. The active presidency of the Board is therefore committed to the chief executive office, the Provost, who is *ex officio* the head of every Faculty, and a member of every Board or Committee deriving its authority from the Trustees. He is, therefore, not only the official organ of communication between the Trustees and all the subordinate organizations, bnt personally informed as to all the work of the University and an active participant in all deliberations whether of committees, of associations, of Managers or of the Trustees. Each Faculty has also its Dean, as the executive officer, holds its own meetings, recommends appointments, degrees, and expenditure of funds, and final action is taken by the Trustees, who alone form a corporate body.

Until 1765, the University had but one Faculty; that of ARTS. This maintained a respectable, though not a commanding, position for a long period of years, numbering among its graduates many of the most prominent citizens of Philadelphia, but including very few from beyond its borders. The general awakening to the demands for scientific culture led to the esablishment of the School of SCIENCE, endowed in 1872, by the late John Henry Towne, and thenceforward styled the TOWNE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL. A school of MUSIC was established in 1877. In 1881, through the generosity of Mr. Joseph Wharton, the WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY was erected and endowed;—and in 1884, the SCHOOL OF BIOLOGY was established and fully equipped. Finally, in 1890, the School of ARCHITECTURE was constituted. For some years these separate schools,—all of them the outgrowth of the old College course, pursued their way independently, each with its own faculty, although there was necessarily a considerable overlapping of courses and professors. It was therefore found de-

sirable to unite again them into one, the COLLEGE FACULTY, embracing these six courses: *Arts, Science, Finance and Economy, Natural History, Music, Architecture*, and having its standing Committees, composed of professors chiefly interested, on the several courses. By this fusion into one Faculty a very large facility was afforded, not only for a wide elective system, but for the utilization of the teaching force to the greatest extent possible. The individuality of the several schools is sufficiently maintained, and the advantages of unity in College life, instruction and discipline are perfectly secured. College Hall and Biological Hall are the buildings used for the College Department. They are of ample size and thoroughly equipped for literary and scientific instruction. There is probably no institution in America in which so much space and apparatus is devoted to undergraduate instruction,

The Philosophical Faculty was instituted in 1882. By a recent enactment of the Trustees any Professors may, under certain conditions, be called upon to give first graduate instruction, the importance of which, as pre-eminently University work, has come to be distinctly recognized. Numerous courses are offered, leading to the degree Ph. D.; and there will be opened this winter, through the liberality of Mr. Joseph Bennett, a Hall for Post-graduate Women students, who will share in all the facilities of the Department, and be fully eligible to the degree.

The MEDICAL DEPARTMENT has long been the glory of the University, and more than all others made it known throughout the world. Established in 1765, by Dr. John Morgan, the first Medical School on this continent, it has steadily maintained priority in every advance of medical science. One large hall and part of another are devoted to its use, and the University and Philadelphia Hospitals, closely adjacent, give still further scope for the graded and minutely personal instruction of its three years' course,—soon to be extended to four years, and soon to be enlarged by the addition of a complete School of Hygiene, with its elaborate building. A maternity hospital, a nurse's school, and a large dispensary service are appendages of the hospital, which directly co-operate with the work of the Medical Department.

The DENTAL DEPARTMENT was organized in 1878, with a two-years' course, which, after this year will be extended to three years. It occupies jointly with the Medical Department the two halls above referred to, and the students share with the Medical classes in those parts of the instructions which are not strictly Dental. A large and handsome apartment is devoted to the Dental clinic, and the same system of personal supervision and instruction prevails as in the Medical School.

The Auxiliary Department of Medicine, founded in 1865, by Dr. George B. Wood, is a post-graduate Medical course, including subjects which do not enter into the regular Medical curriculum, but which are deemed of great importance to supplement a Medical education. Its work is distributed in the departments nearest cognate to the special branches, and thus facilities are obtained which could not be afforded by the Department on its own foundation. It recommends for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, auxiliary to medicine, after a two years' course.

The DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY MEDICINE was founded in 1883, through the liberality of the late J. B. Lippincott, and immediately thereafter the Veterinary Hospital was established. A large space of ground is devoted to the lecture rooms, dissecting rooms, laboratories, farriery, offices and hospital stalls; these are of the most improved construction and drainage, and the internal organization of both school and hospital is most effective for their purposes. The course in Veterinary Medicine takes three years, and is as exacting and thorough as that of the Medical Department. The hospital furnishes ample clinical service, and the student has large opportunity for experience in all that pertains to Veterinary Science.

The DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION was erected in 1883, connecting with the Athletic Association of Alumni and undergraduates, and at once an apartment in College Hall was assigned to it, and fitted up with Sargent apparatus for a gymnasium, and an entire city block of the University ground ceded for Athletics. On this ground a cinder track of one-fourth mile in length was laid out, a ball field graded and grassed, and a grand stand erected. At the same time a Director of Physical Education was appointed who gives stated instruction and physical examination to the undergraduates, and supervises the choice of athletic exercises and contests. Suitable facilities are provided for rowing, both on the machine and on the river in season, and trainers of established reputation are secured. The benefits of the system have been immediate and apparent. The fullest scope has been given to the desire for College athletics, and yet these have been so controlled as not to interfere with the more direct purposes of a college co-career.

HORACE JAYNE, M. D., Dean. WM. PEPPER, M. D., LL.D., Provost.

Brown University,

Providence, R. I.

Founded in 1764; 34 Instructors, 352 Students, 70,000 volumes in Library.

Requirements for Admission.

I. UNDERGRADUATE STUDY LEADING TO DEGREES:

This is arranged with a view to the attainment by each student of one of the three degrees: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Philosophy. Nearly all the first year's work is prescribed, most of the rest elective, the latter, however, so grouped as to promote unity and order in the subjects pursued by each pupil. The paths to each degrees are very various. Accuracy, independent thought and wide research are encouraged to the utmost, and laboratory and seminary methods applied wherever possible.

II. GRADUATE STUDY LEADING TO DEGREES:

Two graduate degrees are conferred, viz: Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. To secure the former, the candidate, already a Bachelor, must have completed a thorough course of liberal graduate study, sufficient in amount to constitute a fifth year of college work, and passed satisfactory examinations thereupon. Candidates are urged, though not required, to perform this study in residence. By so doing it is possible to obtain the degree in one year from graduation, while in cases of partial or entire non-residence at least two years from graduation are required. The Doctor's degree is conferred only after at least two years of thorough study in residence.

III. SPECIAL COURSES OF STUDY:

Persons not candidates for a degree are encouraged in every way to pursue college work. All the facilities of the University in every department are at their disposal so far as they are able to profit by them.

J. C. STOCKBRIDGE, D.D., Register.

E. BENJ. ANDREWS, D.D., LL. D., President.

Columbia College in the City of New York.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE in the City of New York at the present time consists of the School of Arts, the original college, founded in 1754; of sundry professional schools, to wit: the School of Law, the School of Mines, and its Medical Department, by joint resolution, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, admission to all of which, as candidates for professional degrees, is open to all students whether or not they are college bred men; and of the University Faculties of Law, Mines (Mathematics and Pure and Applied Science), Political Science and Philosophy, which conduct all courses leading to the university degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.

The point of contact between the college and the university is the senior year in the School of Arts, during which year the students in the School of Arts pursue their studies with the consent of the Faculty of Arts, under one or more of the University Faculties.

The School of Arts.

The School of Arts, or the college proper, has a curriculum of four years' duration leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Candidates for admission to the School of Arts must be at least fifteen years of age and pass an examination on prescribed subjects, the particulars concerning which may be found in the annual Circular of Information.

For information concerning the School of Arts, address the Registrar of the School of Arts, Columbia College, New York.

The University Faculties.

The University Faculties of Law, Mines (Mathematics and Pure and Applied Science), Political Science, and Philosophy, taken together, constitute the University. These university faculties offer advanced courses of study and investigation, respectively, in (a) Private or Municipal Law, (b) Mathematics and Pure and Applied Science, (c) History, Economics and Public Law, and (d) Philosophy, Philology and Letters. Courses of study under one or more of these university faculties are open to members of the senior class in the School of Arts, and to all students who have successfully pursued an equivalent course of undergraduate study to the close of the junior year. These lead through the Bachelor's degree to the university degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.

For information concerning the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, address the Secretary of the President, Columbia College, New York.

The Professional Schools.

The professional schools of Law, Mines, and Medicine, receive, on terms prescribed by the faculty of each school, all students, as well those not having pursued a course of undergraduate study as those who have, as candidates for professional degrees.

1. The School of Law, established in 1858, offers a three years' course of study in common and equity jurisprudence, medical jurisprudence, criminal and constitutional law, international law public and private, and comparative jurisprudence. The degree of Bachelor of Laws is conferred on the satisfactory completion of the course. The courses in constitutional and international law and comparative jurisprudence are conducted by the Faculty of Political Science.

For information concerning the School of Law, address the Secretary of the School of Law, Columbia College, New York.

2. The School of Mines, established in 1864, offers the following courses of study, each of four years' duration, and each leading to an appropriate professional degree; namely, mining engineering, civil engineering, metallurgy, geology and palæontology, analytical and

applied chemistry, architecture; and as graduate courses, of two years' each, sanitary engineering, and electrical engineering.

For information concerning the School of Mines, address the Registrar of the School of Mines, Columbia College, New York.

3. The College of Physicians and Surgeons, by joint resolution of June 18, 1860, the Medical Department of Columbia College, offers a three years' course of study in the principles and practice of medicine and surgery, leading to the degree of Doctor of Medicine (M. D.)

For information concerning the Medical Department, address the Secretary of the College of Physician and Surgeons, 437 West 59th St., New York.

The Non-Professional Schools.

The University Faculties of Political Science and Philosophy conduct respectively the Schools of Political Science and Philosophy, entrance to which is open only to students who have completed their junior year in the School of Arts, or in some other college maintaining an equivalent curriculum.

1. The School of Political Science, established in 1880, embraces courses in constitutional history and law, history of political theories, political economy and social science, Roman law and comparative jurisprudence, administrative law, international law, and history.

2. The School of Philosophy, established in 1890, embraces courses in philosophy, philology, and letters.

For information concerning the Schools of Political Science, and Philosophy, address the Secretary of the President, Columbia College, New York.

SETH LOW, LL.D., President.

JAN 12 1891

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Contributions, suitable for the columns of THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE, will always receive careful attention. Manuscripts, when not accepted, will be returned.

JAMES WILTON BROOKS, LL. D. WALTER GRAEME ELIOT, Ph. D.,
REPRESENTING THE PROPRIETARY INTERESTS, EDITOR.
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NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1891.

COLUMBIA.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW YORK CITY.*

Columbia was born in ante-Revolutionary times as *King's College.* But when the eagle of freedom, awakened by the rattle of musketry at Concord Bridge, stretched his wings and soaring aloft screamed a note that thrilled the soul of all the land and American independence was proclaimed, the patriotic mob tore down the iron crown from the cupola of the college-hall and the institution was born again as COLUMBIA.

There survive at the present time in the United States six institutions of learning of earlier origin than Columbia. Harvard, the oldest of all, dates its existence from 1650, the result of a movement begun fourteen years before. In 1693, the College of William and Mary,—(which has adhered to its monarchic name),—was founded. This was followed by the establishment, in 1696, of "King William's School," which became, in 1784, St. John's College. In 1701, Yale unfurled her blue banner, followed by the establishment of Princeton, (properly designated the "College of New Jersey"), in 1746, and the University of Pennsylvania in 1753; and in 1754, after more than half a century of varying effort, a college was founded at New York City and received its charter as "Kings."

The records of the Trinity Church corporation contain early men-

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tion of an effort made towards the foundation of a college in the colony of New York. A part of what was known as "the King's Farme" had been vested in Trinity Church for the purpose of supplying a site for the proposed college which it was the royal design to build; and the records contain mention in the year 1703 of a direction to the rector and wardens to wait upon the Governor of the Colony, Lord Cornbury, to ascertain from him what was the further pleasure of the King in regard to the matter. There is no record of the outcome of this and the project was apparently abandoned for some time; though it seems that Berkeley, about the year 1729, contemplated placing in New York the institution originally intended to have been established in Bermuda. New life, however, was injected into the scheme in 1746, in which year was taken the first practical step towards the actual endowment of the college. During that year the Assembly passed an act "for raising the sum of £2250 by a public lottery for this colony, for the encouragement of learning and toward the foundation of a college within the same." With this munificent amount, then, as a nucleus, the fund increased from various sources until, in 1751, it amounted to £3443 18s. or about $16,725 of present money. The Assembly then passed an act to appoint ten trustees to take charge of the fund, these trustees to be the "elder counselor, speaker of the House, Judges of the Supreme Court, mayor of the City, treasurer of the province and James Livingston, Benjamin Nicoll and William Livingston."

It will be interesting before proceeding further to gain a slight idea of what the City of New York was at this time, about 1750, and during the preceding fifty years in which the project for the college was ripening.

A survey by one Lyne—(appropriate name!),—made in the year 1728, shows that "the King's Farme" began, west of Broadway, at about where busy Cortlandt Street now is. East of Broadway was Maiden Lane. Broadway extended northwardly to about where Ann street now meets it, thence turned towards the north-east, past a "Common," windmills, ponds and swamps where now the massive Post-Office is and the towering homes of the great Metropolitan newspapers, and became a country-road, the King's highway to Boston-town. To the east of Broadway and south-east of the Boston road, north of Maiden Lane, streets had been laid out to the East River as far north as present Frankfort street (then Frankford). South of Maiden Lane, the next street was called Crown street, now with emphatic antithesis named Liberty; then came Queen, (Cedar), King, (Pine), and Wall Street. On Wall, facing Broad Street, stood the City Hall on the site now occupied by the United States Sub-Treasury Building.

An interesting extract from a letter of Professor Kalm, a Swedish traveller of the period, telling of the budding Metropolis in the year 1751, is given in Mrs. Martha J. Lamb's "History of the City of New York." "In size New York comes nearest to Boston and Philadelphia, but, with regard to its fine buildings, opulence and extensive commerce,

it disputes the preference with them. The streets do not run so straight as those of Philadelphia and have sometimes considerable bendings; however, they are very spacious and well built and most of them are paved, excepting in high places, where it has been found useless. In the chief streets there are trees planted, which in summer give them a fine appearance and during excessive heat afford a cooling shade. I found it extremely pleasant to walk in the town for it seemed like a garden. Most of the houses are built of bricks and are generally strong and neat and several stories high; and some have, according to the old architecture, turned the gable end toward the street, but the new houses are altered in this respect. Many of the houses have a balcony on the roof, upon which the people sit at evening in the summer time; and from thence they have a pleasant view of a great part of the town and likewise of part of the adjacent water and the opposite shore. There is no good water to be met with in the town itself; but at a little distance there is a large spring of good water which the inhabitants take for their tea and for the uses of the kitchen. Those, however, who are less delicate on this point make use of the water from the wells in town though it is very bad. This want of good water lies heavy upon the horses of the strangers that come to this place for they do not like to drink the brackish water from the wells.

New York probably carries on a more extensive commerce than any town in the English North American provinces. Boston and Philadelphia, however, come very nearly up to it. The trade of New York extends to many places. They export to London all the various sorts of skins which they buy of the Indians, sugar, logwood and other dyeing woods; rum, mahogany and many other goods which are the produce of the West Indies. Every year they build several ships here which are sent to London and there sold, and of late years they have shipped a great quantity of iron to England. In return for these they import from London stuffs and every other article of English growth and manufacture, together with all sorts of foreign goods. England, and especially London, profits immensely by the trade. There are two printers in the town, and every week some gazettes, in English, are published, which contain news from all parts of the world." *

The Rev. Dr. Burnaby, writing at about the same time, says: "The inhabitants of New York in their character very much resemble the Pennsylvanians. Being, however, of different nations, different languages and different religions, it is almost impossible to give them any precise or determinate character. The women are handsome and agreeable, though rather more reserved than the Philadelphia ladies. The amusements are balls and sleighing expeditions in the winter, and in the summer, going in parties upon the water, and fishing, or making excursions into the country. There are several houses pleasantly

* There were two newspapers at this time; "The Weekly Post Boy" and the "Weekly Gazette and Mercury."

situated up the East River, near New York, where it is common to have turtle feasts. These happen once or twice a week. Thirty or forty gentlemen and ladies meet and dine together, drink tea in the afternoon, fish and amuse themselves till evening, and then return home in Italian chaises, a gentleman and lady in each chaise."

Such was the city that yearned for higher culture and was imbued with a desire for pleasures less fleeting than turtle feasts and delights less transient than tête-à-têtes in Italian chaises. (As to the latter it must be borne in mind that the dames and damsels of Gotham were—then—"rather more reserved than the Philadelphia ladies"!).

Of the ten trustees appointed under and in accordance with the act of 1751, seven were in communion with the Church of England, (and some of these seven held office as vestrymen of Trinity Church); of the three remaining, two were of the Dutch Reformed faith and the tenth, William Livingston, was a Presbyterian. The large preponderance of Episcopalians among the trustees caused the churches of the other denominations in the colony to take alarm, suspecting a design on the part of the Episcopal Church to engross the entire government of the college and thus make it a sectarian institution. Immediate the cry was raised that a church-establishment was to be introduced into the colony, probably for the undue support of royal prerogatives. Opposition arose to the plan of applying for a royal charter, and William Livingston became the leader of the anti-sectarian party. Livingston was a man of indomitable energy, witty and satirical, and a lawyer of marked ability. He fought the church party resolutely, backed by many, and if the scheme was such as was suspected, he and his followers succeeded in making it practically harmless; though he was never reconciled to the result. In 1752 the vestry of Trinity offered to donate a plot of ground as a site for the college building, together with the necessary grounds to surround it. Livingston and his friends held that their suspicions were confirmed when a draft of a plan looking towards the procurement of a royal charter was laid before the trustees and it was found that the design was to exclude from the President's chair any one not in communion with the Church of England, and to require the Book of Common Prayer of the Episcopal Church to be used in all religious exercises. The story is told of Livingston, that one day meeting in the street Lieutenant-Governor De Lancey, (who favored the charter and who was to sign it), the latter said to him; "Will, you would be the cleverest fellow in the world if you were only one of us." "I will try to be a clever fellow and not be one of you," was the laconic reply as he passed on.

The struggle had an ill effect upon the prosperity of the college, and Livingston was charged with the intention of breaking up the project altogether. Action being delayed, it is said that half the accumulated fund was forfeited to the City Corporation with which to build a jail and a pest-house.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE IN 1874. Observatory.

Finally, however, in spite of all opposition, the charter, as projected, passed the seals, and was signed by De Lancey on the 31st day of October, 1754; and it is from this date that the formal existence of the college is to be reckoned. The Governors of the college, as named in the charter, were to be the Archbishop of Canterbury and the first Lord Commissioner for Trade and Plantations, each of whom was empowered to act by proxy; the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province and several other public officers; the rector of Trinity Church, the senior minister of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, the ministers of the German Lutheran Church, the French Church and the Presbyterian Congregation; and the President of the college, all *ex-officio;* and twenty-four of the principal gentlemen of the city. The following were appointed to constitute the last-named class: Joseph Murray, Henry Beekman, John Watts, James De Lancey, Oliver De Lancey, David Clarkson, Joseph Robinson, Joseph Reade, Leonard Lispenard, Benjamin Nicoll, Archibald Kennedy, Josiah Martin, Paul Richard, John Cruger, Henry Cruger, William Walton, Philip Verplanck, Frederic Philipse, James Livingston, William Livingston, John Livingston, Nathaniel Marston, Joseph Haynes and Abraham Lodge.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE IN 1874.
FROM 50TH STREET, CORNER 4TH AVENUE.

Lecture Rooms.

The Museums and Cabinets. The Laboratories. The Chapel.

The Lieutenant-Governor did not deem it wise, in face of the hostile feelings that had arisen, to deliver the charter as soon as signed; and it was not received by the Governors until the May following, at which time they were sworn in by Mr. Daniel Horsmanden, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the Colony. On the 17th day of that month, in the year 1755, they held their first meeting; and on June 3rd following, the seal of the college was adopted.

Some of the gentlemen named as Governors, among them of course William Livingston, refused to qualify or to serve, and obloquy continued to be heaped upon the young institution that was finding it so hard to draw its infant breath in the heated atmosphere of religious and political controversy. The charter,—although it retained the disliked provisions that the President must be in communion with the Church of England and that the "Book of Common Prayer" should be used in the devotional exercises of the college,—was liberal in other respects. The ministers of the different denominations of the colony were placed among the original Governors and the charter further provided that no laws should be made "to exclude any Person of any religious Denomination whatever from equal Liberty and Advantages, or from any of the Degrees, Liberties, Privileges, Benefits, or Immunities of the said college, on account of his particular Tenets in Matters of Religion." Moreover, one of the first acts of the Governors after qualifying in May, 1755, was to ask, at the suggestion of the Rev. Mr. Ritzema,

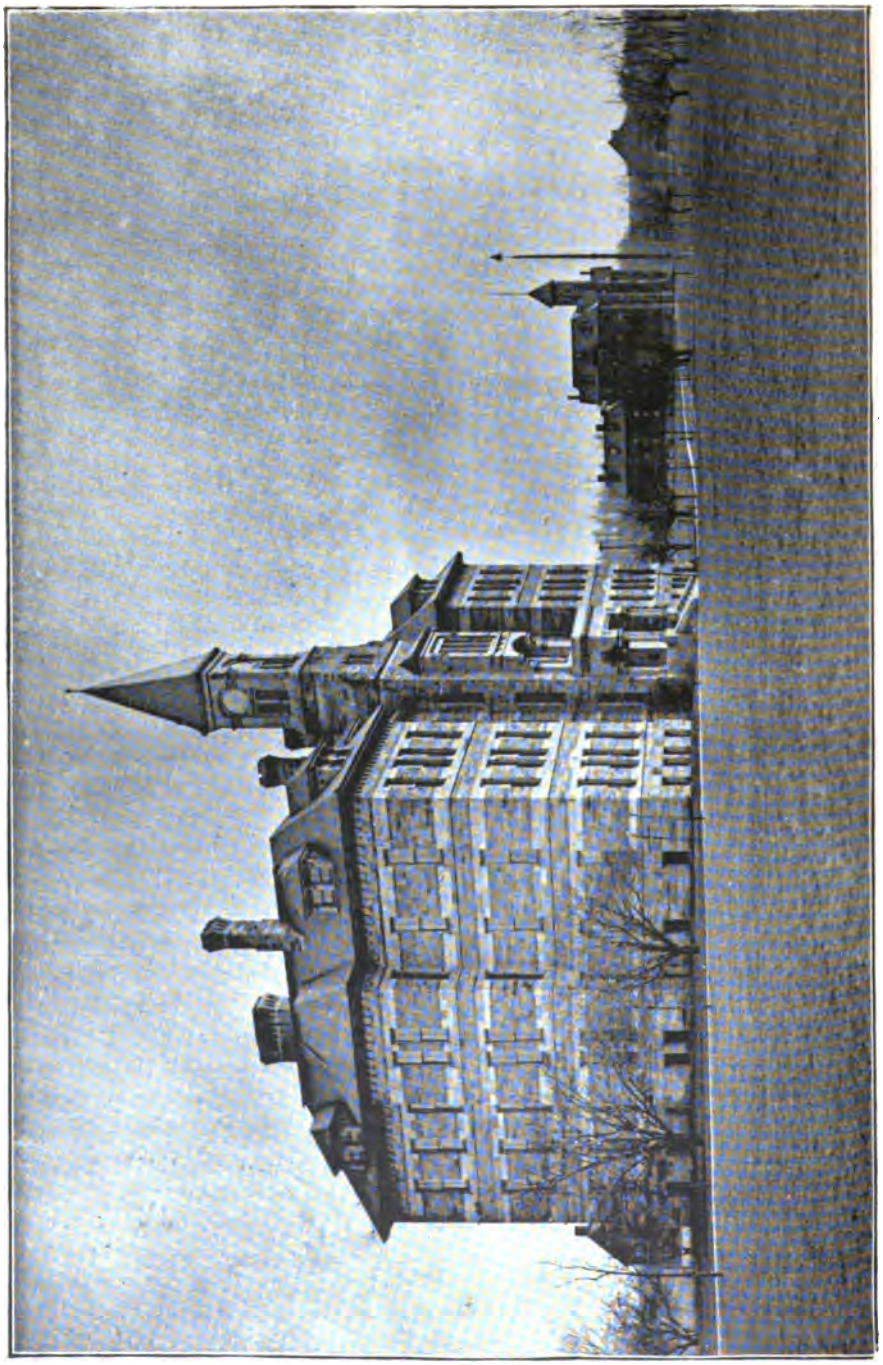
THE SCHOOL OF MINES, FROM THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE—1874.

senior minister of the Reformed Dutch Church, for an additional charter. This charter was immediately granted and contained provisions insuring, to the Dutch, liberty of conscience "in Divine Worship and Church Discipline" and establishing a professorship of divinity according to the doctrines of Mr. Ritzema's church, the Ministers, Elders and Deacons whereof to appoint the said professor, "provided always, such professor so to be chosen by them, be a Member of, and in Communion with the said Reformed Protestant Dutch Church." No advantage, however, of this provision seems to have been taken.

It was natural that it should have been feared lest the college become a subservient abetter and encourager of the royal prerogative. Later, events proved the fear to have been ill-founded. Whether the restraining influence of Livingston and his friends was the cause or whether the result would have been attained in any event, it is hard to say.

RUFORD FRANKLIN.

(*To be continued.*)



GENERAL VIEW OF ADELBERT COLLEGE.

Adelbert College and The Western Reserve University.

WHEN the announcement was made in the papers a few years ago that the Rev. Charles F. Thwing, D. D., of Minneapolis, had accepted the presidency of Adelbert College and of The Western Reserve University, probably but few readers outside of Ohio recognized, under the disguise of the new title, an institution which is one of the oldest colleges in the West and the oldest college in Northern Ohio. The accession of Dr. Thwing to the presidency marks a fitting occasion for a brief review of the history of the college and for a statement of its present condition and of the outlook for the future.

The inception of this college may be traced back to the year 1801, when Joseph Bradger, "the apostle of Northern Ohio," was petitioning the General Assembly of the Territory for a college charter. His petition was not granted, however, and this broad-minded and liberally ed-

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE GYMNASIUM.

ucated home missionary and his friends were obliged to content themselves with an academy for a quarter of a century. Their hopes were not realized until in 1826. Western Reserve College secured from the Legislature of Ohio its liberal charter. The college was located at Hudson. Its founders were men with large views and high aims, and from the first the college enjoyed the reputation of being the foremost college of the West for broad and thorough scholarship. The story of its early achievements may be merely hinted at by quoting briefly from a recent address on the early days of the college, by N. P. Seymour, L. L. D., Professor of Greek and Latin from 1840–1870. "If science and learning are the true tests of the rank of a college, then this college may claim to have more than fulfilled the high hopes of its founders, for science and learning were here. Among its professors were the foremost men of science in America ; perhaps the most distinguished meterologist in the land, Professor Loomis, afterwards of Yale ; and the man esteemed by many the most profound of our philosophers, Dr. Hickok, afterwards of Union College ; the leading astronomer of America, Professor Young, now of Princeton ; one of the foremost Hebraists, Dr.

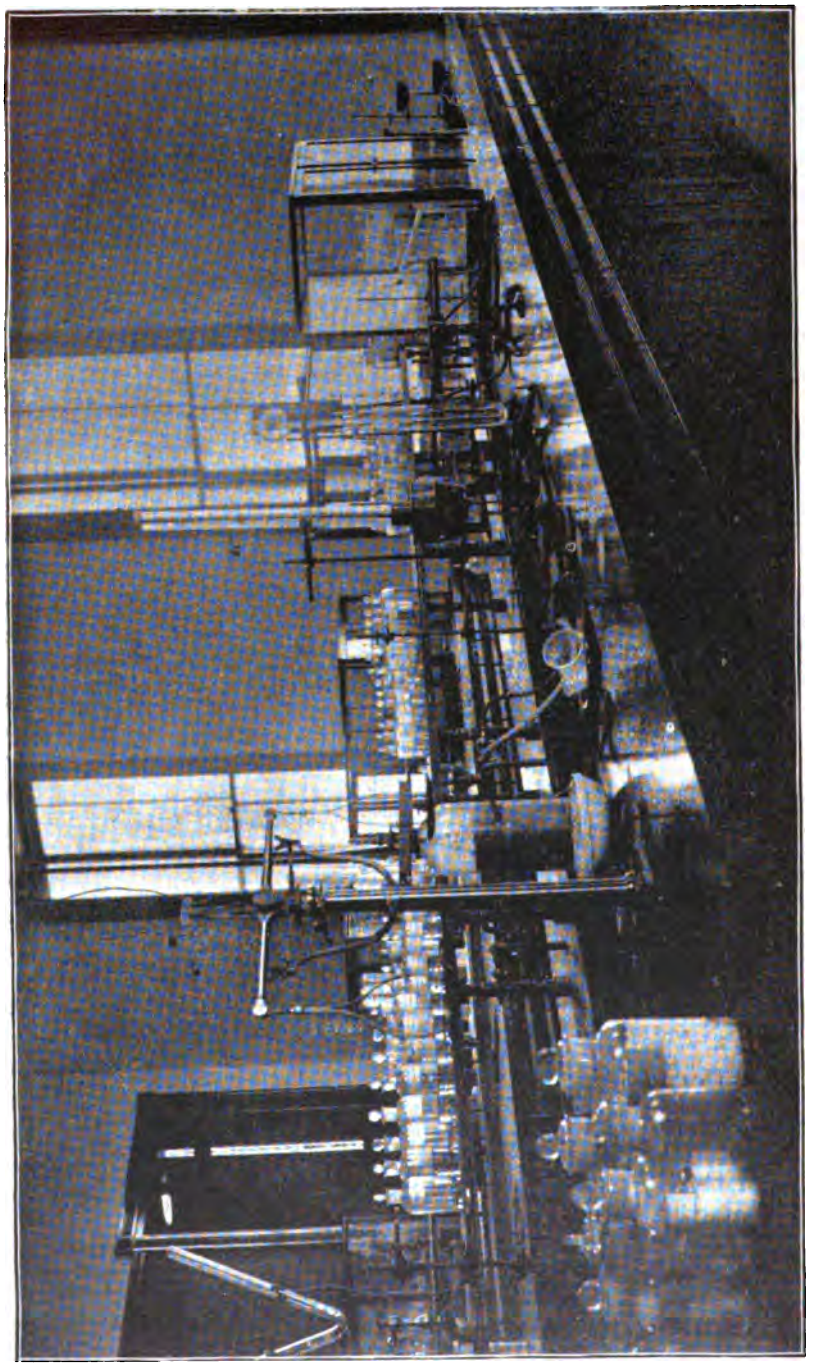
Barrows, afterwards of Andover; the highest authority on the deep mathematical problems of life insurance, Elizur Wright; the present learned president of Dartmouth, Dr. Bartlett. An array of distinguished names in the young college of the West."

But in more recent years the college, though rich in traditions and in men, found itself greatly crippled by the lack of an endowment sufficient to enable it to keep pace with the rapid progress in educational methods. When the late Amasa Stone, Esq., in recognition of the sterling worth of the college, proposed to add five hundred thousand dollars to its funds on condition that it be removed to Cleveland, and that its name be changed to "Adelbert College of Western Reserve University," the necessities of the institution and the prospects of its greater usefulness moved the trustees to accept the generous offer. The removal was made in September, 1882. Since then this college has enjoyed such a fair share of prosperity as fully to demonstrate the wisdom of the trustees in the step taken. Gifts to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars have since been received, and marked advance has been made in the equipment and in the courses of instruction.

The citizens of Cleveland generously donated a site for the college buildings on Euclid Avenue, four and a half miles from the public square. The location is especially attractive and desirable. The campus contains sixteen acres, thus affording ample opportunity for future growth in the erection of additional buildings. It is situated in that part of the city which is most attractive and which is rapidly becoming the choicest location for residences. Directly opposite the campus, on the other side of Euclid Avenue, is Wade Park. It contains some seventy acres, and by the expenditure of a generous sum of money annually by the municipal authorities, it is kept in perfect order and is constantly improving.

The location is specially desirable for its proximity to the city. It has become a recognized fact during the past few years, that the advantages which a college enjoys from being situated in a city, far outweighs any seeming disadvantages. As a result, in addition to the universities of long standing in New York, such cities as Baltimore, Boston, Worcester, Cincinnati, Chicago, Minneapolis and San Francisco, now have their colleges or universities. The leading educational institutions of the land are now in cities, and it is a fact worthy of attention, that almost without exception, those colleges that have been founded during the last score of years have sought the same location. The moral tone of the city college is just as high as that of the country college. Moreover the means of intellectual and moral culture afforded by the churches, by concerts, by lectures and by residence in a highly cultivated and stirring community, is of the highest educational value.

The college, in its new home and around its new surroundings, has not broken with its past. Those who control its affairs, and who do the work of instruction, are characterized by the same broad views and



THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

high aims that inspired their predecessors; and it is their sincere purpose to be loyal to the "traditions of true scholarship and high endeavor" that have come down from those early days. The aim of the trustees and of the faculty of the college is, and it has always been, to maintain a high grade of scholarship. Adelbert College is one of the comparatively few colleges of the West whose standard is equal to that of the New England college.

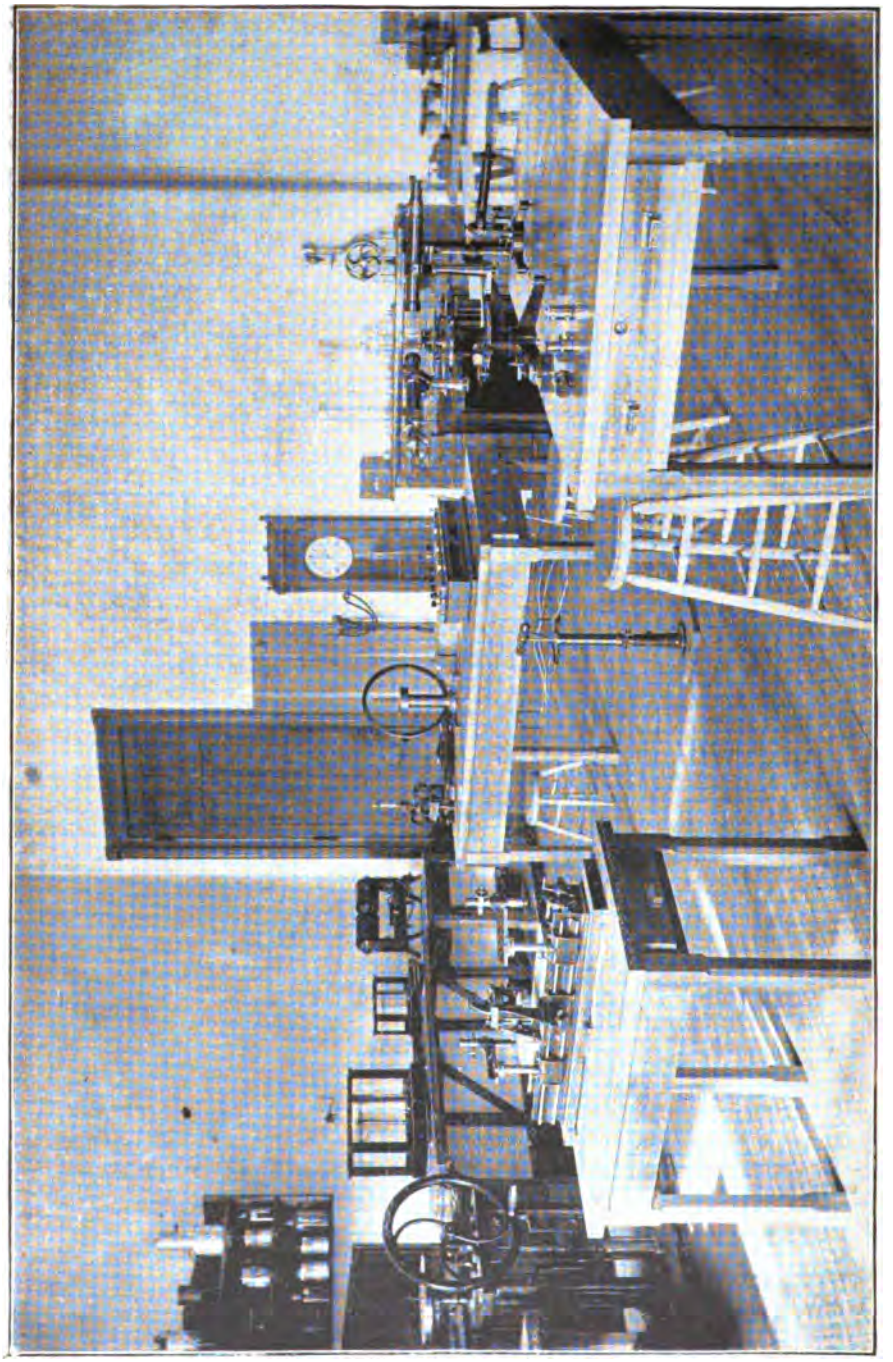
The work of instruction is characterized by a progressive spirit and is conducted by modern methods and upon a broad basis. It is not necessary to enter upon a detailed account of the various departments. With regard to the general nature of the instruction in the classics and in the modern languages, it should be said that the instructors in these departments have followed closely the trend of the last few years in insisting upon the study of these languages as literature rather than as drill exercises in grammatical construction. The tendency towards the archaeological study of Greek and Roman life has also received full recognition. Professor Perrin, through his own liberality, and that of a few friends, has made generous provision for the archaeological equipment of his own department of Greek. The college is one of the small group of colleges supporting the American School of Classical Studies of Athens. A good beginning has also been made in Roman archaeological material.

The opportunities for the study of the sciences are exceptionally fine. The Chemical Laboratory is one of the best equipped of the smaller laboratories of the country. It is ventilated by power and lighted by electricity. The library of the Professor of Chemistry is unexcelled, containing complete files of all journals of pure chemistry. Edward W. Worley, Ph. D., the Professor of Chemistry, is engaged in a revision of the atomic weight of oxygen, for which he has accumulated and devised a most elaborate and complete apparatus.

The Physical Laboratory is well furnished with apparatus for both elementary and advanced work. The student, beginning with the simplest measurements, learns experimentally the fundamental truths of physical science. Dark rooms are arranged for practice in photometry and photography.

In the department of Biology, which has been recently established, provision has been made for thorough instruction in general Biology and in the morphology of animals and plants. In the laboratory each student is provided with a compound microscope, and with the necessary chemical and biological apparatus. There is a small and growing collection of the most recent books pertaining to biological science, an accessible and well-arranged herbarium, and zoological and anatomical collections, to which additions are being rapidly made.

The library contains twenty-six thousand volumes and is steadily growing, thirteen hundred volumes having been added during the last year. The department of German has been reasonably well equipped through the purchase of the private library of the late William Scherer,



THE PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

Professor of the History of Modern German Literature in the University of Berlin. A representative collection of Standard French authors, recently purchased, is the gift of Hon. John Hay. To the same generous friend and constant patron of the library the college is indebted for a subscription in its behalf, to the entire series of "B. F. Stevens's Facsimiles of Manuscripts in European Archives, Relating to America, 1763–1783." This year important additions are being made to the department of History and English Literature. The library is open every day that the college is in session, and the students have access to all the books.

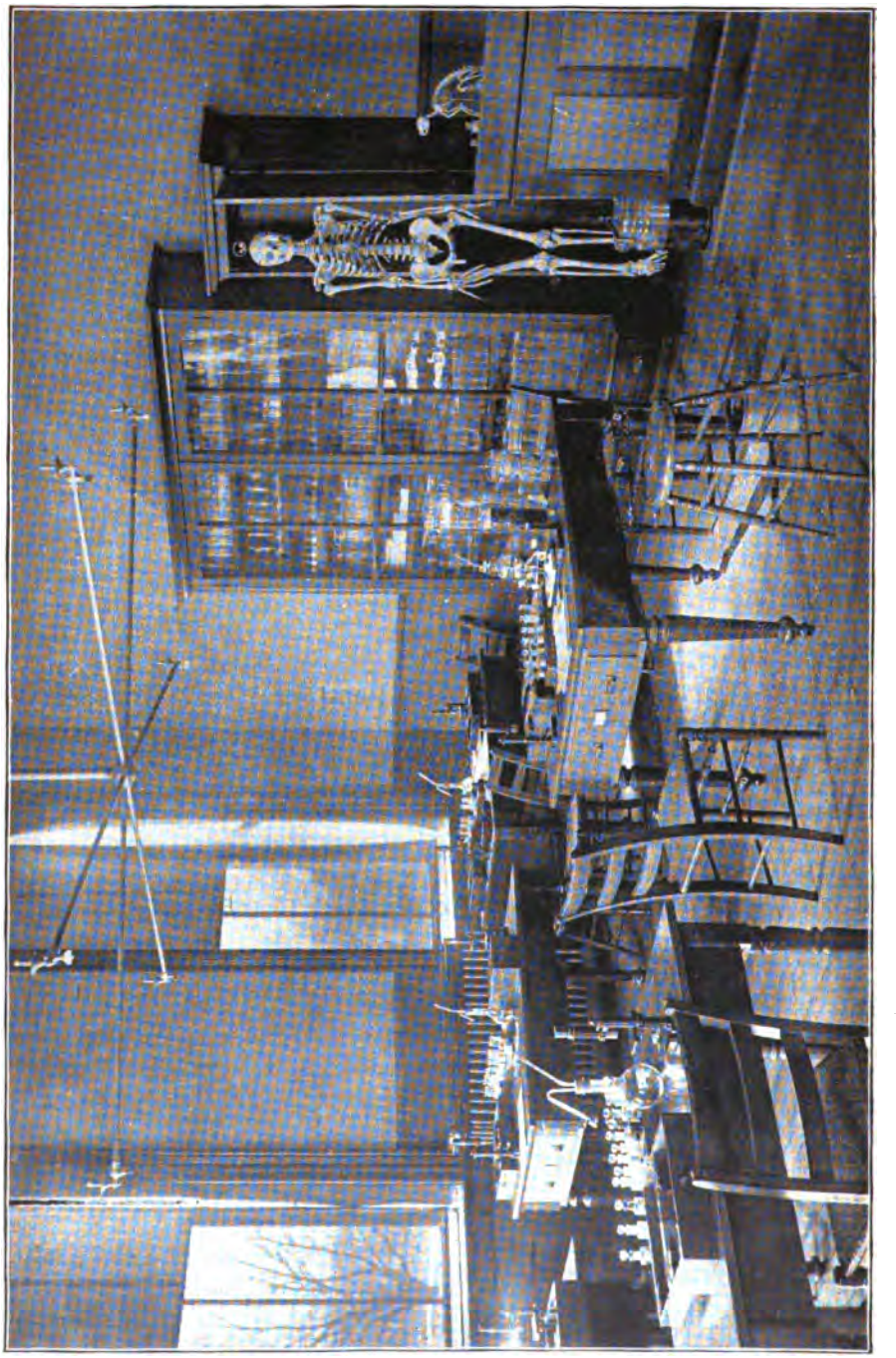
The social and athletic side of college life is not unlike that which prevails in similar institutions elsewhere. The leading Greek-letter fraternities have chapters here. The students publish a literary monthly, *The Adelbert*, and support an excellent glee club. A new and well-equipped gymnasium stimulates the interest in athletics. A base ball nine with a record to be proud of; a foot-ball team; an annual field day; athletic grounds provided with a grand stand, and a quarter-mile running track, indicate what the college spirit is in this direction.

It should be said that Adelbert College is Christian but not denominational. The religious tone is healthy and pronounced.

The University organization has been but recently formed, and is not as yet perfected. What has already been accomplished is due in large measure to the broad views, the energy, and the generous devotion of the retiring president, the Rev. Dr. Hiram C. Haydn. His labors in behalf, not only of the University, but especially of Adelbert College and of his college for women, have received a hearty and well-deserved recognition. During his administration of three years, Adelbert College has been enriched by the endowment of the chair of History, by the organization of the Biological Department, and by the erection of the gymnasium. Through his efforts four departments, aside from Adelbert College, have been associated under the University charter. These are, the Medical College, organized in 1843; the Conservatory of Music; The School of Art, and the Cleveland College for Women. The College for Women was opened two years ago. Its facilities are yet limited, but it is proposed to make it equal in worth with Vassar, Smith and Wellesley. Its requirements for admission are already equal to theirs. The work of instruction thus far has been largely provided for through the generous aid given by the Faculty of Adelbert College. A gift of one hundred thousand dollars has been received from Mrs. Eliza Clark, one half of which is to be used in the erection of a hall of instruction. Large additional gifts in the near future are expected.

Dr. Haydn's labors for the University have been performed at great personal self-sacrifice, in addition to his duties as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Cleveland. He reluctantly accepted the presidency only on condition that he should retire as soon as a suitable successor could be found.

EDWARDS PARK CLEAVELAND.



THE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The Future of American Universities.

IN the October number of the *North American Review*, Dr. Andrew D. White points out to us what is embraced in a well regulated system of education in any constitutionally governed country. Educators, generally, must accept the arrangement in three parts, as given by this able statesman and successful executive officer of one of our largest universities. We must all acknowledge the necessity for, first, a general school system in which the fundamental branches of the knowledge necessary to a citizen must be taught. Next, we must have, as he determines for us, an intermediate college system, preparing men for their life work, or for entrance into the third class of institutions of learning, the universities and special training schools for the highest general professional and technical instruction.

Up to this point educators and educated men would probably agree with Dr. White. But, very unexpectedly, we encounter a proposition for the adjustment of the studies to be pursued at the three different periods of the student's life which, it seems to us, cannot be accepted without further discussion—and a portion of this plan (it is greatly to be feared) is more certain to produce discouragement and "chaos" than any one plan heretofore seriously proposed.

The Doctor asks the colleges "to finish their collegiate courses at the end of the Sophomore year, or," as he terms it, "at the beginning of the Junior year."

Is there not danger that that large intelligence which belongs to the average educated young man would be destroyed, were educators generally to adopt the plan proposed by Dr. White?

The agitation of the subject of the proper time to be devoted to those portions of a young man's education which are generally allotted to the third septennial period of one's student life, is of vast importance to educators, and has given rise to the recent craze to shorten all college courses. This will, in the end, prove to be productive of more of that "chaos" in the conduct of higher education in the future, which Dr. White says we have so unfortuately witnessed during the past. Frankly, I think that the proposition that the university shall dip down into the college system and absorb the Senior and Junior classes will be looked upon as but an attempt to swell the numbers and the incomes of the universities, by taking up a portion of the college work into the university curriculum.

What is the difference between the College and the University?

In the College we propose to conduct the student from the "advanced school-boy period" to that period of his life when he is, for the

first time, prepared to make choice of his profession, or to decide to give up a prescribed course of studies.

Of the student's life, we take up the major part of the "third period," *i. e.*, usually the portion of the student's course between the ages of 16 and 21.

After this period, he may be fitted to seek the special instruction given in the university.

This period of "college life" is disciplinary. It differs entirely from the "university life," and it should thus differ. Instruction is given during the college life as a task for the student a limited quantity in a limited time. Of the method pursued the student is not a judge, nor of it is he to be expected to judge. His course is chosen by others, better fitted to determine his necessities than he can be at his age.

Every one is suppossed to know exactly what a college course means, and a college gradute from a fairly well-conducted college, is apt to be a fairly educated man.

Of course I am presuming that students are not to be advanced from one class in college to a higher class without passing the regular examinations.

Let us quote first, General Jacob D. Cox, LL. D., on College Education.

"'A liberally educated man will never, and ought never to have only a single line of activity and of learning. A mere lawyer, a mere doctor, a mere chemist, a mere biologist, a mere physicist, is a miserably one-sided man, and his narrowness generally makes him weaker, even in his own specialty, than he would be if he were more evenly cultivated.

No one can put more strongly than I would the necessity of the subdivision of labor, and of concentration upon a small field, if knowledge in any department is to be advanced ; but I am happy in believing that, when a good foundation of general culture is laid, the man of symmetrical development will use his powers even upon a specialty with greater results, and that even in accomplishment upon a narrow field he will be surer and more fruitful than the other. Yet this is not all of it. He has his duties to himself, to his family, to society, to his country, which he may not ignore. He ought to be prepared to consider all these relations wisely, to judge practical affairs sensibly, to advise his friends and neighbors judiciously, to vote intelligently, to take any other part in public affairs without feeling incompetent to form an opinion or to act vigorously in case of need. He requires as much as another the softening influence of art, and the rest and refreshment found in the love and appreciation of music. It is a shame to him, as to any other, to be ignorant of literature and lack cultivation of taste. A well-devised college education may at least open the eyes and ears of the mind to these fields of general cultivation, and so widen the student's vision that the effect will never be lost, and that the leisure moments of even the busiest life may continue the culture and broaden the man as long as he lives.

To-day, by an excess in the use of the elective system, some are

striving to make of a youth from sixteen to eighteen years of age, a mere lawyer, a mere chemist, a mere biologist—a miserably one-sided man, narrow, weak, special.

Is it not time to pause and think to what all this is tending? Do not we owe it to these young brains to protest against the growing tendency to ask the undergraduate to direct us?

At present, at the time of a young man's entrance on his university course, he is supposed to be a man of some intellectual resources—a man of culture.

Dr. White says: "Give him to the University at that period of life in which he is found to be the most unfit for university work." He favors bringing down university teaching to the beginning of the junior year of the college course. After this takes place, what will remain of the college proper?

Meet Dr. White seriously and ask him to acknowledge first: "That very few universities are required." Next, that it is better for all to legislate out of existence a number of so-called universities. Thirdly, that the American college does the work required of it tolerably well, and will always teach the young men who are in the senior and junior classes better, and guide them morally and mentally better as upper-class men in college than they will ever be taught and guided by any university which may link them to the lower end of its course for its own advantage.

I greatly fear Dr. White has little thought for other than "great universities." He writes for "universities in distress," and tells the presidents of the colleges he would destroy, "that if they will work hard in their reduced positions they will certainly be remembered, in the end, by the officers of the universities," to whose halls they are invited to send their senior and junior classes.

All of this discussion, however, comes from the feeling of uncertainty about the value of the college course which has arisen in the minds of old-fashioned parents and guardians since the elective system has been introduced into the college course through the restless interference of university trustees and officers. When men of sense were induced to try the measures adopted to produce good results with grown men and graduates of colleges upon juvenile sophomores and juniors, these discussions in regard to universities and colleges very naturally arose. When you make juniors and seniors the equal of university men, you may as well take them out of the college and drop down your university teaching to meet their wants. Does the real university want this?

Or, does all this come from a desire to receive support for Universities at a time when men begin to turn from the proper acquisition of knowledge to bread and butter pursuits. To secure students the electives were offered. Now to secure students the name of University is offered. Give a half-grown boy the electives and the name of "University

Student" and make a man of him at 18, and he will be happy the less a student he may be.

But the Colleges will not give up their Juniors and their Seniors. We trust that they will keep their four years' course, and that they will continue the preparation of scholars fit to become University men, if they desire a special course; that they will avoid giving electives to the extent they are now given in some of our *University Colleges*, that they will still have the "American College Graduate" a man fitted for any special line of study in the Post Graduate or University Course.

Would Dr. White have us believe that the young men, who leave the remnants of colleges, which he thus creates, would all seek the universities? Is it Dr. White's experience with young men, that leads him to believe it possible to induce them, or a very small proportion of them, to follow out a university course? Would not the graduates of these emasculated colleges parade themselves as true college gradates, after taking up the course assigned to the colleges by Dr. White?

When college presidents meet to discuss how to reduce a college course of four years to a college course of three years, and fail to obtain the support of the best educators of the country in such a movement, it is hardly proper for us to seriously entertain a proposition to give up our Seniors and Juniors to universities, and then to turn and rob the schools of their higher classes to obtain sufficient revenue to support our colleges.

Colleges will differ according to their especial objects and location, but not in the essential lines of instruction. Every college graduate is to-day as good a man as any other college graduate, or he is in his estimation a little better than any other college graduate. The term is a well known one and we must respect the title, and see to it that no reputable college reduces its course, or changes its general course in a way to bring contempt on the Bachelor's degree. But the advocate of the elective course comes in and tells us that we are all wrong. Parts of our courses studied in excess are better for this man and that man than the whole course.

How to satisfy the demands of so-called students is the question. Attract them! Attract them!

This is the tendency which university method, thrust into the colleges, has favored. Make everything popular and let the student's wishes be our guides.

I cannot conceive how the plan proposed by Dr. White could tend to produce harmony amid all these conflicting interests. I sincerely deplore that I must differ conscientiously from so high an authority in matters which refer to the policy to be adopted by our institutions of higher education; but, at this time, it is especially necessary to be plain spoken against invasions of the present college course as arranged by the best minds of the country, and to express determined hostility to the abuse of the elective system, leading as it does to these discussions,

when this system is applied to students not of the university grade proper.

What we want to-day is a better consensus in regard to the college course proper. If this be attained the scholars will adapt themselves to it, and the universities will be strengthened through the ability and knowledge which may be safely expected to characterize the graduate of a well-regulated college.

The subject is too large a one to permit of a full discussion in any short magazine article. Probably no man has given a better exposition of strong views in regard to the college curriculum than has Jacob P. Cox, of Cincinnati, in his article on the "Future in College Work," in October, 1889. In a portion of his discussion he examines the results of experience in regard to "The classes of studies peculiarly valuable to disciples of the mind." From the list he leaves out moral and "religious training" and "cultivation of the tastes" as not being included in the real work of the college student. I think that Gen. Cox starts the most natural method of discussion of this subject, and he starts it in the proper place—the college curriculum. College presidents need not take upon themselves the discussion of the future of American universities now, inasmuch as at this very time all their experience and all their knowledge may well be concentrated upon the discussion of the main question "How to protect the college curriculum from the attacks made upon it from above and below."

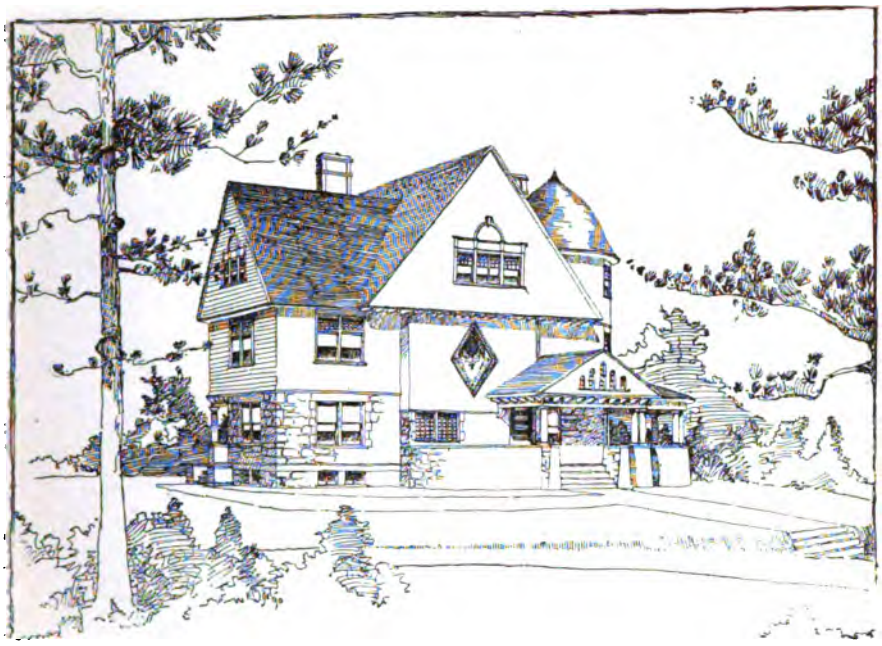
ALEX. S. WEBB.

KEY TO GROUP OF PSI UPSILON AT CORNELL.

1. G. deB. Greene,
2. G. C. Carpenter,
3. W. G. Brayton,
4. Frank McFarland,
5. J. M. Taylor,
6. F. W. Clay,
7. E. C. Lombard,
8. Carleton Greene,
9. J. F. Boorem,
10. F. L. Sheldon,
11. F. P. Schoonmaker.
12. H. G. Van Evern,
13. W. H. Woodruff,
14. W. G. King,
15. A. P. Knapp,
16. W. B. Brooks, Jr.,
17. C. S. Holloway,
18. H. V. Register,
19. H. P. Douglass
20. H. H. Piffard.

LODGE OF PSI UPSILON AT CORNELL.

CHAPTER OF PSI UPSILON AT CORNELL.
(For key see page 39.)



The Theta Chapter of Psi Upsilon.

THIS, the original chapter of the fraternity, was founded at Union College, in 1833. Its founders were men of principle, as is attested by the official documents which they then framed for the government of the Brotherhood and by its subsequent career. The fraternity's members have occupied all kinds of desirable positions in life without regretting their endorsement of the principles upon which it is established. The chapter has had its fluctuations of prosperity and relative adversity, as is true of all similar organizations. In the main, it has flourished. The chapter's founders were all worthy men, and the majority of them have attained positions which reflect honor upon them or their memory. The Hon. Sterling G. Hadley's may be cited as a single, but pointed, illustration of this. The scholarship of the founders is somewhat indicated by the fact that the majority of them won membership in Phi Beta Kappa. More than a fourth of the chapter's members have won the same honor and received it. The chapter is, in no sense, a political body. It seeks and values its fraternal associations, and not offices. Still, offices are not the chapter's "sour grapes"; one of its members, Chester A. Arthur, has been President of the United States, and was an upright officer and gentleman. A loyal member of the chapter, Alexander H. Rice, has been Governor of "The Bay State"; four members of it have served in Congress; another, Frederick W. Seward, was Acting-Secretary of State during a part of his father's term as National Secretary; among its members may be mentioned the Hon. Clarkson Nott Potter, grandson of President Nott, Bishop Abram N.

GROUP OF PSI UPSILON AT UNION COLLEGE.

11—A. M. Lewald, '93. 12—H. W. Fox, '93. 13—H. N. Van Voast, '93. 14—A B. Van Voast, '90.
15—H. D. Cordovez, '93. 16—H. A. Van Alstyne, '93. 17—R. H. Thatcher, '93.
6—C. W. Trumbull, '92. 7—C. W. Hills, '92. 8—T. H. Robertson, '91.
9—P. C. Meserve, '92. 10—G. F. Mosher, '92.
1—G. H. Clute, '90 2—G. H. Miller, '94. 3—N. I. Veeder, '94.
4—F. W. Upde Graff, '94. 5—H. Glen, '93.

Littlejohn, Dr. Maunsell Van Rensselaer, President of Hobart College, the Hon. Hooper C. Van Vorst, the Hon. S. W. Jackson and Prof. I. B. Price. Most of these men have held positions which have made them known to the nation. Prof. Price, though not so widely known, was of as strong and pure character as any of his associates. The noted members did not first achieve fame and then receive election to the chapter. They were undergraduates, in Union College, during their early manhood, and were elected to membership in the chapter at that time. All the men, just mentioned, were members of Phi Beta Kappa. All of them were loyal to the Theta Chapter of Psi Upsilon, and all who survive, still are. Of President Arthur it has been truly written: "No man was more devoted to the interests of our fraternity, and no one offered a truer type of the genuine Psi Upsilon than he * * * an ardent advocate of the principles and objects of our Brotherhood." He many times gathered the accessible Psi U's about him, at the White House, when that was his home. Gov. Rice has written: "Every member of the Brotherhood will take laudable pride in the honorable position which the society holds. Our friendships strike at the very root of our spiritual being. Within the Brotherhood are facilities and inducements to mental discipline and culture, of such value that men, in riper years, looking back upon them, have balanced the consideration of these with the more formal exercises of the college course."

The Hon. Clarkson Nott Potter has written: "More than five thousand initiated graduates have gone out into the world, worthily filling all the positions and dignities of life. * * * In all walks of society and in every part of the land * * they have made illustrious and honorable the name of Psi Upsilon." The list of the notables who have belonged to this chapter has not been exhausted in the foregoing enumeration. In the legal profession alone might be cited, the Hon. Jas. S. Johnson, the Hon. John U. Pettit, the Hon. Isaac Dayton, the Hon. Benjamin F. Dunning, the Hon. George Richards, the Hon. Barnard F. Schermerhorn, the Hon. Alfred A. Abbott, the Hon. Henry M. Lewis, the Hon. John W. McKim, the Hon. Daniel Hall, the Hon. John T. Wentworth, the Hon. George G. Parker, the Hon. Daniel Waterbury, the Hon. Almon G. Case, the Hon. Lyman K. Bass, the Hon. Oscar H. Curtis, the Hon. Thos. C. Whiteside, the Hon. Moss K. Booth, the Hon. Daniel W. Noyes, the Hon. Napoleon B. Knight, the Hon. Jas. H. Austin, the Hon. Edward D. Ronan, the Hon. Archibald L. Van Ness, the Hon. Augustine H. Giddings, the Hon. John Wilder, the Hon. Geo. H. Chambers, and many others. In other professions and walks of life might be cited the Hon. Curtis C. Bean, Jacob H. Linville, engineer, railroad president and inventor; the Rev. Hannibal Goodwin, Marshall Calkins, M. D., the Hon. William Taylor, the Hon. Abiel W. Palmer, Edward H. Ripley, the Financier; the Hon. Pascal H. Owens, and a host of others, all of whose names reflect honor and credit upon the Theta Chapter.

The chapter deprecates the attempt to advance it, relatively, by the disparagement of its rivals. The real value of such an organization is best judged with reference to the principles it advocates, whose exemplification will surely be visible in the lives of its members.

The now active Theta Chapter is content with the position which it is aware of occupying and which is awarded to it by its fellow organizations. It does not cherish a spirit of rivalry with them, though it always tries to secure its own rights, in which endeavor it has, thus far, been fairly successful. Prof. Price, when welcoming delegates and visitors to the semi-centennial celebration of its establishment, ranked the fraternity among those "which show by their membership that their foundations are in purity, and by their labors that they seek only peace and good will among men." Such is the position which this chapter endeavors to occupy.

The chapter's interest now centres in its chapter house, which is in process of construction, it being the first of the kind in connection with Union College. The building is not nearly complete, having been commenced but a few weeks before this season's cold weather prevented its continuance; this wintry obstacle is the only one, however, which the work of building has suffered, and it is the design to have an edifice, worthy of the Brotherhood, completed by Alumni Day, 1891. A cut of the building, as it will be when completed, is annexed.

C. M. Culver.

CHAPTER OF DELTA PHI AT RUTGERS.

13—Smock, '93. 14—Taylor, '92. 15—Welling, '91. 16—Janeway, '93. 17—Shaw, '92. 18—Tomkins, '93. 19—Morgan, '92. 20—Sherwood, '92. 21—Stevens, '92. 22—Cooper, '92. 23—Strong, '91. 7—Farley, '92. 8—Elting, '90. 9—Bishop, '91. 10—Hawes, '90. 11—Hoagland, '90. 12—Scudder, '90. 1—Scudder, '92. 2—Mettlar, '93. 3—McKnight, '93. 4—Brett, '92. 5—Berg, 92. 6—Bishop, '92.

Joseph S. Auerbach.

THE subject of this sketch was born on the 23rd day of May, 1855, at Rockville Centre, a village on the South shore of Long Island. He was the son of Dr. Auerbach, a physician and surgeon of distinguished skill and learning, who had deservedly won the highest respect and confidence of the country region on Long Island in and about Far Rockaway, where he resided, and long performed the arduous labors and duties that devolve upon a country. physician.

Dr. Auerbach died while his son was young. By the loss of his father he was early taught the necessity of personal endeavor, which experience is so often the making of our most efficient men.

In 1871, he entered the University of the City of New York and was duly graduated with honor in 1875. Choosing the law as his profession he immediately entered the law school of the University, where as the author of the prize essay of the year he took the highest honors, in 1877. At the beginning of his law studies he had entered the law office of the distinguished firm of Man & Parsons of this city as a student and clerk; and the extensive business of that firm soon took him as a clerk, and

JOSEPH S. AUERBACH.

later as an attorney into the various Courts of Record, where he acquired much valuable experience. In this way he attracted the attention of the judges, who soon discover and appreciate the faithfulness, skill, care and ability which the young practitioners exhibit before them. In this way young Auerbach enlisted the interest of the judges, who saw in him not only the careful industry that marked his work, but also the ability to comprehend the questions in hand and to state them with directness, clearness and ingenuousness. These qualities soon opened to Mr. Auerbach a path which led him to the associations in which he had achieved (though still to be regarded as among the younger and growing members of the Bar) an excellent reputation among business men as a safe and honorable adviser.

The firm of Porter, Lowrey, Soren & Stone was at that time one of the best known firms of attorneys and counsellors practicing at the New York Bar, having a large and varied business. Judge John K. Porter, the head of the firm, was known as one of the ablest advocates of the State, and was then in the prime of his power. That firm having occasion for a managing clerk, requested one of the Justices of the Supreme Court to suggest some one of the younger members of the Bar, who had in practice before him shown the qualities requisite for that position. He soon after recommended Mr. Auerbach. This and some further satisfactory inquiry led to an invitation to Mr. Auerbach to accept the position. A member of that firm had more than once spoken to the writer of this sketch, of the pleasure with which they soon recognized that in their new clerk they had secured not merely an ordinary routine manager, but a man of intellect, capable of discerning the law and

the reason of the law ; and possessed of the moral and mental qualities that could safely be entrusted with any duty.

Judge Porter became warmly attached to Mr. Auerbach, as did all the members of the firm, and he rapidly grew in their confidence and esteem ; and both his ability and faithfulness justified this result.

In 1883 that firm was dissolved by the retirement of Judge Porter wholly from practice (caused by broken health, superinduced by the excessive labor, devolved upon him in the trial of the assassin of President Garfield) ; and the retirement also of Mr. Soren. A new firm was afterwards formed, composed of Mr. Lowrey, Mr. Stone, Mr. Auerbach and Mr. R. W. Stevenson, a college mate of Mr. Auerbach. Under the name of Lowrey, Stone & Auerbach, the firm has continued an extended business, maintaining at all times a leading standing at the Bar. It is frequently conceded by all its other members that the unusual business capacity and faculties which Mr. Auerbach has developed, have been of signal service in extending its wide relations and in maintaining its high position. As the representative of his firm, he is the much-trusted adviser of several of the most important banking houses and corporations of this city, as well as of a large number of private persons and executors, whose estates and fortunes are managed largely under his advice or direction. He is also an active director in a prominent Trust Company, and in various other financial corporations. As an advocate at the bar of the Court, Mr. Auerbach has fully vindicated the promise of his early days. His manner is earnest, concise, clear and convincing, always showing study, research, and a full comprehension of his case and its questions ; and he readily secures the ear of the Court. His style of address is simple and direct, and commands the confidence of his hearers. In a case of great importance before the Court of Appeals, —the case of Astor and others against The Arcade Railway Company— Mr. Auerbach was one of the associate counsel (as also was the writer of this) for the plaintiffs, and argued one of the important questions of the case. His argument was remarkable for its conception of the question discussed and for its clear, concise and forcible presentation. Although it followed a long previous discussion, the Court listened to it with marked attention and appreciation.

Mr. Auerbach is still to be counted among the younger members of the Bar ; but if health and strength be spared him, it may justly be expected that his professional standing will soon be recognized as justly within its foremost ranks.

In my opinion, his scholarly learning and natural eloquence, his astute and clear perceptions, his energy and fidelity in serving his clients, his manly courage and candor, united with his unusually excellent business faculties, and his high moral sense of right and duty, combine with a rare equipment of *common sense* to predict for him a successful future career.

Socially he is a faithful friend. Kind and judicious in criticism when that is needed, and generous in appreciation and praise when they

are deserved. Fidelity to principles, persons and interests, is in him a conspicuous characteristic. In 1881 Mr. Auerbach married Miss Katharine Hone, daughter of the late John Hone, and granddaughter of the late Philip Hone, of this city. In social life his qualities attract him to intellectual and cultivated society, wherein he is welcomed and appreciated. Mr. Auerbach is a member of the University, the Delta Phi, the Rockaway Hunting and other club organizations.

He has the industry and judicial qualities that would make him singularly useful on the Bench.

It may be (it seems to the writer) without impropriety added, that Mr. Auerbach has already shown himself to be a credit to his *Alma Mater* and is one of her sons most likely in the future to reflect a high degree of honor upon that most excellent University.

NOAH DAVIS.

JOHN E. PARSONS, LL. D.

MR. PARSONS graduated at the University of the City of New York in the Class of '48, being then eighteen years of age. He was born in the City of New York. His mother was a daughter of Ebenezer Clark, who at one time lived at the corner of Wall street and Broadway. As the growth of the city pressed he moved to the corner of Houston street, where, surrounded by an extensive garden, he occupied a large wooden house, a portion of which remained until it was torn down to give place to the present buildings; when further pressed he moved to Rye, in Westchester County, where he lived till his death.

Mr. Parsons' father was an Englishman, member of a Warwickshire family. He was lost at sea on his return voyage to this country after having made arrangements to have his family brought up in England. John E. Parsons was prepared for college by the late Samuel U. Berrian, who for many years maintained a boys' school at Rye.

At the University Mr. Parsons was a member of the Sigma Phi secret society, and of the Philomathean Literary Society. Three years after leaving college he took his Master's degree, and the same year received a Master's *ad eundem* degree from Yale College.

Having been admitted to the Bar, Mr. Parsons began to practice law on the first of January, 1854. On the first of May of that year he joined in partnership with the late Lorenzo B. Shepard, father of Mr. Edward M. Shepard, now Mr. Parsons' partner. In the following July, the late N. Bowditch Blunt, then District Attorney, died. Mr. Shepard was appointed his successor by Governor Seymour, and insisted on Mr. Parsons becoming his assistant. He did so and held the position until the close of the year. With that exception he has never held public office. Mr. Shepard, who had become Corporation Counsel, died in September, 1856, and Mr. Parsons and Mr. Albon P. Man united in the firm of Man & Parsons until, in May, 1885, Mr. Parsons withdrew. In May, 1890, he formed his present partnership with Mr. Shepard and Mr. David B. Ogden.

Aside from the duties of his profession Mr. Parsons has given much attention to benevolent and charitable work. He was instrumental in the organization of the New York Cancer Hospital, and has been its president since its organization. He has for many years been a member of the Board of the Woman's Hospital, and is also its president. He is a trustee of the Cooper Union, and has been from the beginning. He is one of the trustees of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions; a manager of the American Bible Society; member of the Executive Committee of the New York City Mission and Tract Society, etc.

In 1867 Mr. Parsons became a member of the Council of the University; he has continued to hold the position from that time. For the last two years he has been president of its Alumni Association.

Mr. Parsons has never taken part in politics, although he has given more or less attention to public matters. He was one of the counsel for the Bar Association in the proceedings against the corrupt Judges, one of the counsel for the managers of the impeachment trial, and he has been counsel from time to time for committees charged with legislative reforms, his last work of the kind being one of the counsel for the Committee to investigate Brooklyn. He is a member of the University Club, the Century, the Players' and the Riding Club. He has a summer residence at Lenox, where he amuses himself with farming.

LOUIS C. WHITON.

Effingham H. Nichols, LL.D.

THE year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one is the fiftieth year since the class of 1841 of Old "Yale" held their graduating exercises and went out into the world to make a record for their college. In that class graduated Effingham H. Nichols, one of many bachelors of arts. In the fifty years that have since been traversed, Mr. Nichols has become Dr. Nichols and his Bachelor's degree has been exchanged for an LL.D. No member of the class has worn more creditably the colors of his college or better represented it in character and achievement.

Mr. Nichols was fortunate ; he had the faculty of pure intellection in the highest degree, and he had also the mental strength, the will and the energy which are the foundation of all moral qualities and which go to make up a strong personality.

A great German physiologist once said, that, a man must be very careful whom he had for his father.

Mr. Nichols managed to pick out his father prudently ; indeed, his choice of both parents was highly commendable. His father, Dr. Samuel Nichols (Yale, 1811), was an Episcopal clergyman, a D.D. of Williams College, a man of brains, of strong character and of distinguished reputation. He lived to the ripe age of ninety-three years, in full vigor of mind and in the possession of all his faculties. For some years prior to the time of his death in 1880 he was the oldest living graduate of Yale College.

Mr. Nichols' mother was a member of the old Warner family of New City, and rich in her own right. She was a woman of talent and of

more active mind and broader education than was usually found in society women of her day.

In 1821 the Rev. Samuel Nichols was residing at Bedford, in Westchester County, N. Y., and there the subject of this sketch was born on the 17th of November.

In 1837 Effingham H. Nichols was sent to Yale College. During the four years of his course he easily held the first honor in mathematics. His original work in that branch attracted the attention of the professors and showed him to be a theoretical thinker of a high order. After graduating, his name was suggested for the professorship of mathematics at the University of Virginia. He had, however, determined to study for the profession of law, and refused the professorship.

In the fall of 1841 he entered as a student the office of Hall & Butler, then a prominent law firm of New York.

Mr. Nichols was not of a temper to retain long a subordinate relation with others, and after being admitted to the bar he left Hall & Butler and at once established himself in independent practice at No. 7 Nassau Street. He has always since remained in that immediate locality.

As a lawyer he was singularly independent. Like all our best lawyers he was a sincere thinker; wholly unwilling to assume an illogical position, however plausible, or to yield the justice of settled principles, to the rule of a supposed expediency in a particular case. He analysed his cases upon principles, just as he would have done a problem in mathematics. His mind was skeptical in the best sense. Precedents had no artificial weight and no undue terrors for him. He had little respect for a decision *per se*, and was in the habit of saying to the writer that it was worth no more than the reasoning upon which it was founded. With such a training and such a temper it is to be regretted that Mr. Nichols was at an early stage in his career drawn away from forensic practice. But the force of circumstances was controlling. He became counsel for large corporations, and had the entire counsel business of many large estates, and was himself Trustee of several estates, so that his entire time was gradually engrossed by his labors as a consulting counsel, to the exclusion of court work. These labors, though more important and equally honorable, withdraw a lawyer largely from popular interest, and Mr. Nichols missed that public reputation which many men far less able have gained.

For many years he was general counsel for one of the Pacific railroads, built under Acts of Congress. Under this new legislation, novel questions of the greatest importance, both intrinsically and in the amounts at stake, were constantly arising. Conflicting grants, conflicting charters, conflicting claims of every kind between different roads and different corporations, conditions precedent, conditions subsequent, forfeitures, renewal grants, jurisdiction of Governmental departments, and of the Courts—these were the questions then unsettled which he was called upon to solve. From 1867 to 1873 he was compelled to spend most of his time in Washington, in order to give attention to these mat-

ters. During this period he was constantly called upon to make arguments before the different Departments and before the Judiciary Committees of both Houses of Congress.

In many cases where an array of counsel was required Benjamin R. Curtis, Mr. Evarts and others were associated with him ; and out of this relation grew up a warm friendship between Mr. Curtis and Mr. Nichols, which lasted until the death of Mr. Curtis. Some of the personal correspondence of Mr. Curtis with Mr. Nichols is most interesting reading.

Within recent years Mr. Nichols has engaged less in general practice. The care of his own property, together with the management of estates of which he is trustee, absorbs most of his time at the office.

Those who know him in business alone see only part of the activities of a busy life. He has been an active member of the Episcopal Church in New York, and has made an extensive study of Canon Law. Friends who exchange serious ideas with him know him to be a wide reader, of fine critical taste and great power of analysis. Unlike most very busy brain workers he seldom reads novels, but is an extensive reader of the works of the poets, one of those judicious readers who dwell upon, and read again and again with true insight the authors that they love. Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, is one of his favorites. As may be surmised, such a man with literary habits and tastes has himself written some fragmentary pieces, both of prose and poetry ; and it is to be regretted that their author has allowed but few of them to be published.

Like the Primes, Mr. Nichols is a fisherman. Not a fisherman to whom a fish is something to catch, a fisherman to whom it is but a thing of beauty that dwells in clear waters in the depths of the great forests, and under the lights and the shadows of the ever-changing sky.

He still retains his interest in his Alma Mater. He is a member of the Yale Alumni Association of Fairfield County, Conn. (now incorporated), of which he is one of the Trustees and Managers. While in college, Mr. Nichols was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. He is a member of the Union League Club, and recently has been elected a Fellow of the London Society of Science, Art, etc.

J. TREDWELL RICHARDS.

LADIES' DAY—COLLEGE CAMP ON LAKE GEORGE.

University Extension. *

THE questions I would submit are :

What is University extension, and what are the methods by which it has been advanced in England ?

What are the results that have been obtained there ?

How is the movement supported ?

Is there a demand for it in this country ?

What methods are best adapted to our conditions ?

What results have already been obtained here ?

When James Stuart of Cambridge, in 1873, first started the movement he established two or three centres with not more than two hundred students, nearly all of whom were women. When Oxford, in 1881, adopted the movement its early efforts were not successful because the method chosen was too rigid and academic and lacked the flexibility to adapt itself to the needs of different portions of the community. From these small beginnings the results have grown, until in 1889, there were in England and Wales three hundred centres with forty thousand students enrolled in their classes. Such a result is surely notable. It must mean that James Stuart did not create a demand, but that he simply formulated the means of meeting a widespread demand. He no more created a demand than does the railroad which is constructed through a fertile agricultural district peopled with scattered farmers, and which is speedily followed by the inpouring of population, the growth of towns, and an active interchange of products with distant parts. University extension found in England a vast field of intellectual capacity and productiveness which was lying fallow for the want of cultivation and of channels of communication.

The means by which so notable a result has been attained deserve careful study. These means are very simple. The English method is comprised of the following elements :

1st. Lectures, and these are given in courses of twelve, and sometimes in half courses of six. They are not lectures on indiscriminate subjects, but are arranged in well composed courses upon a definite educational plan.

2nd. The Class. The lectures are open to all upon the payment of a small fee, but all who really desire to profit by the instruction and become students remain after the lecture and form the Class, where an hour is spent with the teacher in conversational discussion of the subject.

3rd. The Syllabus, which is a necessary part of each course, contains an abstract of each lecture, with a list of works recommended for collat-

* This paper is a summary of remarks made at the meeting of the College Association of the Middle States, held at Princeton, in November, 1890.

eral reading, and a list of questions which are to be answered by each student in the weekly exercise.

4th. The weekly Exercise. This is prepared by the student and consists of a written paper sent in to the lecturer. It may comprise but a brief statement or it may be a lengthy article. It is based upon the lecture; upon the discussion in the class meeting; upon all collateral reading pursued. Its object is to train the student to work for himself; to think for himself; to know where to look for information and how to read. The teacher reads the exercises, makes his notes upon them, and these serve partly as the basis of the following week's Class.

5th. The Examination. Each part of the system is independent. Students may attend the lectures and the classes, and study the syllabus and prepare the exercises, but need not take the examination. Those, however, who desire the certificate also complete this step. The results of the examination are joined to the results of the weekly exercises and the status of the student as thus determined is most fair and acccurate.

6th. The Certificate is awarded to those who have faithfully com. pleted the course, and have successfully passed the examinations. Already these certificates have a definite and considerable educational value, and receive under certain conditions the recognition of the great English Universities as equivalent to a certain amount of work done actually at the University.

I may add that small loan Libraries are provided by the central authority to be sent for a time to any local center where the books required for collateral reading are not available.

It is the testimony of those who have taken part in this instruction, not only on the part of the teachers, some of whom are also professors in the universities, but of the students, many of whom are University graduates, that the educational value of this university extension work deservedly ranks high in comparison with the work of the universities themselves. I confess it seems to me that this must be a just estimate. There seems no reason why the educational result should be any less valuable, because the work is extended over more time; because for instance it takes years to complete in this way the study of a subject which could be mastered, in the course of months, by a student at the university devoting his whole time to it. The method embraces all the elements of good educational work. A real teacher is brought in close and stimulating contact with true students. The system is flexible; each receives and in return gives; teacher and student are encouraged to great exertion; the range of subjects is practically unrestricted, and it would seem that the disciplinary educational value of such courses should be no less than that of the university curriculum.

How is the movement to be supported? As far as possible the aim has been to make the centers self-supporting, but even in densely populated parts of England, with a highly intelligent community, this has not been found practicable. There must be a contribution from

a central fund. Oxford and Cambridge are slowly accumulating funds available for this purpose, but have not yet reached a point where the income has been expended. Each town where a center is to be established, is required to pay forty-five pounds sterling, of which five pounds goes for expenses of the examinations and the balance to the lecturer. Effort is made to meet any deficit by local subscription in the town where the course is given.

The lecturers have been drawn from the corps of university professors, college lecturers and college fellows, and a certain number of special university extension lecturers have also been appointed.

Turning now to the question whether any such movement is needed in this country, it might seem that the great number of colleges would render it unnecessary. But it is to be noted that the instruction given in university extension work is quite different in kind from that given in most colleges, and is addressed to an entirely different constituency. In our colleges the instruction is necessarily limited in scope and treatment by the capacity of the student and the length of time at his disposal. It is addressed also only to those who are able to give three or four years continuously to its pursuit. The essence of University Extension instruction is that it is addressed alike to all classes, each taking from it what he is able to receive, that it is continuous in its method, and that it is provided at hours which are consistent with the ordinary daily avocations of life.

The means are provided and the hope is entertained that many University Extension students, whether artisans or shop girls or merchants, whether they have enjoyed previous college education or not, will continue to pursue Extension courses year after year throughout their lives. The manner in which certificates earned by such work shall issue, and the form which they shall take, must be considered carefully. It would seem proper that the authority should repose in the Society which in a manner represents all the educational institutions which in any given area are concerned in the extension teaching.

The immense growth of such organizations as the Chatauquan movement in this country and the National Home Reading movement in England, surely indicates a great and wide-spread desire for larger facilities than those now provided.

So far as this movement concerns the colleges I believe that it is destined to grow rapidly here whether the colleges interest themselves in it or not, and that it will develope independently of the colleges unless they choose by prompt and liberal action to put themselves in a position to influence, and as far as proper, control it. It appears likely that if the colleges occupy proper relations to it there will be important reciprocal advantages. The professor who takes part in University Extension work may be greatly helped by it. He will meet an audience widely different from the class of students whom he daily teaches. His mind will be stimulated and freshened; his methods will grow more flexible; he will return to his college tasks with renewed zest and energy. The influence of the colleges will be spread widely. There will be an

uplifting of the intellectual activity of the community; a deepened interest in educational questions, and it cannot be otherwise than that there will be an increased flow of the youth of the country towards centres of learning.

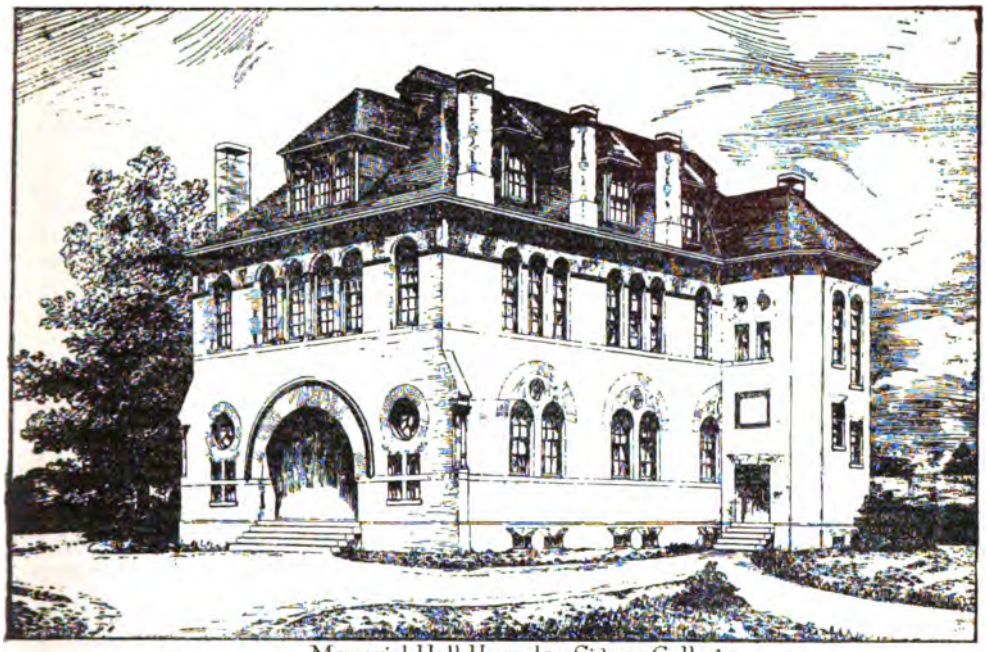
Undoubtedly the fact that our population is spread over such an immense area must call for differences in the method of organizing the work in this country. There are comparatively few Fellows connected with any of our colleges, and it might be supposed that it would be difficult to secure much help from the faculties. When we first determined to take up this work in Philadelphia and adjoining territory this was the first problem which confronted us, and we addressed the question to about 150 teachers connected with different institutions.* Cordial replies promising co-operation were received from about seven-eighths of those addressed. Our idea has been to organize the work in connection with groups of colleges so situated that a considerable area could be covered without the members of any faculty being asked to travel such distances as would interfere with regular college duties. It has not been thought wise to look forward to having an endowment fund in the hands of any one institution, but rather to form an association upon a broad and popular basis with a small annual due. The Philadelphia Society for the Extension of University Teaching has been formed in this way. The annual due is five dollars. Life membership is fifty dollars. In the course of a few weeks a membership of 900 has been secured. It is reasonably expected that this number will be increased to several thousand. The income from this source will suffice to meet any small deficit at centres which may be formed, and also, it is hoped, to secure the services of several University Extension teachers who would be able to devote their whole time to the work.

Already fifteen centres have actually been organized and the Secretary informs me that applications have been received for eleven more, which have not been organized solely on account of lack of time. It will be conceded, I think, in view of the rapid and great success of the movement in England; in view of the simplicity and educational value of the methods employed; in view of the ready adaptability of these methods to our country and of the instant response which their proposal here has elicited, that this is a movement which deserves attention from the colleges, and which, with proper co-operation on the part of the colleges, will assume large proportions and important relations.

I should regret to see the establishment of a National People's College or University, threatened as it would be with socialistic or communistic tendencies. It appears much more natural and safe that the existing educational institutions should lend the weight of their position and resources to the movement, and by joining freely on the most liberal and popular basis succeed in influencing and shaping it.

WM. PEPPER.

* Princeton College, Lehigh University, University of Pennsylvania, Swarthmore College, Haverford College, Bryn Mawr College, Bucknell University, Franklin and Marshall College, Jefferson Medical College, Medico-Chirurgical College, Muhlenberg College, Stevens Institute of Technology, Dickinson College, Lafayette College, Lebanon Valley College and Delaware State College.



Memorial Hall, Hampden Sidney College.

A Dream.

Great Homer, in that college-room with thee,
  My brow encircled with the smoke of Troy,
Thy Grecian pen showed goddesses to me
  Whose smiles since then have filled my life with joy.

First Fame I saw, that face of classic mould,
  That Venus whom the gods of earth e'er love;
One glimpse of her—I toiled, wept and grew old
  To find her still a goddess, still above.

Fickle Fortune, beckning of thy hand—
  A magic wand—has made life's Mirah sweet;
My desert borders on thy promised land,
    As in the distance earth and heaven meet.

Another goddess smiles—the world grows bright
  And Scion's raptures in those blue eyes shine;
I know, sweet maiden, Homer sang aright
  That unsaid yes made every goddess mine.

W. A. Jaycox.

Admission Examinations.

SO much interest has been manifested in the work of the Commission of Colleges in New England on Admission Examinations, and at the same time so much misunderstanding of its proper functions appears to exist, that perhaps a few words as to its history and its office may find a place fittingly in the UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE. Three annual reports have been published, in which the acts of the Commission are reported in detail, but there still remains in some minds, apparently, an idea that the Commission has powers beyond those actually in its possession.

The story of the foundation of the Commission may be told in a few words. When the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools* was established in October, 1885, one of its first acts was to formulate an appeal to be presented to the Association of Colleges in New England,† in which it was represented that much inconvenience was caused to the preparatory schools by a want of uniformity among the colleges in the requirements for admission. The complaint was not that some colleges required more subjects or a greater amount than others, but that in the subjects common to all the colleges, or to several of them, so much diversity existed in the specifications of the requirements that any school in which there were pupils preparing for different colleges, was liable to be obliged to do much extraordinary work in preparing members of the same class to meet the diverse requirements of the several colleges for which these pupils were destined. The Association therefore passed the following resolutions:

"I. RESOLVED, That the conference of college presidents, principals and teachers in preparatory schools earnestly appeal to the colleges for concerted action on their part in order to secure uniform requisitions in all subjects and authors in which they have a common requirement.

"II. RESOLVED, That this conference urge upon the colleges a still closer agreement on their part as to the subjects to be set for examination, the recommendations to be made to the schools, and the nature and extent of the entrance examinations.

"III. RESOLVED, That this conference request the colleges to make seasonable announcement of any changes in the requirements for admission.

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* The New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools embrace in its membership the presidents and many of the professors in the colleges of New England, and the larger part of the principals and other prominent teachers in the leading preparatory schools. Its office is to discuss subjects of common interest to the colleges and schools.

† The Association of Colleges in New England is composed of delegates from ten colleges (each college sending its president and one professor), meeting annually for conference only.

"IV. RESOLVED, That this conference request the colleges to unite in prescribing definitely the subjects which may be offered at the partial or preliminary examinations, the minimum number for which a certificate will be given, and to decide whether a final examination may be converted in any case into a preliminary examination or a preliminary examination into a final examination, and if so, on what terms.

"V. RESOLVED, That this conference urge upon the colleges coöperation and comity, either in accepting each others certificates of examination or in establishing jointly an examining board whose duty it shall be to set papers, conduct examinations, and issue certificates on their behalf, which certificates shall be good in any college in the syndicate."

These resolutions were presented to the Association of Colleges in New England by a committee which consisted of Rev. Dr. C. F. P. Bancroft, Principal of the Phillips Academy, Andover; Mr. John Tetlow, Headmaster of the Girls' Latin School, Boston; and Mr. William C. Collar, Headmaster of the Roxbury Latin School. These gentlemen explained and supported these resolutions and demonstrated from their own experience the need of an improvement in the direction of uniformity in the admission requirements. The immediate result of this appeal was that a committee was appointed consisting of President Eliot, of Harvard, Professor E. Hitchcock, of Amherst, and the writer of this article, to try to unite all the New England colleges in the establishment of a Commission on Admission Examinations, each college to appoint one member of the Commission. In April, 1886, the Commission was organized. It consisted at first of delegates from the following thirteen colleges: Amherst, Boston University, Brown, Colby, Dartmouth, Harvard, Smith, Trinity, Tufts, Wellesley, Wesleyan, Williams, Yale. Bowdoin shortly afterward entered, and Middlebury a little later. These fifteen colleges at present support the Commission.

The functions of the Commission are defined in the second article of its constitution,* as follows: "The functions of this Commission shall be to consider and recommend to the several faculties such measures as the Commission may deem expedient to maintain and promote uniformity in the requirements for admission to college." The third article limits the powers of the Commission as follows: "Full liberty of action is reserved to each faculty on all proposals made by the Commission."

As these citations plainly show, the acts of the Commission are recommendations only, and these recommendations are confined to the one object of securing uniformity in common requirements. The Commission, therefore, does not attempt to enforce a scheme of requirements of admission that shall be precisely the same in all particulars of kind and amount in all the colleges. For example, Harvard demands Physics; but it is not proposed either that other colleges not demanding it shall demand it, or that Harvard shall cease to demand it. Some colleges demand French; others are not to be forced to demand it, nor is there

* This constitution is printed in the first annual report, page 14.

any effort to eliminate French from the requirements. Some colleges have two sets of requirements in French, an elementary requirement, and an advanced; other colleges are neither to be expected nor urged to follow their example, or are these colleges to change their policy. What is sought is, as we have said already, "uniformity in common requirements." To return to the examples: If two or more colleges demand French, the Commission strives to secure in these colleges the same requirement in French, so far as in its extent it is common to them all. If in the given subject there should be an elementary, and an advanced requirement, a minimum and a maximum, the effort would be to induce all the colleges interested to agree upon a uniform elementary requirement and a uniform advanced requirement. This would secure all the uniformity sought by the Commission. And that is all that the Commission undertakes in strictly formal obedience to its constitution. It is not charged specifically with any duty to improve the requirements, either by change in the subjects, or in their character, or in the methods of examination. But in discussing and deciding questions relating to uniformity, it has been inevitable that the quality of the requirements should be noticed and that attempts should be made to improve it, where it was not satisfactory. It has been unavoidable, too, that the method of examination should receive consideration. Further, the Commission has felt justified in listening to an appeal from those who wish to introduce new subjects into the requirements. Probably there is no important subject connected with the requirements in any way that the Commission could fairly refuse to consider.

The principles and methods of the Commission may be illustrated by an account of its action in respect to the requirements in English.

Before the establishment of the Commission the most of the colleges in the Association of Colleges in New England had adopted uniform requirements in English, and had prescribed certain lists of books to be read. But in October, 1885, complaints were made by the preparatory teachers that the colleges were not carrying out their agreement fully. The Association, on hearing these complaints, made an arrangement by which new lists of books were framed for 1887, 1888, 1889. But the preparatory teachers not only complained of a lack of uniformity, which these lists remedied, but of the nature of the requirements. The character of the lists and the method of examination were criticised severely. Full information on this subject is given in the first and second annual reports of the Commission. At the annual meeting in April, 1887, the Commission received a communication setting forth objections to the requirements which was sent by a committee representing the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools. It also invited Mr. Frank A. Hill, chairman of that committee, to appear at the meeting and to present arguments in person. It listened to him, questioned him, and after discussion of the letter from the committee and of his oral communication, it voted to defer action on the question until the next year. It was seen that the problem was too grave to be solved on

the spot. During the following year the Executive Committee of the Commission sought light on the subject. The professors of English and the preparatory teachers were requested to express their views. To this they responded by public remarks in their various associations and by letter. The New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools recommended to the Commission "a conference with representatives of preparatory schools on the subject of the English requirements for admissien to college"* Such a conference was held in connexion with the annual meeting in April, 1888, at which there was a full and free-expression of opinion. Further, the professors of English were invited to hold a conference by themselves, and afterward to meet with the Commission and to report such recommendations as they might have to make. This they did. Finally, the Commission, after discussing the whole question in the light of all the facts thus learned, voted to ask the professors of English to prepare new lists of books, to discuss the whole subject of the requirement in English, and to communicate to the Commission any suggestions which they might be ready to make for its improvement. The Commission also urged that certain features of simplicity and plainness ought to characterize the requirements and the method of examination. The professors, accordingly, framed new lists for the year 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, and made certain suggestions, all of which were adopted by the Commission and are now in force in every college in New England in which there is a requirement in English. In this way a scheme has been obtained which is satisfactory, under the circumstances· But even now, with all the improvements in the requirements, it is not improbable that a final solution of the problem is yet to come.

A course similar to that just described has been followed in devising a scheme of uniform requirements, elementary and advanced, in German and French. An account of the earlier stages of this work has been printed in the third annual report. The fourth annual report, which will be issued soon, will give an account of the final recommendations of the Commission. It may be remarked in passing that the Commission has no opinion to pronounce as to the purposes of these requirements or as to their relation to other requirements. It is concerned to see that so far as such requirements are made they shall be uniform.

These two questions, the requirements in English and in the modern languages, are the principal questions which have been considered, thus far. One vote, however, passed at the first session of the Commission, and touching a subject mentioned in the fourth resolution of the appeal already quoted above, may be repeated here. It is the following:

"Voted: To recommend to the several faculties to permit candidates in the preliminary examination to be examined only in those subjects in which their teachers certify that they are prepared, and in which they present themselves with their teachers' approval."

*See the second annual report of the Commission, page 7.

It was the intention of this recommendation to assist the preparatory teachers in reserving such work for their pupils as shall make a symmetrical course of study for the year immediately preceding admission to college. Certain facts of some importance have been illustrated in the history of the Commission.

1. A useful uniformity in requirements for admission or improvement in educational methods generally cannot be secured in haste. There must be time for deliberation, consultation, argument, examination of evidence, convincement or concession.

2. Even our reformed schemes are final only so long as they satisfy existing needs.

3. The question proposed for discussion must be studied in a broad and liberal way.

4. There must be some permanency in the membership of the Commission. The delegates are elected for three years, and thus far have been re-elected, unless they have requested to be relieved from service.

5. The work has been instructive to those engaged in it. It has brought the college professors and the preparatory teachers into closer and more sympathetic relations with one another. The first object of the Commission was largely to aid in lessening the unnecessary burdens of the preparatory teachers.

In conclusion we may be allowed to quote the following words from the third annual report of the Commission. "We are charged with a duty involving serious responsibilities in having confided to our discretion the function of advising fifteen New England colleges in matters which touch annually so many candidates for admission and so many preparatory schools. And our influence is not confined to these colleges and their tributary schools. When the Commission was founded the head of a leading university outside of New England declared that he regarded our work as one of national importance. We already have indications of the truth of this judgment. College and school authorities throughout the country eagerly seek the reports of our work and express their wish to profit by our experience. The revision of the requirements in English has been followed by their adoption in two colleges represented in the Commission in which previously the lists of books to be read were not recognized. Outside of our territory, also, in at least two important colleges—Oberlin, and Cornell University—these requirements have been adopted."

WILLIAM CAREY POLAND.

Literature and Commerce.*

I BELONG to the class of Americans which was graphically described by an eminent statesman as blanked "littery fellers." But suppose that class is the human litter and refuse, what remains over after Pennsylvania statesmen are furnished? I am very happy to be the guest this evening of that other great class to which you belong, the equally blanked "commercial fellers." From the days of the oldest traditions we have been associated. Your tutelary genius, I believe, is Mercury; and Apollo is ours. If you are satisfied we are. To be sure your God outwitted ours and stole his oxen, but he left his horses of the sun, and I have observed that it is with those that Apollo generally prefers to travel. His children avenged their parent by giving your Deity a bad name. But you in turn have been avenged by time and tradition. For if Mercury is the God of the thief, it is universally agreed that Apollo is the God of the lyre. Undoubtedly, also, we constantly invade each other's domain. For if the poet's statements in writing a song are works of imagination, the merchant's statements in driving a bargain are often alleged to be of the same kind. On the other hand the "littery fellers" venture into your realm, for if the God of trade was the messenger of the Gods and the merchants, his children have been always the messengers of civilization, not less are the children of Apollo from Homer to Shakespeare, and from Milton and Burns to Bryant and Longfellow, the winged and swift-footed bearers of a celestial and civilizing message to men.

Commerce and Literature have always been mutually helpful. Indeed when tradition says that Apollo gave Mercury the caduceus—you remember the caduceus, gentlemen! it was the winged rod twined with serpents. It was merely the mythological way of saying that Literature, the permanent record of civilization and of human achievement, gave to Commerce its fundamental principles of prudence, promptness and persistence, and taught the merchant to bring the ends of the earth together and bind them fast in peace by a common prosperity. In both its forms of history and philosophy, Literature demonstrates that reciprocity is the law of ever-widening civilization and the justification of the poet's vision of

"The parliament of man, the federation of the world."

If Commerce has done great deeds Literature has made them famous. It is to Literature that we owe our knowledge of the first commercial voyage. At least I suppose it was a commercial voyage, because it was an expedition for wool. I mean the voyage of the Argonauts for the golden fleece; and considering the definite purpose, the unquailing courage, and the triumphant success, of that expedition, it is curious that aimless maunderings and absence of mind should be called wool-

* An address delivered at the recent banquet of the Chamber of Commerce in New York City.

gathering. The question of wool has played a large part in the recent political debate. If wool has not been pulled over anybody's eyes, it has certainly been stuffed into everybody's ears by the eloquent campaign orators. They have earnestly besought the country to do its duty by wool, but they could not agree what the duty should be. None of them (so far as I know) have even mentioned the highest duty upon wool ever paid. It was paid upon that importation of a single golden fleece, of which I have spoken, and it consisted of taming wild bulls that snorted fire, killing enchanted dragons, escaping Scylla and Charybdis, and overcoming every kind of magical horror and hostility. It was the highest tariff ever paid upon wool. Yet such were the energy and resources of the wool gatherers that even that terrific duty was not prohibitory. A distinguished Senator of the United States was lately reported to have said that under certain circumstances he would gladly see commerce annihilated. The Senator is a man of literary tastes, and some recent events may have recalled to him that ancient legend, and suggested to him that however appalling the duty, American commerce will refuse to be annihilated. And why? Because if there be no magical way to pay the duty as in the case of the old Greeks, there is in his fellow Americans a common-sense way of reasonably revising and adjusting duties, which in the language of mythology is merely taming the fire-breathing bulls and slaying the devastating dragons.

A happy illustration of the association between Commerce and Literature is found in the City of New York. In the commercial capital of the continent our distinctive American literature began, and the first American book which was accepted and approved by the world was the work of a young American merchant. To be sure he failed as a merchant. But what an encouragement in the counting-room to know that if you cannot be a fortunate merchant you may be a famous author! that if you cannot be a Cruger or a Walton or a Franklin of the older day, or a Minturn or a Marshall of a later day, you may be a Washington Irving! Our sombre colonial writing was all sermon. It was not until 1809 that Mr. Buckminster, the orator of the Phi Beta Kappa at Harvard, said that the genius of our letters began to show signs of greater vigor, and in the same year a young man, who as a boy, to escape the rigors of domestic religious discipline, used to drop out of the window of his father's house in William street in the evening, and steal off to play around the corner in John street, published a book called "Knickerbocker's History of New York," and in the gay genius of Irving, American literature escaped the sermon and came laughing into life. The winter of our long literary discontent was made glorious summer by this son of York. But it was not until ten years later, when he was an unsuccessful merchant, and Sydney Smith asked his famous question, "Who reads an American book?" that Irving had just answered it by the first numbers of the Sketch Book, and John Bull was forced to own that Jonathan had described traditional and charming aspects of his own life and character with more delicate grace than any Englishman of the time.

What a sweet and blameless genius it was. It aroused no passion, no prejudice, no hostility. Irving was popularly beloved, like Sir Walter Scott, and I recall the amusing enthusiasm with which a party of Germans in Berlin, upon discovering that I was an American, exclaimed: "Ah, we know very well your great General Washington Irving." He touched our historical river with the glamor of the imagination. He invested it with the subtle and enduring charm of literary association. He peopled it with figures that make it dear to the whole world, like Scott's Tweed or Burn's Bonnie Doon. The belated wanderer in the twilight roads of Tarrytown, as he hears approaching the pattering gallop behind him knows that it is not his neighbor—it is the headless horseman of Sleepy Hollow. It is not thunder that we hear in the Katskill on a still summer afternoon—it is the airy game of Hendrick Hudson's crew that Rip Van Winkle heard.

The commerce of New York may penetrate every sea and carry round the world the promise of the American flag, and the grandeur of American name, and return triumphant with the trophies of every clime. But over their leagues of wharves and towering warehouses and far-stretching streets can it throw a charm as fresh to the next century as to this such as the genius of literature has cast upon the quaint little Dutch town more than two centuries ago, and upon the river which is our pride? Yet it is commerce which has made the city splendid and prosperous, which pours the largest revenue into the national treasury, and has identified the name of New York with the most daring enterprises and comprehensive sagacity.

Four hundred years ago the city of Florence was ruled by a family of merchants, the greatest merchants in the world. To the founder of the family was given the name which we give to Washington alone, Father of His Country. His grandson, the greatest of the family, knew the secret of the greatness that endures, whether in cities, states or nations. He was the friend of authors and of artists. He adopted Michael Angelo as his son; he built palaces and gardens, erected statues, endowed universities and libraries, and under his magnificent sway Florence reached its golden prime of opulence and power. Mercury and Apollo clasped hands and commerce and literature claim equally the fame of Lorenzo di Medici. As I remember him, I think of other merchant princes. As I recall Florence I see New York, and mindful of the truth that no other body of merchants in the world contains a larger proportion of men of cultivation, of refined taste and generous and princely liberality than those who compose this chamber, I ask why, in our noble pleasure grounds of Central Park, amid the memorials of men of kindred genius in every century and time, in the commercial capital in which he was born and with which as its most illustrious son his name will be always associated, why, in perpetual commemoration of the amity of commerce and literature, should not a statute of Washington Irving be erected by the merchants of New York?

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

The Idea and Scope of a Faculty of Philosophy.

THE few observatious which I venture to submit have been suggested by the address of Professor Monroe Smith, contained in the report of the last Convention of the College Association of the Middle States and Maryland.

It is not surprising that his remarks on "The Philosophical Faculty in the United States" should have called forth adverse as well as favorable criticism. It deals with the central question in the great problem of the right distribution of a system of studies. Such a question is not only of vital importance, awaking the keenest interest of all educators, but, owing to its position, it will naturally evoke differences of opinion in those who view it from different standpoints in the field of learning. It is, therefore, with fullest deference for the views of others that the present reflections are offered. It may be permitted to remark that they are the result of a somewhat careful study of the question, as it concerns the very next step which we have to take in the development of our nascent university.

The problem before us is the judicious dismemberment of the faculty of arts. Until very recently that faculty comprised all branches of learning not belonging to Theology, Medicine and Law.

It claimed the whole of philosophy,and with it nearly all the sciences, these being considered as parts of philosophy.

But the great development of the sciences in recent times rendered it manifestly unfit that they, or rather philosophy, under which they were classed, should remain simply a part of the time-honored faculty of arts. In the German universities, thererore, there was added to the four traditional faculties a separate faculty of philosophy, embracing philosophy proper, philology, history, art, the social political, and natural sciences, and mathematics. Thus philosophy carried with it not only the sciences, but also those courses of general scholarship which,being of a superior or post-collegiate order, were scientific rather than literary in their methods.

Outside of Germany, the matter has been differently viewed. France gave the new faculty the title of Sciences and Letters, leaving philosophy to seek refuge in the department of letters. The truth is that in France philosophy is left mainly to the colleges as a preparation to the University; and the teaching of it, more or less profound, that is given in the University is a subordinate section of the faculty of letters. With such a system, philosophy has no influence on the university group of studies, and the sciences have none on philosophy. Of late a reaction has set in, and we see the dawn of better things inasmuch as the faculty of letters has been divided into three special sections, philosophy, philology, and literature, each giving its special degrees.

English conservatism seems to have looked with disfavor on the new arrangement, and to have, as far as possible, ignored it. America has been mostly guided in the matter by England. And in consequence, doubtless, of this same slowness in yielding to what seems new, wherever in these countries degrees in philosophy have been given, the courses of study have been, till within a few years, sadly inadequate, and degrees in philosophy have been usually regarded as inferior to those in arts. But it may well be doubted whether this is regarded by the learned world at large as creditable to England and America. And, in the nature of things, it cannot last long. The recognition given by Germany to philosophy and the sciences is logical, and it must prevail.

Nor can the process of differentiation stop here. The Germans were unquestionably right, as compared with the French, in placing philosophy above the physical and natural sciences, and ranking them under its leadership. For man, the proper object of philosophy, is unquestionably above the physical nature around him and as man is a microcosm, a synthesis of all existing things, so philosophy may rightly be considered as the common sensorium of all knowledge and thought. Still philosophy and the sciences have grown to be too vast a field to be cultivated by one faculty, and so the demand for a further division is making itself felt. Already in Louvain and Tubingen the faculty of sciences is distinct from the faculty of philosophy and letters. And in some of the German universities the study of the political sciences has been so developed as to constitute a separate faculty, standing between those of philosophy and of law. It will probably not be long before history, also, will assert its claim to form a faculty by itself.

This tendency to further and further specialization is, on the whole, highly laudable. A judicious division of labor is the essential condition of perfect work. The specialist can alone be expected to be a master in his particular line of work, or of study. It is not desirable that faculties should become unwieldy by comprising too many distinct departments, and especially those which greatly differ in their methods. Nor is it consistent that a degree should convey, in its title, little or no idea of the sort of knowledge for which it has been conferred. Just as it is generally recognized that the M. A. does not properly signify the kind of knowledge which deserves the Ph. D., so also it may be justly asserted that the Ph. D. is hardly the appropriate badge for a class of knowledge which, in itself, implies little, if any, acquaintance with metaphysics and ethics. Hence the recent demand for the doctorate and other degrees in sciences, and therefore the faculty of science as distinguished from that of philosophy. The demand is logical and must be respected. Specialization and subdivision must more and more characterize our educational future.

But a note of warning has already been heard from many quarters. Specialization, while it makes knowledge more accurate within certain narrow limits, tends, by this very narrowness, to deprive knowledge of

that breadth and roundness which is essential to true culture, to what may be termed humanness of intellect, and to justice of judgment. Intellectual development, when one-sided, is not only unlovely but misleading and dangerous. Mr. Tyndall has acknowledged that exclusive occupation in certain lines of research often unfits a man for properly discerning matters belonging to a different field of knowledge.

Such a result is in every way undesirable. Knowledge ought by all means to be accurate, but it ought, above all, to be human and consistent with the nature of truth. Now truth, various as are its branches, is an organic unity. The faculties of the soul are different; yet they too meet in unity. All the departments of knowledge are similarly related, and ought, in a correct system of education, to meet in a centre of unity. That centre of unity is, as already said, philosophy. Even if we do not grant to philosophy all the breadth of Cicero's definition: "Sapientia autem est, ut a veteribus philosophis definitum est, rerum divinarum et humanarum, causarum que quibus hae res continentur scientia" (De Off., 1, 2, c. 2), yet we must acknowledge that it is the central vantage-ground from which all the realms of knowledge can be surveyed, toward which all lines of thought converge, in which all processes of reasoning find their principles, and from which alone can be had that perception of the relations and mutual dependence of things that is the necessary condition of symmetrical and judicious intellectual development.

If, then, a university aims at realizing the meaning and fulfilling the promises suggested by its very name, it must seek to have a faculty of philosophy which will be both a starting point for all lines of professional or learned study, and a central meeting point in which adepts in every specialty of knowledge will come together to test and balance their convictions and to bring their intellectual moulding into symmetry.

Though it is to be expected that the tendency to make the physical and natural sciences a distinct faculty from philosophy will become general, yet the natural and immemorial kinship between the two should always keep them very closely related in their work. Each greatly needs the aid supplied by the other. Philosophy needs to feel the influence of science, that it may not become vague and unreal. And delvers in science need the light of philosophy, that they may not become mere empiricists and materialists, oblivious of the higher truths of reason. He who aspires to a degree in philosophy should have careful training in the sciences kindred; and his examinations, while showing mastery of philosophy, which is his specialty, must also prove sufficient acquaintance with all associated questions of science. He, on the other hand, who aims at a degree in the sciences, while bound to show excellence in his scientific specialties, should be fitted to prove himself sufficiently versed in the departments of philosophy connected therewith. A judicious arrangement of courses alternating between the two faculties seems to be quite practicable, and to be, in the nature of things, essential to sound

learning. For the metaphysician and psychologist need deep and serious knowledge in such sciences as physics, chemistry, biology and philology. To-day the physical sciences have pushed forward their boundaries very close to the field of metaphysics. It is not allowable, it is dangerous, to ignore this situation; for the points where philosophy and physical science come in contact and seem to clash, are the very points where conciliation and mutual strengthening must be made. But this demands that each should know something of the other.

The same must, with due proportion, be said of the faculties of medicine and law. It is obviously detrimental to a system of studies that they should be permitted to be quite separate schools, practically independent of each other and of the university. That they need to stand closely related to each other is very evident, medical jurisprudence constituting a wide field which they share in common. But it is no less manifest that they ought to stand in close organic union with the university at large, and with the faculty of philosophy in particular. On no other condition can they be kept worthy of their rank among the learned professions, and hindered from degenerating into mere technical schools. And on no other condition can the physician or the lawyer meet the strict requirements of his profession or satisfy the just expectations of the public. No man can conscientiously undertake to treat the ailments of the human system who has not carefully studied man's organism in both its normal and its abnormal states; and no one can truthfully claim to have so done who has not studied its psychological nature and conditions. In like manner, no man can reasonably expect the cofidence of an enlightened public in his treatment of legal questions whose knowledge does not extend far beyond the mere technical machinery of a code. Historical, social, constitutional and political studies are the natural foundation of all legal science worthy of the name, and ethics are the indispensable basis and criterion of it all. The time is fast coming to an end when the American public could be content with mere practitioners in either law or medicine. It is expected, and it is coming to be demanded, that they should be truly scholars, learned in their profession and in all that it implies; and this can be accomplished only through the influence of true university studies, meeting and finding their center of unity in the faculty of philosophy.

This holds equally concerning the relations which should exist between the faculties of philosophy and of divinity. A clergyman needs to be the most broad-minded and broad-hearted of men; not indeed with that broadness of mind which calls all things equally true when some are evidently false, nor with that broadness of heart which calls all things equally right when some are evidently wrong; but with that just breadth of mind and heart which recognizes and honors the good and the true, and the good wherever they may be found. And in no other way can he reasonably hope to attain to such mental justness and nobleness, save by uniting with his courses of divinity deep studies of philosophy in its broadest comprehension. Thus, too, will he be fitted to treat

intelligently and acceptably of those great questions in which the lights of reason and of science blend with that of revelation.

On the other hand, philosophy must remember that its fundamental problems are identical with those of religion. And since, by its study of the history of philosophic thought upon these great problems, by its recognition of the need and the possibility of a Divine Revelation concerning them, by its examination of the evidence for the fact of such a Revelation, it is led to the discovery of a great superadded light, meant to aid reason in its attempt to answer these weightiest of human problems, it is evident that philosophy cannot reasonably or safely ignore the proffered light whose necessity the philosophizing of all the ages abundantly demonstrated.

Thus a properly constituted faculty of philosophy is manifestly the center of unity of a well-organized university. In it all the branches of human knowledge are harmonized, students are intellectually balanced and rounded for all the professions, and learned men are sent forth juster and truer in their views, less apt to be narrow and warped and false, mislead themselves and misleading others.

It is also, in conjunction with the sciences, the great field of research, in which the limits of human knowledge are on all sides widened out. Thus we learn more about nature, to satisfy our legitimate curiosity, to apply her alchemy to the uses and conveniences of life, and to yoke her forces to the chariot of human progress. We learn more about man, about the nature of the individual and about the history of the race, that our estimates of human rights and duties, and our adjustments of human relations, may be truer and more salutary. Thus, too, we learn more about God, finding fresh traces of His power and His wisdom, and His love in all things. It is eminently reasonable thus to see the Creator through His works, "to look through nature up to nature's God." Knowledge thus reaches its highest aim; in contact with Him reason is ennobled; in the light of His face all things are made plainer, and there remains no need that the delving mind should be lost in darksome labyrinths.

From all this it seems to me quite evident that the natural means for securing in a university organic unity, and for leading its work to the best results, is the wise arrangement and the judicious influence of the faculty of philosophy.

JOHN J. KEANE.

A Narrow Escape.*

I HAD been sent to college, sorely against my will, to Deadhole, Connecticut, which place most people will know is about a hundred miles from New York. I had tried my best to be sent to one of the large colleges, without avail. My father was a stern disciplinarian and had his opinion that sobriety, good discipline, and proper equipment for the work of life, were not to be had at any of the larger colleges, absorbed as they were in athletics, clubs, and society. So off I had gone to Deadhole.

The novelty of college life and the new surroundings, for the first few months, kept me from being oppressed by the quiet of the place. But after Christmas had fallen back some distance into the past, I began to feel, more and more, the monotony of the life I was leading. I longed to jump out of the rut and do something rash. Then a sort of a spring fever took hold of me, and I hated the sight of books, chapel, college, my room—everything. I was dying for a change. My weekly letter home was a very despondent epistle. I told how depressed I was and half asked to be allowed to go off for a week's trip with two of my classmates. But the answer I received from my father put an end to any such prospect. It was stern and uncompromising in the extreme.

"There are times in the lives of us all," began the parental reply, "when duty seems especially hard. And I have always considered it one of the most important functions of a college education to teach a boy how to persevere in his work in spite of the greatest disinclination."

This and other sage advice of a similar nature, naturally enough, had no other effect then to aggravate my feeling of *ennui*.

I was sitting in my study with the letter still in my hand, when my room-mate, Harry—Blank, I shall call him—entered.

"John,"said he, "I've made up my mind to get out of this place, and have a week in New York. Come with me and we'll start to-morrow."

I thought a moment; and he went on: "We've both got lots of cuts to spare, and there won't be anything but some lectures to copy up. We can get them all from Frank Henry better than if we stayed and took them ourselves. No one will ever know the difference."

I had made up my mind. "Harry," said I, "I'll go you."

We packed our valises that night, and next morning after chapel we took "French leave."

Arrived in New York, we engaged a room at the Gilsey House for a week. And then we sat down and made out an elaborate program for a week's fun. To start the ball rolling, we decided to proceed immediately to a quiet little lunch at Delmonico's.

In comparison with our eating-table rations, which, for the preced-

*Winner of the prize of $25.00 offered by the UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE for the best story of college life.—[Editor.

ing week especially had been characterized by an unappetizing sameness, the good things we ordered seemd like a feast from heaven. When we had finished eating, we lighted our cigars, drank our wine leisurely, and sat chatting for some time in the most comfortable frame of mind possible. After a time we called for our check, and even its extravagant figures could not in the least disturb our good humor. Then as Harry had a letter to write, and I wanted to see about a gun I was having mended, we parted at the door.

With my cigar still in my mouth, I started across Broadway feeling on the very best terms with myself and everybody else. In the middle of the street I held up for a horse-car to go by, and was just about to move forward again, when I saw coming toward me not ten feet away—my father!

"Heavens and Mars! I'm gone!" My heart gave a tremendous jump and then began to beat wildly in my throat. The blood rushed to my face, and I lost all sense of everything about me. I was too dazed to think; but I felt with full force that the most terrible misfortune of my life had happened to me. The respect of my father gone forever—good-by college—stern, relentless, treatment—no excuse! utter deception and unmanliness! These intuitions whirled through me.

Suddenly, seized by an impulse, I pulled down my hat a little over my face and walked on. I would not recognize my father!

When I look back at the situation, as I have done many times, I never cease to wonder at my desperate audacity. How in the world I ever had the face to act as I did, is still a mystery to me. But strange things do happen, and I did exactly as I have described. I was throbbing and trembling all over, yet I walked straight on with what little nonchalance I could simulate, and managed to glance up Broadway in an apparently unconcerned manner.

The next moment, I was conscious that my father had stopped short in astonishment and anger, and was waiting to deal with me. I was almost abreast of him before he called to me in a tone that almost had the effect of bringing me to my senses. But I took a big puff at my cigar, and walked past him.

Then I stumbled and almost fell, perspiration stood out all over me, everything fluttered in my sight, and I was myself again. Hyde had vanished and Jekyll walked down 26th street.

Thoughts came thick and fast. I knew my father, and I knew there was but one hope for me—I must be in Deadhole before he could get there—or I realized inevitably, I was an outcast. I looked at my watch—half-past three. Thank the Lord, there was time for the three-forty-eight. I jumped into a cab and called out, "Grand Central—fast as you can."

It was possible that my father would telegraph to Deadhole, though I felt sure he would go there himself to satisfy his eye. If he thought his son had stolen off from college, to puff tobacco smoke in his face he would be mad with impatience to remove all doubt and than let loose on

me the relentless principles of a lifetime. And what else could he think?

The cab rattled up to the Grand Central. I jumped out, gave the cabby a dollar, and hurried into the waiting room. I jammed into the crowd and as quickly as possible got through the door. Then I walked along the platform to the smoking car and got in. I sat down by the window and sighed with relief. No amount of money, I knew, could induce father to enter a smoking car, so for three hours, at any rate, I was out of danger.

I looked at my watch—sixteen minutes of four. There were only four minutes left—would father have time to catch the train? He would not hire a cab; of that I was sure; he would have to walk over to Madison Avenue and take a car there. Could that get him at the station in time? I kept my eyes on the line of passengers filing through the door. Six minutes passed and father did not come. The big bell sounded, and the conductor shouting "all aboard," walked up the platform. Then it struck me how very foolish I had been to think of father's coming on the train.

Feeling secure I looked back toward the waiting-room door. The official had closed it. But walking along platform was my father.

I pulled my head in with a jerk. The blood rushed to my face and my brain began to whirl just as it had done on Broadway.

The thoughts and fears that crowded themselves through my mind during that ride I shall not attempt to recount. They were all dyed black with terror and remorse. I pictured myslf cast off forever. I realized what happy circumstances had been mine, what a fool I had been to risk all for the sake of a little spree.

A slight spark of hope, however, still remained. The railroad, before reaching Deadhole, passed by the rear of the college buildings. If I could jump off the train as it passed there I might still anticipate my father. But a new obstacle arose. I was in the smoker, up forward, he was in one of the rear cars; when I jumped I should certainly attract attention—why should he not see me?

The minutes flew and my brain kept whirling from one black thought to another. There seemed to be no hope.

After a time, I noticed that we were coming to New Haven—New Haven! I clutched at the thought. When the train stopped there I could slip round behind the station and get on the rear car. Once more my heart beat with hope.

The train steamed into New Haven. Some freight cars were on a side track between us and the station, and in a jiffy, I was behind them and round the station. As soon as the train started, I jumped on the rear platform of the last car.

We drew near Deadhole, and I grew nervous over the prospect of the leap I had determined to make. The train was behind time—what if it did not slow up when it went 'round the curve! The whistle blew; we were drawing near. We passed the outskirts of the town. I knew

exactly where the buildings were, and where was the only place where I could possibly jump. It was nearly a mile ahead. Nevertheless, I descended to the bottom step, and stood there, breathless and trembling. The train continued to rush along at full speed. Should I jump, at full speed, or not? I should probably be killed; but I might escape all right?

The train swung 'round the curve. Not a quarter of a mile away, in full sight, were the college buildings. I must nerve myself for action. What should I do? I must— The train began to slow up. I was saved!

The next minute, the train went past the level ground at quarter speed. I jumped off and ran full tilt for my room.

I reached the building all out of breath, clambered up stairs as fast as I could, and bundled into my room.

Ten minutes later, my father knocked at the door and, at my call, came in. He found me dressed in a flannel shirt and a pair of old trousers, seated at my study table in the light of a lamp, with a towel around my temples and a Greek Dictionary and an Herodotus spread out before me.

Of course I was surprised to see him. And as for him, he fairly rushed into my arms for joy. I told him I had had a sick headache all day and had been studying very hard. And he was more sympathetic than I had ever before known him to be.

He asked me whether I had had my dinner and, on receiving a negative answer, he told me to put on my coat and go to the hotel with him. Next morning he said good-bye and went back to the city, without mentioning a word about the real purpose of his visit.

He afterwards told me that he had seen a young man in the city almost the exact image of me—perhaps a little taller and darker. But he never went further. He was evidently ashamed to let me know what unworthy suspicion he had formed about me. And I—well, I never said anything about the matter; though now that it is too late, I often feel troubled because I did not make a clear breast of the whole thing.

JOHN NILLICUS.

WE are pleased to have an opportunity to show in this issue a cut of the memorial tablet recently placed in the new and elaborate chapel of the University of Virginia by Dr. Thos. Addis Emmet, of New York, in honor of his father and mother, the late Dr. Emmet having been one of the oldest professors in the University.

The tablet is of engraved brass, received against a background of Irish black marble. The design represents an angel figure holding a scroll, on which appears the memorial inscription as follows:

"In loving memory of John Patten Emmett, M. D., born in Dublin, Ireland, April 8, 1796. The first Professor of Chemistry in the University of Virginia, Lecturer on Natural History, and afterwards Materia Medica. Died in New York, August 13, 1842; and his wife, Mary Byrd Tucker Emmet. Born in Bermuda, August 2, 1804; died in New York, February 29, 1860. Erected by their children A. D. 1890."

The work is effective in position and was designed and executed by Messrs. J. & R. Lamb, of New York, who made the stained glass memorial windows in the Chapel to other professors.

His Privilege.

I saw *him* kiss her, what cared I
  'Though she *did* kiss another?
I'd still a finger in the pie—
  That fellow was her brother.

J. K. G.

Distinguished Alumni of American Colleges.

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amater Vail, Theodore Sterling, Albert S. Wheeler, Lawrence S. Stevens, Robert D. L. Hamilton, Richard M. Harrison, Henry H. Bates, James E. Wheeler, James Armstrong, Thomas M. Ballantyne, Hale Townsend, Ziba H. Potter, Charles N. Spalding, Jules F. Billard, George H. Patterson, Henry H. Van Deusen, John L. Swift, Edward B. Spalding, Charles S. Richardson, Charles L. Wells, Russell A. Olin, James Van Voast, William K. Miller, Charles A. Poole.

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RESIDENT MEMBERS.—1890.

(*Giving Name, College, Class, Date of Election to Club, Address, Degrees, Fraternity, Local Society.*)

For Key see end of the article.

K.

Kean, Julian H.....Y., '76, May 10, 1879, 32 Nassau St., LL. B. (B., 86), A. B., D. K. E., Scroll and Key.

Keasbey, George M.....Y., '71, SSS., Oct. 4, 1882, Newark, N. J., Ph B., Theta Xi.

Keegan, Dermont W.....H., '62, May 7, 1884, Club, A. B., A. M.

Kendrick, Henry L.....Dart., '44, June 1, 1881, Union League Club, A. B.

Kent, Edwin C.....C., '76, Jan. 2, 1884, 53 Liberty St., A. B.

Kernochan, J. Frederic....Y., '63, 1865, 45 Pine St., A. B., LL. B., (C., '65), D. K. E., Skull and Bones.

Kidder, Camillus G.....H., '72, May 10 1879, 32 Nassau St., A. B., LL. B.

Kimball, Ruell B.....P., '77, Jan. 5, 1887, 20 W. 47th St., A. B., M. D. (C., '80).

King, David Bennett.....Laf., '71, April 6, 1887, 71 Wall St., A. B., A. M., D. K. E.

King, Edward.....H., '53, May 4, 1887, 7 University Pl., A. B., A. M., Phi U.

Kingsford, Daniel P.....Cam., Eng., Oct. 8, 1885, 52 William St., B. A.

Kingsford, John Parish...Emanuel Coll., Cam., Eng., May 10, 1879, 36 Wall St., B. A., Barrister at Law.

Kinney, Herbert E.....Y., '71, July 19, 1879, 5 Vanderbilt Ave., A. B., LL. B., (C., '74), D. K. E., Skull and Bones.

Kinnicut, Frank P.....H., '68, May 10, 1879, 42 W. 37th St., A. B., A. M., M. D., D. K. E.

Kittredge, Abbott E.....W., '54, Dec. 5, 1888, 711 Park Ave., A. B., A. M., D. D., Alpha D. Phi.

Kittredge, Benjamin R....H., '82, Feb. 1, 1888, 1 Front St., A. B., D. K E., Alpha D. Phi.

Kittredge, Samuel D.....H., '76, Feb. 1, 1888, 1 Front St., A. B., LL. B (C. '81).

Knevals, Edward W.....Y., '80, Nov. 3, 1886, 50 Wall St., A. B., LL. B. (C. '83), Psi U., Scroll and Key.

Knevals, Sherman W.....Y., '53, May 10, 1879, 34 Nassau St., A. B., A. M., B. D., Psi U., Phi B. K., Scroll and Key.

Knight, Charles H.....W., '71, May 10, 1879, 20 W. 31st St., A. B., M. D. (C.), Delta Psi.

Knowlton, D. Henry.....C. C. N. Y., '66, Feb. 10, 1880, Mills Building, A. B., Alpha D. Phi.

L.

Lacombe, E. Henry.....C., '63, Oct. 6, 1886, University Bldg., A. B., Delta Phi.

Lambert, Edward W.....Y., '54, August 8, 1879, 120 Broadway, A. B., A. M., M. D., Psi U., Skull and Bones.

Lambert, Samuel W.....Y., '80, Nov. 4, 1885, 2 E. 37th St., A. B., Ph. B., M. D. (C. '85), Psi U.

Landon, Harry H.....U. S. M. A., '72, Jan. 5, 1881, 428 Fifth Ave.

Lane, William H.....B., '80, Dec. 1, 1880, 112 W. 12th St., A. B.

Lange, Frederic.....May 3, 1882, 69 Lexington Ave.

Lanier, James F. D.....P., '80, May 2, 1879, 26 Nassau St., A. B.

Larkin, John.....P., '82, June 6, 1888, 120 Broadway, A. B., A. M., LL. B. (C. '84.)

Larned, Edwin C.....B., '78, Oct. 6, 1886, 61 Washington Square, A. B.

Larocque, Joseph.....C., '49, May 10, 1879, P. O. Box 2911, A. B., D. Phi.

Larremore, Richard L....Rut., '50, Feb. 6, 1884, 32 E. 60th St., A. B., Zeta Psi.

Latting, Charles P.....Y., '73, March 1, 1882, 32 Nassau St., A. B., LL. B. (C. '75), Psi U., Wolf's Head.

Lawrence, Walter Bowne..C., '61, May 10, 1879, 6 Wall St., A. B., A. M., D. Phi.

Lawson, Leonidas M.....U. of Mo., '53, July 19, 1879, 102 Broadway A. B., A. M.

Lawson, William T.....C., '82, April 6, 1879, 651 First Ave., A. B., LL. B., Psi U.

Lawton, Francis.....B., '69, May 10, 1879, 170 Broadway, A. B., LL. B. (C.), Zeta Psi.

Le Boutillier, Wm. G.....C., '80, Oct. 3, 1888, 50 E. 25th St., A. B., M. D., 83.

Ledyard, Lewis Cass.....H., '72, May 10, 1879, 66 Wall St., A. B., A.M., LL. B., Psi U.

Lee, Benjamin Franklin...W., '58, 1865, 20 Nassau St., A. B., LL. B. (C. '61), LL. D., Alpha D. Phi.

Lee, William H. L.....Y., '69—May 10, 1879—20 Nassau St.—A. B., LL. B. (C.'71)—Alpha D. Phi., Wolf's Head.

Lefferts, George M.....Dickinson, '69—May 10, 1879—6 W. 33d St.—A. M., M. D. (C. '70)—D. K. E.

Lemoine, Ashton.....P., '75—April 5, 1882—7 E. 22d St.—A.B.

Leoser, Charles McK.....Leh., '76—Jan. 5, 1881—224W. 39th St.—A. B—Psi U.

Le Roy, Henry W.....W., '67—May 10, 1879—50 Cliff St.—A. B.—Delta Psi.

Lewis, Eugene H.....Y., '73—Nov. 17, 1879—749 5th Ave.—A. B., LL. B.—Alpha D. Phi.

Lincoln, Arthur.....B., '70—May 10, 1879—38 Broad St.—A. B., A. M.—Chi Psi.

Lincoln, Rufus P.....H., '62—March 2, 1881—22 W. 31st St.—A.B., M. D—Psi U.

Linn, William A.....Y., '68—April 5, 1882—216 Broadway—A.B.—D. K. E.

Lockwood, Charles E.....Y., '65—Dec. 3, 1884—59 W. 36th St.—A. B., M. D. (C. '68)—Psi U., Scroll and Key.

Loomis, Alfred L.....U., '51—May 10, 1879—19 W. 34th St.—A. B.—Delta Phi.

Loomis, Frank.....U., '60—Feb. 6, 1889—Grand Cent. Depot—LL. D.

Lord, Daniel, Jr.....C., '66—Dec. 1, 1880—120 Broadway—A. B., A. M., LL. B.—Psi U.

Lord, Franklin B.....C., '70—Jan. 5, 1881—120 Broadway—A. B—Psi U.—Phi B. K.

Lord, George De Forest..Y., '54—Dec. 11, 1879—120 Broadway—A. B., A. M.—Phi B. K.—Psi U., Skull and Bones.

Loubat, Joseph F.....St. Johns—May 10, 1879—22 Pine St.—A. B.

Low, Seth.....C., '70—May 1, 1880—Col. College—A. B., LL. D. (H., '90).

Ludlow, James B.....H., '81—Oct. 6, 1886—49 Ex. Pl.—A.B., LL.B—A. D. Phi.

Lyman, Frank.....H., '74—Oct. 4, 1882—130 Water St.—A. B.—Psi U.

Lyman, Hart.....Y., '73—May 10. 1879—*Tribune* Office—A. B., Psi U.

M.

McAlpin, George L.....Y., '79—March 6, 1889—99 Reade St.—A. B.—Psi U.

McBurney, Charles.....H., '66—May 10, 1879—40 W. 36th St.—A. B., M. D.—D. K. E.—A. D. Club.

McCagg Louis B.....H., '84—Oct. 3, 1888—293 Madison Ave.—A. B.—D. K. E.—H. P. C.—A. D. Phi.

McCarty, Barclay E.....C., '84—Oct. 3, 1888—36 Wall St.—A. B., Ph B., A. M., LL. B.

McCobb, James S.....H., '71—June 2, 1880—222 Fifth Ave.—A.B.—D. K. E.—Porcellian.

McCook, John J.....Kenyon, '66—May 10, 1879—120 Broadway—A. B., A. M., LL. B., LL. D.—D. K. E.

McCook, Robert L.....H., '85—Nov. 7, 1888—111 Broadway—A. B., D. K. E., Zeta Psi, H. P. C., I. of 1770.

McCosh, Andrew J.....P., '77, July 6, 1887, 600 Madison Ave., A. B., A. M., M. D. (C., '80).

McCullough, John G.....Delaware, '55, April 13, 1880, 21 Cortlandt St., A. B., A. M., LL. B., (U. of P., '58).

McCurdy, Robert H.....H., '81, Nov. 5, 1884, 142 Broadway, A. B.

McIlvaine, Clarence W...P., '85, June 5, 1889, 38 W. 9th St., A. B.

McKim, Charles F.....H. '70, May 10, 1879, 57 Broadway, A. B., D. K. E., H. P. C.

McLean, Thomas.....T., '75, May 10, 1879, Franklin Sq., A. B.

McMichel, William.....U. of Pa., Dec. 7, 1883, Mills Building, A. B., Zeta Psi.

McVickar, Wm. Bard.....C., '80, April 6, 1887, 67 Wall St., A. B., LL. B., D. Phi.

MacDonald, Charles.....March 2, 1887, 69 Wall St.

MacDonald, James A.....H., '66, May 10, 1879, 60 Wall St., M. D.

MacMartin, Malcolm.....P., '67, May 10, 1879, 168 Fifth Ave., A. B., A. M.

MacVeagh, Charles.....H., '81, Oct. 8, 1885, 45 William St., A. B., LL. B. (C., '83).

Maghee, J. Holme.....C., '72, July 7, 1880, 16 E. 54th St., A. B., A. M., C. E.

Magie, David.....P., '59, May 10, 1879, 32 W. 48th St., A. B., M. D. (C., '63).

Mansfield, Howard.....Y., '71, May 10, 1879, 35 Wall St., A. B., A. M., LL. B., (C., '74). Skull and Bones.

Marie, Leon.....C., '85, Dec. 5, 1888, 33 E. 28th St., M. E., D. Phi.

Markoe, Francis Hartman P., '76, Aug. 4, 1881. 20 W. 30th St., A. B., M. D. (C, '79).

Markoe, Thomas M.....P., '36, May 10, 1879, 20 W. 30th St., A. B., M. D. (C).

Marquand, Henry.... ...P., '78, June 5, 1884, 11 E. 68th St., A. B., A. M.

Marsh, Samuel.....U., '67, Nov. 6, 1889, N. Y. Hotel, A. B., LL. D., Zeta Psi.

Martin, John L.....H., '81, May 2, 1888, 13 Park Row, A. B.

Martin, Newell.....Y.. '75, Nov. 4, 1885, 58 Liberty St., A. B., LL. B. (C., '77), Psi U. Wolf's Head.

Martin, William M.....C., '63, March 2, 1887, 7 Nassau St., A. B., A. M., LL. B., Psi U.

Martine, Randolph B.....C., '65, June 2, 1886, 32 Chambers St., A. B., A. M.

Mason, Alexander T.....T., '81, Nov. 5, 1884, 44 Wall St., A. B., LL. B. (C., '83).

Mason, Alfred Bishop.....Y., '71, June 29, 1880, 40 W. 9th St., A. B., A. M., Psi U., Phi B. K. Skull and Bones.

Masten, Arthur H.....W., '76, Dec. 1, 1886, 146 Broadway, A. B., A. M., LL. B., K. A.

Mathews, Albert.....Y., 42, May 10, 1879, 48 E. 26th St., A. B., A. M., Psi U., Skull and Bones.

May, Charles.....W., '73, March 7, 1888, 32 Nassau St., A. B., LL. B. (C., '78).

Mayo, William S.....Feb. 21, 1880, 7 W. 30th St.

Mead, Edward S.....Y., '68, May 10, 1879, 755 Broadway, A. B., A. D. Phi. Wolf's Head.

Mead, Frederick, Jr.....Y., '71, May 10, 1879, 138 Pearl St., A. B., A. M., Psi U. Skull and Bones.

Mead, William R.....Am., '67, May 10, 1879, 57 Broadway, A. B.

Merrill, Edward B.....Bow'd., '57, May 10, 1879, 32 Nassau St., A. B., A. M., Chi Psi.

Messiter, George N.....C. C., N. Y., '75, Oct. 3, 1888, 55 Broadway, A. B., LL. B. (C., '77), A. D. Phi.

Metcalf, James Betts.....W., '62, May 10, 1879, 8 Broad St., A. B., A. M., LL. B. (Y., '64), K. A.

Millard, Henry B.....Ham., '55, May 4, 1887, 4 E. 41st St., A. B., A. M., Psi U.

Miller, Charles A.....Y., '59, May 10, 1879, 44 Wall St., A. B., D. K. E.

Miller, Charles E.....C., '55, June 9, 1879, 32 Nassau St., A. B., A. M.

Miller, Jacob, W.....Feb. 2, 1887, Pier 36, N. R.

Miller, Philip S.....T., '64, 1867, 1 Wall St., A. B., A. M., D. Psi Phi, B. K.

Mills, John B.....Y., '73, June 1, 1887, 31 W. 21st St., A. B., LL. B., D. K. E. Wolf's Head.

Mills, Ogden.....H., '78, Nov. 7, 1883, 15 Broad St., A. B., D. K. E.

Minor, Israel, Jr.....Y., '62, Oct. 6, 1886, 140 Nassau St., A. B., A. M., LL. B. (C., 64), D. K. E., Scroll and Key.

Minturn, Robert Shaw....H., '84, April 4, 1888, 45 William St., A. B., LL. B. (C., '86), D. K. E., A. D. Phi.

Mitchell, Alfred.... .....Y., '80, May 10, 1879, 115 Broadway, A. M. (Hon.)

Mitchell, Cornelius B.....C., '62, 1867, 24 W. 16th St., A. B., A. M.

Mitchell, Edward .....C., '61, May 10, 1879, 31 E. 50th St., A. B., A. M., LL. B.

Mitchell, Edward P.....Bowd., '71, Nov. 26, 1879, Sun Office, A. B., Psi U., Phi B. K.

Mitchell, Rowland G.....C. C. N. Y., '61, May 10, 1879, 141 Water St., A. B., A. D. Phi.

Monroe, Robert Grier....P., '81, Nov. 4, 1885, 140 Nassau St., A. B., LL. B. (C., '83).

Montgomery, Warwick E. Jan. 6, 1886, High Bridge, A. B.

Montgomery, William, Jr...H., '67, May 10, 1879, 69 Wall St., A. B., Zeta Psi.

Moore, C. De Rham.....C., '73, Jan. 6, 1882, 120 Broadway, A. B., A. M., LL. B., Delta Psi.

Moore, Edward C., Jr....H., '78, May 4, 1887, Yonkers, A. B., LL. B. (C., '80).

Moore, Thomas S.....H., '61, L. S. S., April 3, 1889, 91 Willow St., Brooklyn, B. S.

Moran, Charles A.....C., '81, Dec. 7, 1887, 45 Broadway, Ph. B., LL. B., Delta Psi.

Morison, George S.....H., '63, June 12, 1880, 35 Wall St., A. B., A. M., LL. B.

Morison, Samuel L.....H., '73—Nov. 26, 1879—72 Washington Sq.—A. B.—D. K. E.

Morse, Sidney E.....Y., '56—May 10, 1879—140 Nassau St.—A. B.—A. D. Phi, Scroll and Key.

Mortimer, Henry C.....C., '68—May 10, 1879—168 Pearl St.—A. B., D. Psi.

Morton, Alexander L.....U. S. M. A.—May 10, 1879—32 W. 34th St.—LL. B. (C., '85).

Morton, Bowditch.....—May 7, 1884—5 Madison Ave.

Morton, William J.....H., '67—May 10, 1879—19 E. 28th St.—A. B.

Mosher, Joseph F.....Xav., '66—April 6, 1887—62 Wall St.—A. B., A. M.

Mosle, George R.....Y., '86—May 7, 1890—1 W. 52d St.—A. B.—Scroll and Key.

Mostyn, Berkeley.....—Jan. 5, 1881—52 E. 23d St.

Moulton, Frank W.....H., '83—March 2, 1887—122 Water St.—A. B.—Zeta Psi

Munn, Charles A.....P., '81—Feb. 2, 1887—131 Broadway—A. B.

Munroe, George E.....Y., '74—Feb. 2, 1887—43 E. 33rd St.—A. B., M. D. (C., '77), Psi U.—Skull and Bones.

Murdock, Lewis C.....H., '66—June 10, 1882—313 Fifth Ave.—A. B., A. M.

Murray, Ambrose S., Jr....T., '71—May 10, 1879—32 Nassau St.—A. B., A. M., LL. B. (C., '84), Delta Psi.

Murray, James B.....C., '72—Feb. 7, 1880—238 W. 52d St.—LL. B., D. Phi.

St. Martin's Tower.

I.

Now all is still. The village, breathless, sleeps.
Like phantoms, dimly seen, the mountains rise.
The Viege pours its full tide along
With ceaseless voicings that the calm absorbs.
Hoary and seamed up-stands St. Martin's tower.
The nesting swallows in the belfry stir
And twitter in their sleep, as hour of morn
Comes on, and the great bell, answering, strokes,
And tells how night has sped. Mountain and pass
Take up the sound and speed it on its course,
Until 'tis lost beyond and silence reigns.

II.

No sound or motion, yet swift change is here;
The mists rise from the river; here and there
Are seen peaks bare or snow-crowned, high in air,
Meeting the morning in his westward march.
A joyous peal, calling to all "awake!"
Finds answer in the echo. And the swallows
Circle and flutter 'round St. Martin's tower.
Now folks from drowsy cot arise and take
Their frugal meal, then bend them to their tasks.
The hour of Death's but past ere that of Life
The impatient hand of Time rings in amain.

III.

The peasant in the vineyard on the hill,
The smith beside the anvil—all the train
Of Labor, through the morn, full well have marked
The ever-increasing strokes; are waiting,
With strained ears and busy hands and feet,
For the long peal that respite marks from toil.
Mountain and vale are steeped in sunlight
And all the village seems to seek for shade.
Now times thrice four the brazen tongue repeats
And sledge and spade and scythe are laid aside;
And, in the shade, reclining at full length,
Rests Labor, till again Time makes his count.

IV.

'Tis evening now. The birds sing vespers
In the tower above; in the church beneath,
In darkness, kneel two men and tirelessly
Pray God their wants to fill—the life to bless;
The one his plighted maid has all but lost;
Sickness in th' other's home is now a guest.
And they, in faith, kneel there, the day forgot
Wherein the sweat has bathed their manly brows.
The chime recalls them and they wend their way
To rest, because the morrow brings its work.
The shades are fallen and, at last, day leaves
The top-most peaks and night is come again.

V.

The unwelcome guest hath changed his robe
And lo! 'tis Death; the maiden, sleepless, weeps.
And in his dreams her lover finds her, kind.
The mid-night peal blends joy and pain, thus mixed,
And marks the birth of Hope and of Despair.
Thus changes, year by year, has Time's hand rung
In this old tower and them will ring until
That hand tears down its massive walls and stops
The mouth of that old time-piece, that so long
Has measured toil and sleep—and sleep and toil.

W. TATLOCK.

The Epic Century of England.

THE hero is not always recognized ; the heroic age is sometimes left unsung. The chivalry of the Middle Ages cast a glamor over the early days of Britain and exalted the fierce opponents of the Saxon invaders. King Arthur and his Round Table might have been epic had they been real. But they are fancies. They can give us no Iliad—only the dreamy romance of the Idyls of the King. Under Elizabeth, England roused herself as a giant from slumber and seized a continent. In art, in letters, in commerce, in war, she sprang into a dazzling preeminence and made history that reads like fiction. But the motive of the Elizabethan Age was not epic. There was daring in it, but it did not rise to heroism. Dramatic it may have been, and in the drama it has expressed itself; but it was reserved for the following century to develop an earnestness and a purpose so real, a struggle so terrible, that later ages have turned away from it. They have failed to recognize the hero, because, forsooth, his only armor was a buff jerkin and his bonnet was without a plume. Yet here, if we look for it, is the glory of English history. 1588 the Armada, 1688 the landing of William of Nassau, between them a chapter of heroisms, a period of epic action, a century in which England felt the inspiration of a great thought and bred a generation of heroes to fight for it. When tyranny and long-nursed prejudice and narrow ceremonialism were brought to the stern test of reason and made to accept the arbitrament of the sword.

As we gaze at the canvas of the Seventeenth Century in the gathering gloom and increasing perspective of two hundred years, the details of the picture blend into the background for one colossal figure—not a person, but a type, and too large a type to be expressed in the personality of any one man. Cromwell we may name, and Milton, and John Bunyan, but in no one nor in all of these do we find outlines sufficiently bold nor characteristics sufficiently comprehensive to express all that we mean by the English Puritan. The Puritan has been misuuderstood. With some he stands as the representative of a reformed sect, with others he is the exponent of certain political theories, but he is neither of these and more then these. The Puritan believed not in a theory of church or state, but in a theory of life. He developed a new conception of man ; his fervid brain glowed with bright visions of a new England. With calm and glorious zeal he sacrificed lands. home, friends—often life itself—for the mighty thought that possessed him. When the opportunity came his fingers grasped the pen or his hand the sword with a burning enthusiasm. He knew no defeat, no flagging of weary senses, no despair. When all he had fought for seemed lost, and his enemies were making mad revel, he holds his head proudly, and his words breathe a calm disdain and an undying hope. What was the secret of

his power? What Titanic force transformed the life of England, giving her priests the countenance of Angelo's Moses and welding her artisans and tradesmen into an army, the terror of Europe?

England received from the Renaissance a new freedom and a higher thought. The Reformation added inspired truth and a fervent devotion. When the old songs of Britain were forgotten and the new ones had not yet come, the Bible was translated and became the literature of the nation. In all the variety of its riches, the graphic histories of the chosen people and the biographies of the Messiah, the sustained logic of the apostles, the drama of Job, the fire-kindled imaginations of inspired Psalmists, the awful visions of prophets and seers, it burst upon minds unoccupied by other learning and unused to the splendor of its revelations. The Latin veil which Rome had imposed was rent asunder, and reverently with kindling spirit, the nation gazed into the Holy of Holies.

The Puritan was the Englishman who did not forget. He carried around with him the consciousness of the truth he had seen. He brooded upon it and developed it into a system. And so to those fierce yet contemplative spirits so constantly appearing on the pages of English history, came a new vision. It was the vision of a man. Man made in the image of God, man fallen, man redeemed and destined to an eternal kingship. He was the central figure in the tragedy of sin, for his salvation heaven has given its king. The human soul, with its dark secrets and lofty possibilities, was the prize for which mighty powers contended. Satan and the legions of Hell besieged it, angels encamped about to guard, the benign influences of the Holy Trinity were put forth for its preservation. "What is man?" had been the long question, and the answer is found, "Thou hast made him for a little while inferior to the angels and hast crowned him with glory and honor; thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands, thou hast put all things under his feet." These were not mere dogmas, they were living realities, the absorbing facts of life. They shone before the journeyman tinker of Elstow in letters of fire, they spoke to him from heaven as the voice of God; he sits alone in Bedford Jail and sees upon the walls of his solitary cell, spiritual visions which live for the world to-day. Was this inspiration reserved for the poet and the dreamer? The practical man of action is drawn from his estates in the quiet Marshes of St. Ives, and Cromwell becomes an apparition of terror, a giant, a man of iron, under the transforming influence of a mighty enthusiasm.

The Puritan was not a safe man to oppress. The whole tenor of his life was controlled by one epic ideal, and that ideal was warfare. Away back in the beginning of the century we see it dominating the mind of the first and the mildest of the Puritans. What else is the keynote of the Faery Queene?

Spenser's beautiful English landscapes are not scenes for the loves and jousts of an Orlando; they are battlefields. Through wounds and weariness, through dungeons and despair, the Red Cross Knight presses

on to the realization of a perfect character. Our language has produced but one epic, that is the Epic of Puritanism. What motive do we find running through the stately verses of Paradise Lost? No swift-footed Achilles destined to glorious deeds and death, no pius Æneas, the fated father of an Empire, stirs the imagination of Milton. He passes by the long list of the world's heroes and seizes upon the typical man,—the story of humanity fallen and toiling to regain the "blissful seat;" the beginnings of sin and the irrepressible conflict between the evil and the good. And as the poet pictures the war in Heaven, and gazes upon the "hideous length" of those battalions

> "Bristling with upright beams innumerable
> Of rigid spears, and helmets thronged and shields."

Or beholds them rushing together

> "With ruinous assault
> And inextinguishable rage."

Or when he portrays that more real and deadly conflict in the Garden, is there not more than the natural sympathy of the writer in his theme? Do not these mighty notes of war find an answering chord in Milton's own breast, and express in the gigantic encounters of devil and angel and man, that sense of combat which was the major note in his own Puritanism?

It is this struggle which appeals to the Briton. It lays hold upon his imagination, it invokes his stern sense of duty, it challenges his courage. The slumbering spirit that stirred the war-bands of the Teutoberg Forest and hurled them irresistibly against the veteran legions of Varius, is aroused. The fierce valor of those dauntless sailors of the Northern Seas, the scourge of Europe from the Tagus to the Seine, burns again in the eyes of living Englishmen. What more? These men have a mission. They are called of God to punish His adversaries. See that bleeding, dying soldier on the field of Marston Moor; nowhere had the fighting been fiercer. He has a burden on his spirit, and Cromwell, bending over him, asks what it is. Are his last words of home, of mother, of a broken love? No, this is the weight on his heart: "That God did not suffer him to be any more the executioner of his enemies." What wonder that the future Protector could write: "God made them as stubble to our swords." What wonder that the grim Ironsides swept back the impetuous charge of Rupert's cavalry. Hear the stern exultation of the victor as he recalls the fight:

> "Their heads all stooping low, their points all in a row,
> Like a whirlwind in the trees, like a deluge on the dykes,
> Our cuirassiers have burst on the ranks of the Accurst,
> And at a shock have scattered the forest of his pikes."

And now in the day of triumph the Puritan makes his great failure. His ideal must be the ideal of England, and the serried ranks of the New Model must work the change. It was a glorious dream, that dream of a new England, striven for with pure motives and heroic purpose, but

it failed. Failed because muskets cannot persuade the spirit; failed because its ideal was too lofty to hold a people. A few great souls may meditate on perfection and strive to realize it, but, alas, the majority of men can see what is near them, and can live only for what they see. The reaction was inevitable, and it came. The nation demanded the old ways. The Puritan had the power to resist, but he did not use it. He saw his dream was broken, and sadly, quietly yielded to the inscrutable will of God. The long platoons of that invincible army gazed in gloomy silence on the return of the exiled Prince. They laid down their arms and became heroes of private life. All they had fought for seemed lost.

> "——The barbarous dissonance
> Of Bacchus and his revelers——"

resounded in the Court. Scoffed at, contemned and harassed, the men who had ruled England saw their life work in ruins and their most cherished hopes blighted. What was their spirit then. Did they lose their faith, their patience, their purpose? Again let the Blind Poet speak for them. Look into that modest house in Runhill Fields. See him clad in black sitting in that familiar chamber with its rusty green tapestries. He is the last of the Puritans. His generation is gone, he is alone.

> "On evil days though fallen and evil tongues,
> In darkness, and with dangers compassed round,
> And solitude——"

What are his words? Listen: they are calm, disdainful, triumphant:

> "Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail
> Or knock the breast; no weakness, no contempt,
> Dispraise or blame, nothing but well and fair."

They are the last proud charge of Manoah in Samson Agonistes. The champion had triumphed in his fall. And Milton was right. The blood of Edgehill and Worcester Fight had not been shed in vain. The army was gone, but the principles for which it had fought still lived. Cavaliers, your victory is defeat. You may desecrate the graves of Cromwell and Bradshaw and Ireton, and hang their poor, withering corpses on the gibbets at Tyburn; you may cast the bodies of Pym and the valiant Blake from Westminster Abbey and heap impotent insult of the memory of your foes, but your victory is defeat. Puritanism has learned its lesson. Its power is of the spirit and not of the sword. While you triumph in its overthrow, silently it is gathering strength for a vaster revolution. It will summon William of Nassau to a vacant throne; it will add new vigor to the life-blood of England; its spirit will guard her political and religious liberties, and breathe the breath of life into a vast nation beyond the seas. When the orgies and exultations of the Restoration are forgotten and the house of Stuart has fallen, that calm, majestic face of the Puritan will shine through the gathering gloom of years, and the last grand pæan of an epic age will ring down the centuries.

GEORGE R. WALLACE.

Mud Pies.

Oh happy faces ; Baby cheeks
Besprinkled now with muddy streaks.
Oh busy fingers, dirty nails,
While gazing on you memory fails.
Backward on life's way I'm turned
And carried thus to where I learned,
Like you, to bear with smile and mirth
This pastry of our Mother Earth.

Since then how many a fabric bright,
Earth-born, like these, has seen the light
On these, as them, when storms befell
They left me but an empty shell.
Yes, little workers in the sand,
So pure of heart, so foul of hand,
The noblest work man can devise
Boasts little more than your mud pies.

We sow, we reap, we toil, we trust,
All for a little heap of dust,
And when at last life's setting sun
Scarce finds our little work begun,
'Twere well could we, like you, depart
With world-soil on our hands, not hearts.

ARABELLA GRIFFITH BARLOW.

Fraternity Clubs in the City of New York.

Delta Kappa Epsilon Club, 435 Fifth avenue, New York City.
Delta Phi Club, 5 East 27th street, New York City.
Delta Upsilon Club, 8 East 47th street, New York City.
Psi Upsilon Club, 33 West 42d street, New York City.
Sigma Phi Club, 9 East 27th street, New York City.
Zeta Psi Club, 8 West 29th street, New York City.
Delta Psi Club, 29 East 28th street, New York City
Alpha Delta Phi Club, 266 Madison avenue, New York City.

University Clubs in the United States.

Corrections and additions are solicited.

The University Club, 32 East 26th street, New York City.
The Harvard Club, 11 West 22d street, New York City.
The Princeton Club, of New York, P. O. Box 2,090, New York City
The Nassau Club, Princeton, New Jersey.
The University Club, Philadelphia, Penn.
The University Club, Chicago, Ill.
The University Club, St. Louis, Mo.
The University Club, Cincinnati, Ohio.
The University Club, Kansas City, Mo.
The University Club, Louisville, Ky.
The University Club, Baltimore, Md.

COLLEGE NEWS.

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Harvard.—The victory over Yale was celebrated with great enthusiasm at Cambridge.—There are at present 163 students in the Annex.—Nov. 29 the Freshman Eleven defeated the Yale Freshmen 14-4. Each member of the Football Eleven is to be presented with a silver cup in commemoration of the victory over Yale.—The Chair of Political Economy has been offered to Edward J. James, of the University of Pennsylvania. Prof. James is a Ph. D. of the University of Halle.—The "Index" shows that there are 19 Harvard Clubs established throughout the country.—F. Mason, L. S., is the strongest man in the University. The Exeter Club has died out, and the Pi Eta no longer publishes a list of its membership.—The faculties of Arts and Sciences have been consolidated.—The total amount available to students this year is $78,000.—Mr. W. R. Bigelow's article on "Harvard's Better Self" has attracted much attention. The Harvard Y. M. C. A. has ordered 5,000 copies of the December number of the *New England Magazine*, in which the article appears.—The Football eleven was given a reception by the Harvard Club of New York. Speeches were made by Joseph H. Choate and C. C. Beaman.—The Glee Club started on its Western trip during the Christmas holidays. The concert which it gave in Chicago was very well attended. The action of the Faculty in refusing to grant the petition for the omission of registration after the holidays has caused much dissatisfaction.

Yale.—The Gun Club defeated Harvard by the score of 114 to 104. —The Eleven defeated Princeton at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, on Thanksgiving Day by the score of 32-0. One of the temporary stands erected broke, through overcrowding. Some fifty persons were injured.—The report of the President of the Boat Club shows that the receipts have amounted to over $12,000. This has all been consumed in expenditures.—Theodore Roosevelt has been chosen lecturer before the Yale Law School.—A fire started in South Middle on Nov. 30, and destroyed $1,000 worth of students' furniture.—Average

height of the Freshman class, 5ft, 8 inches, average weight, 145 pounds.—The receipts from the Yale–Princeton Thanksgiving game were over $25,000. Yale's share was about $10,000.—Prof. F. W. Gunsaulus delivered the first lecture in the Dwight Hall Course on Savanarola.—The *New Englander* and *Yale Review* is about to be placed on a re-organized basis. —Prof. G. B. Stevens is giving a course of lectures on the "Life, Character and Work of the Apostle Paul."—The Freshmen from St. Paul's School show the most satisfactory physical development.—The amount available for scholarships this year is $18,000 as compared with $13,000 for last year. Thos. L. McClung, of Knoxville, Tenn., has been elected captain of the football team for the ensuing year.—Some new and valuable additions in the way of apparatus have been made in the mathematical department. The Senior and Sophomore Germans have been consolidated. This is a marked innovation in the social life of the University.

Princeton.—Mr. M. Taylor Pyne, '77, has presented the College with a valuable collection of autographs and old papers, to be known as the Henry-Pyne Autograph Collection. —Work on the new Whig and Clio Halls is progressing rapidly.—The new Trumball-Prime collection of pottery and porcelain is being classified. There are over 30,000 pieces in the collection.—The second Annual Convention of the College Association of the Middle States met at Princeton November 28. The following Colleges and Universities were represented: Cornell, Columbia, University of the City of New York, University of Pennsylvania, Swarthmore, Bryn Mawr, Muhlenberg, Dickinson, Lafayette, Haverford, Franklin and Marshall, Ursinus, Rutgers, Delaware, Johns Hopkins, St. Johns.—An Illinois Club has been organized. The officers are: President, T. C. Mixer, '91; Vice-President, J. L. Williams, '92; Secretary, L. B. Crane, '91; Treasurer, O. B. Curran, '92.—Important additions have been made to the courses in advanced mathematics, geology and modern languages. The following instructors have been admitted to the Faculty: Woodrow Wilson, W. M. F. Magee, H. C. Warren, J. M. Brooks, Louis E. Livingood, R. H. Beattie, R. W. Blake, C. B. Williams, R. E. Speer and E. C. Richardson. There are 12 new endowed scholarships, making the total number 90.—The Glee Club will make a trip West during holiday week.—'94 defeated the Columbia Freshmen November 26, by the score of 32–0.—The Senior Class has elected the following men as officers: President, Edgar A. Poe; Secretary, Geo. B. Agnew; Master of Class Ceremonies, William E. Spicer; Class Orator, Geo. R. Wallace; Class Poet, Jas. H. Dunham; Ivy Orator, Pringle C. Jones; Historian, Geo. Wheeler; Presentation Orator, Alfred P. Dennis; Prophet, Halsey Durand; Censor, Chas. E. Dana; Washington's Birthday Orator, Jas. Barnes; Debater, Sam. Semple; Class Day Committee, E. A. S. Lewis, John H. Sealy, Willard H. Bradford, Robt. B. Wallace, Frank H. Payne, Jno. N. Valliant, Glenn F. McKinney, Wm. B. Blackwell, Wm. R. Dee-

mer, Wm. C. Bryan, Geo. J. Bergen, Jere S. Black, Frank T. Moore, Jas. C. Meyers, Harman D. Paxton, Editors of *Nassau Herald*, Jas. A. Matheson, Homer R. Miller, J. S. Roddy, Geo. Dugan; Ode Committee, Frank H. Payne, Geo. P. Wheeler, Alfred B. Yeomans; Memorial Committee, Geo. S. Patton, Henry L. Durrell, C. T. Mixer.—Riggs has been elected Captain of the Football team for next year.—The Senior Assembly took place on December 5. Delegations attended from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The patronesses were, Mrs. Charles Spalding, Mrs. Henry F. Osborn, Mrs. A. G. Agnew.—The Tennis Association is about to build some asphalt courts, which are suitable for playing throughout the winter.—The Football Association has presented the different athletic organizations with a new club house. The cost will be in the neighborhood of $6,000.—The annual convention of the Y. M. C. A. District Convention was held at Princeton, December 6.—Additional gymnasium facilities are badly needed.—The new University Song Book has appeared.—At a mass meeting of the students it was decided to discontinue playing lacrosse. The game of late has not received sufficient moral and financial support from the students.—The Baird prizes were awarded as follows: Wilson Aull, Hugh McNinch, Phineas B. Kennedy, Edward W. Evans, Ambrose W. Vernon, James C. Meyers.

University of Pennsylvania.—The students protest vigorously against the charges of rough playing which are being preferred against them by the various football editors throughout the country. The eleven defeated Wesleyan at Brooklyn on Thanksgiving day by the score of 16–10.—Much regret is expressed at the death of John G. McElray, Professor of Rhetoric.—Prof. Royce of Harvard, gave a lecture on the "Idealistic Movement in Recent Philosophy."—There are 527 students in the College Department of the University.—A banquet was given to the Football Team by members of University Club.—The Association lectures are proving very popular.—The Seniors are the college champions in football.—The Christmas Holidays began Dec. 24th.

Columbia.—The scarcity of Western students at Columbia has occasioned considerable comment.—A new lunch-room has been provided. A new literary paper, the *Blue and White*, has been started. The editors are S. L. Treat, C. N. Olcott, C. N. Pollard, H. N. Hopkins, A. C. Kletzch, W. P. Whyland, W. R. Shepherd, P. Armitage, H. R. Reed, M. R. McGrath.—President Low will hold weekly receptions of an informal character at his house. These are given in order to encourage feelings of good fellowship among the officers of the different departments.—R. C. Cornell is President of the Athletic Union, Prof. J. T. Goodwin, Treasurer, and V. Mapes, Secretary.—Twelve fellowships for 1891, eighteen for 1892 and twenty-four for 1893 have been established. The fellowships are of the value of $500 a year. Professors who have served over 15 years or are over 65 years of age are to be pensioned at half

their salary. A professor will be allowed to take a vacation of one year in every seven. During his absence from college he will be on half pay.—A new weekly paper called the *Columbia News* has been started.—'92 won the class championship at football. Much dissatisfaction is expressed at the poor record of the football team during the last year.—The Sophomores have adopted the custom of wearing mortar boards.—Dec. 16 the Alumni Association gave its annual banquet at the Brunswick. F. R. Coudert presided. Speeches were made by President Low, W. D. Foulke, Edward King, of Harvard, Chauncey M. Depew, of Yale, and James W. Alexander, of Princeton. —The Columbia Juniors gave their annual ball on December 19. The affair was a great success.—Chaplain Duffie has retired from active service at the college. For 34 years he has performed the duties of chaplain. Rev. Dr. George R. Van Der Water, of St. Andrews' Protestant Episcopal Church, has been appointed the new chaplain. —A course in music is to be given among the elective studies.—Over $1,000 was cleared by the Christmas ball. The proceeds go to the Athletic Union.

Cornell.—Prof. Roberts lectured before the Agricultural Society on "Agriculture in 1925."—The eleven defeated Chicago on Nov. 25th by the score of 12 to 8.—1347 students in the University, a slight increase over that of last year.—The Cornell Alumni in New York contemplate building a club house. —The statement that the University would be unable to accept the $200,000 left to it by D. B. Fayerweather is untrue. The limitation as to the amount of Cornell's endowment was removed in 1885 by legislative enactment.

Johns Hopkins.—The Hopkins Biological Department purposes establishing an oyster farm on the Chesapeake and instructing the oystermen how to restore the depleted beds.—Dr. Moulton, of Cambridge University will shortly deliver a course of lectures on the "Poet Milton."

University of Michigan.—Nov. 30, Bishop Garrett lectured on the "Philosophy of the Incarnation."—The University Magazine of Michigan University is expected to make its appearance in a short time. Its tone will be mainly literary.—Prof. Kelsey is engaged in his reproduction of a Roman House to be exhibited at the Worlds' Fair at Chicago.—An Athletic Union of the different organizations has been effected.—Frank E. Dickenson and Minnie Brundage were drowned while skating.

A hundred thousand dollars is to be expended on a new hospital for the same university. It is to be two stories with a large well-ventilated basement under the amphitheatre, which latter has a seating capacity of three hundred people

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Lehigh.—Eleven defeated Annapolis 24–4 on Nov. 26.—Alumni Societies have been formed in New York and Chicago.—W. H. Frauenthal is President of the Lehigh University Club of New York; William D. Farwell, Vice-President; Charles W. Moffett, Secretary; J. M. Kellogg, Treasurer.

Hobart.—The Sigma Phi Chapter House has been formally opened.

Union.—The eleven defeated Hamilton and Rochester, thereby winning the championship.—The Alumni held their dinner on Dec. 11, 1890, in New York. President Webster, Warner Miller, Murat Halstead, Robert C. Alexander, Wm. C. Roberson, Wm. B. Rankine, and many others were present.

Dartmouth.—The new catalogue shows a total of 262 students, an increase of 45 over last year. About 20 per cent. of Dartmouth graduates become clergymen.

Rochester.—Henry M. Stanley addressed the students on Nov. 24. —Freshman class numbers 53.—Geo. B. Sage has been elected President. C. M. Williams, '71, has been elected Treasurer.

University of California..—The gymnasium has been much improved. The Chemistry Department will soon occupy the new building which has been built for it. Ample accommodations for all the students will be provided.

Williams.—The Alumni Association of New York held its annual dinner December 18, at the Brunswick. 160 members were present. Speeches were made by President Carter, Rev. Wm. M. Grosvenor and Judge Arnoux.

Brown.—Great facilities in the scientific course will be afforded the students.—Prof. Upton hopes to have the astronomical observatory completed shortly.—T. Whitney Bancroft, Professor of Rhetoric, has disappeared and no trace of him can be found.

Wellesley.—Prof. Piles lectured on the "Influence of Mountains on Human Life." He is giving a regular course of lectures on physical geography.

Hamilton.—The Annual dinner of the Alumni Association was held in New York, Dec. 19. Elihu Root presided.

Rutgers.—W. H. Campbell, a former president of the College, is dead.—Much satisfaction is expressed at the good work done by the football team.

Swarthmore.—W. D. Foulke lectured before the students on the subject "Lessons from History" and has recently been elected President.—President Foulke is a graduate of Columbia College, '69.

Amherst.—The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., and George W. Cable have addressed the students on the Negro question in the South.—There are 352 Students in the college.—Lewis, the captain of the Football Team for next year is a colored man.

Wesleyan.—There are now 253 students at the University, an increase of 23 over last year.—Property is owned to the extent of $1,700,000—Mr. Fayerweather's bequest of $100,000 will probably be devoted to increasing the library fund.—The Wesleyan University Club held its annual banquet Dec.

12, in New York. John E. Andrews was elected President; Vice-President, Wm. C. Wallace; Second Vice-President, Jesse L. Hurlburt, Secretary, Geo. D. Beattys; Treasurer, Wilbur F. Randall—Geo. Kennan, the Siberian explorer, lectured before the students on "Life in the Eastern Siberian Mines."

Bowdoin.—The recent gift of Mr. Fayerweather brings the total endowment fund of the college up to $500,000.—Gould A. Porter has been elected President of the Senior Class.

Alleghany College.

The Military Department has been placed on a par with the other departments.—A reception has been tendered to Hon. G. W Delamater, the distinguished alumnus of the college.

Miami.

The new laboratory building is expected to be ready for use shortly.

General College News.

One hundred and twenty-five members of the Chi Phi Fraternity dined at Delmonico's on Nov. 26—Members from Amherst, Yale, Brown, Cornell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Rensselaer Polytechnic, Lehigh, Lafayette, Rutgers and Stevens Intitute. Dr. Geo. H. Hopkins of Brooklyn presided.—The eighteenth annual convention of the Sigma Chi was held at Washington, D. C., on Nov. 27.—The Hon. W. T. Crawford, Congressman elect, from North Carolina, has entered the law class at the N. C. University and hopes to complete the course before entering Congress.—The late D. B. Fayerweather made the following bequests to different colleges: Yale, $300,000, Columbia, $200,000, Cornell, $200,000, Williams, $100,000, Amherst, $100,000, Wesleyan, $100,000, Hamilton, $100,000, Rochester, $100,900, Lincoln, $100,000, Virginia, $100,000, Hampton, $100,000, Maryville, $100,000, Union Theological Seminary, $50,000, Lafayette, $50,000, Marietta, $50,000, Adelbert, $50,000, Park, $50,000, Wabash, $100,000, Bowdoin, $100,000, Dartmouth, $100,000.—The New York Phi Beta Kappa Association met at Clark's on Dec. 10 Adolph Werner, presided.—The Eastern Park Association has been settling with the students who were injured by the fall of the stand at the Thanksgiving game. Dec. 6 the College Editors of the Middle Atlantic States met at Philadelphia. Many interesting papers were read. Wm. C. Sproud of the "*Swarthmore Phoenix*," presided.—Gamma Chapter of *Φ. B. K.* held a meeting on Dec. 17.—On Dec. 20, the new Club house of Alpha Delta Phi was opened. Some 500 men were present. The Club has a membership of 300.—Mr. Mathen Thomas has bequeated $150,000 to McVicker University.

The winner of the prize of $25.00, offered by THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE, disclosed his *real* name too late for insertion under the story "A Narrow Escape," but by the Table of Contents, Columbia men will be pleased to learn that it was won by Victor Mapes, the Managing Editor of the COLUMBIA SPECTATOR.—[ED.]

Peripatetic.

The Theta Delta Chi held their forty-fourth annual convention at Masonic Hall on the 19th, 20th and 21st. There were fifty-four delegates present representing the various chapters, and like the other conventions they occupied their time during the morning and evening of the three days in the routine business of the fraternity, which was interspersed with short addresses by prominent graduates as they happened to appear. President Smith of Trinity in a delightful speech to the delegates gave a little account of how happily a Theta Delta had appeared on the scene in Switzerland, last summer, to render assistance to Mrs. Smith, and save her from what might have been, but for his presence, a decided annoyance from some of the natives. It is delightful to see a college president interest himself in the fraternity of which he was formerly an humble and afterwards an honored member.

Daniel N. Lockwood congressman-elect from Buffalo received considerable attention from the delegates. The convention granted no new chapters and decided upon the more conservative course of re-establishing old chapters before attempting new ones. Chapter houses have been completed during the year or are in process of erection at Hamilton, Amherst, Cornell and the University of Michigan. Funds are also being collected at Hobart, Tufts and Dartmouth. At the close of the business session the election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in making Clay W. Holmes, Lafayette, '69, President; Duncan C. Lee, Hamilton, Secretary; and E. M. Ehlers, Columbia, '92, Treasurer. The official organ of the Fraternity known as *The Shield*, was reported prosperous. The new catalogue of the fraternity is to be published shortly. The annual banquet which closed the session was held at the Brunswick on Friday evening, Rev. C. B. Perry of Nashville, Tenn., acting as Toast Master. A. H. Patterson of Boston read the poem and Col. Wm. L. Stone delivered an oration on the "Memories of Theta Delta Chi." Among the other speakers were F. M. Burdge, Dr. Cruikshank, William S. Paine, G. W. Markle, of Portland, Charles R. Miller of "The Times," Frank L. Jones of the "Rural New Yorker" and G. de Quesada, Consul to the Argentine Republic. Mr. F. F. Burgin, the busy editor-in-chief of *Press* of this City dropped in for a short time and was cordially received. A feature of the dinner was the gift of Willam S. Kimball, the Rochester cigarette manufacturer, of cigarette packages in satin cases displaying the fraternity colors, black, white and blue.

The eighteenth biennial convention of the Sigma Chi fraternity, the most successful in the history of the organization, came to an end in Washington, November 28. The delegates and their friends visited Mount Vernon during the day, sail-

ing down the Potomac on the steamer Macalester, with the fraternity colors flying from the flagpole at the bow. There was an interesting ceremony at the tomb of Washington. Miss Helena Colhoun, a daughter of Rear-Admiral E. R. Colhoun, planted a branch of ivy, in the name of the fraternity, at the eastern wall of the tomb, and Reginald Fendall, of the Epsilon alumni chapter of Washington, made a short address. As the Sigma Chi ivy grows, it will be trained over the tomb to take the place of the present Virgina creeper.

In the evening a dinner was held, at which over 100 delegates and members of the fraternity were present. Alfred Taylor, of New York, presided, and among the speakers were Judge John H. Ferris, of Cincinnati; Frederick P. Davis, of Missouri; Louis E. Ireton, of Ohio; Alfred H. Phelps, of Denver; the Rev. Dr. Theodore A. K. Gessler, of New York; the Rev. Thomas S. Samson, of Buffalo, and J. B. McPherson, of Gettysburg, Penn.

The convention of the Delta Phi, almost the oldest of the distinctly social fraternities, was held at their club house, 5 East 27th street, on the 29th, behind closed doors, and but little information has been given to us concerning the doings of the delegates.

The extraordinary popularity of foot-ball, is not difficult to explain. It can justly be classed with yachting in its utter freedom from professionalism. From the beginning to the end of every game, the players are desperately in earnest and the match is carried on with all the force, "snap" and skill which each player possesses. The result is shown in an attendance of 25,000 people at the Yale-Princeton match, and in gross receipts from such an attendance of over thirty thousand dollars.

Brief as it must be in this issue I cannot refrain from some mention of that most magnificent token of a man's appreciation of the value of college teaching which will make the name of Daniel B. Fayerweather immortal in college annals.

The vast sum of $2,100,000 dollars bequeathed to nineteen colleges is indeed a princely gift, but when a man forgets his own vanity and gives such sums *without conditions* it is a story worth perpetuating for all time.

The selection of colleges has given rise to endless speculation and comment; why, for instance, Wabash, Lincoln, Park, Maryville and Marietta Colleges should have been remembered, and Trinity, Rutgers, Princeton and Harvard overlooked, will always remain a mystery. Certainly one fact is noteworthy: the gifts were made absolutely without sectarian prejudice.

I am told that the Rev. Dr. Charles Hoffman has made another gift to St. Stephen's College at Armandale of $25,000 to be employed in putting up two more sections of the new building. In his last report to the convention the Rev. Robert B. Fairbairn, D.D., Warden of the College, stated that the Faculty had been obliged to refuse over fifty applicants for want of

room. The two sections of the new building will be added next summer, and will be ready for occupancy at the opening of the college year. Dr. Hoffman has made many valuable gifts to St. Stephens and the college was never in more flourishing condition than now.

The annual dinner of the Princeton Alumni will be given, under the auspices of the Princeton Club of New York, on Thursday evening, January 15th, at seven o'clock, at the Hotel Brunswick. Messrs. Chauncey M. Depew, of Yale, Edward King, of Harvard, Frederick R. Coudert, of Columbia, together with President Patton, Dr. Van Dyke, '73, Mr. A. H. Joline, '70, Mr. Thomas C. Hall, '79 and others, will respond to toasts. The University Glee Club will be present. The first two hundred and twenty-five who secured tickets will be placed in the main hall. Later purchasers may he seated in the over-flow room. Tickets may be obtained from Mr. C. C. Cuyler, 52 William St., Mr. Rudolph E. Schirmer, 35 Union Square. Mr. M. Taylor Pyne is Chairman of the Committee which has the matter in charge. With his usual energy he will doubtless make the dinner as successful and as attractive as was the one given last year, which was up to that date perhaps the most brilliant which Princeton men, as a body, ever attended.

I read recently in a Southern paper, that "no graduate of Vassar College has ever been divorced from her husband." If this statement be true, perhaps one more argument is added in favor of the higher education of women.

The Harvard–Yale foot-ball game at Springfield excited much interest among New Yorkers. Two special trains were sent out from the Grand Central Depot and the regular nine o'clock express was well filled with lovers of the game. Among the crowd were many ladies, their sympathies being pretty equally divided. The train arrangements were wretched. When returning from the game no dining cars were attached and everyone was obliged to go hungry until 10 P. M. unless he were capable of digesting sandwiches of the ordinary railroad variety, which the porters of the different cars disbursed at exorbitant rates.

The course which the Harvard–Yale management pursued in selling many more reserved seats than the stands were capable of holding is one deserving the severest reprobation. The holder of a "reserved" seat who did not reach the grounds an hour before the game began stood no chance of a seat except on the bare ground. At the Yale–Princeton game the seats were numbered and reserved like those of a theatre, vastly increasing the comfort of the spectators.

Undergraduate enthusiasm burst all bonds at Cambridge on the Monday after the game with Yale. The statue of John Harvard was dressed in a red toga, the consent of the Faculty having been obtained. With a generosity hitherto unprecedented, the powers that be provided the wood necessary for a bonfire. Other motives than those

of delight at the victory over Yale may have influenced them, however, the fact that on similar occasions the benches in Jarvis Field, picket fences and barrels are usually appropriated for fuel may have had some effect in determining their action.

Would it not be as well for a great corporation like the Pennsylvania Railway Company to stop dividing its waiting rooms into compartments devoted to "Ladies" and to "Gentlemen." Between New York and Brooklyn "Men and Women" cross the waters. Between Jersey City and New York there travel only "Gentlemen" and "Ladies" which is, however, better than in the days of our infancy when "Gent's and Ladies" formed the travelling public.

The transfiguration clinic of the Church of the Transfiguration at No. 6 Pacific Pl., West 29th Street, is believed to be unique in its character. It is not a dispensary, in the ordinary acceptation of the word as designating a place where medicines are kept in quantity, and dispensed to applicants. It is not a clinic in the sense of being a means of illustration and instruction to classes of medical students in attendance. Each case is examined into with as much care as private patients of the attending physician or surgeon. A prescription is given to each applicant who is found to require it, and this is filled on presentation to an excellent druggist near by, with whom a favorable arrangement has been made.

In the seven and a half months 549 separate cases were treated, most of them difficult from lack of proper nourishment at home.

Their expression of thankfulness are often affecting. They now do willingly and sometimes eagerly what at first they did reluctantly, pay the small fee exacted.

The work that the clinic is doing is eminently proper for the church to do, and should meet with abundant support.

The work is under the charge of as able and earnest a set of college alumni as one ever meets. Notable among them I find Doctors Brentano Clemens, Calvin Harrison Charles T. Poore, Robert Watts, John Ridlon, E. A. Quintard, Chas. T. Parker, R. C. Myles, Richard Kalish, Lewis R. Morris, R. G. Freeman, Professor J. H. Van Amringe and Rev. Dr. G. H. Houghton.

Johns Hopkins University now rejoices in "A Home for University Tramps." The house is to be used for a club house, and is several miles out of Baltimore, and is intended to serve as a convenient stopping place for any members of "The Hopkins Tramp Club."

I cannot deny that I was treated to a most unexpected feast. I had often heard of Union dinners but never met a body of men who seemed to be so accustomed to association with great men as that same body about the table. Dr. McElroy was a toast master of whom any college may well be proud, and many a hit did he make

as he called upon his victims. Dr. A. W. Raymond, of Albany, in the most amuslng speech of the evening told of Union wants, and claimed that chief among them was a torch light procession and a revival. He referred to a scene on the stand at the recent football game at Springfield. One young Harvard man seated beside a fair one, was hailed continually by a jubilant freshman wearing the same colors, who kept asking him at every successful point made by the Harvard men, "Why don't you cheer" repeated after every wild yell of his own, until finally, patience becoming exhausted, the other quietly remarked "If I was as drunk as you perhaps I would," to which the quick rejoinder came, "Well, then get drunk and yell; it's a long time since you've had a chance." Dr. Raymond in urging every Union man to send his son to Union, in answer to a poser, advised them to borrow a boy from their neighbor if they did not have one of their own.

Mr. Halstead spoke to the toast: "Is a college man in a newspaper office an acquisition or a nuisance?" With charming modesty he answered in a serious speech in which he stated that he was a graduate of one of three hundred small colleges in Ohio in a class which had about ninety "freaks" in it, who had been sent by the neighboring farmers to learn how to put science into farm cultivation, but of whom scarcely one ever returned to the farm, and all insisted upon becoming celebrated men in other walks of life. Witnessing the accident at the Yale-Princeton game he said the whole drift of the game of foot-ball seemed aptly expressed by two ladies behind him whom he overheard say as they saw injured people carried past them as they approached the stand, "We must be late for the game."

Following him with funny reminiscences, excuses and stories was Rev. C. D'W. Bridgman, upon whom Union has conferred a D.D., and looking more like a model college president than the witty divine that he is.

Dr. S.B.Rossiter,another speaker, advocated the establishment of a Woman's Annex and gave a number of humorous reminiscences of his days in Union.

Happy speeches were made by President Webster who spoke of the present prosperity and bright outlook of Union.

Rev. Dr. Alexander, Chas. Sprague and others, but the enthusiasm reached its highest pitch after a speech by Senator Miller who had earnestly advocated the establishment of a Chair of Political Science to teach Union men the value of honest politics, when General Butterfield in a beautiful address offered to be one of five men to endorse and support for five years such a Chair.

The banquet ended with the separation of the one hundred and fifty guests, after a few closing remarks and the reading of some witty regrets from old Union men, by Mr. R. C. Alexander.

An Incident on Broadway.

FIRST TRUCKMAN — Mehercule! Phaeton was an accomplished charioteer compared with you.

SECOND TRUCKMAN—O tempora! O mores! I, too, am a collegian. Where were you graduated from? —*N. Y. Sun.*

Literary Notes.

Atlantic.—An Unexplored Corner of Japan, Percival Lowell.—A New University Course, Cleveland Abbe.—Individualism in Education, N. S. Shaler.—Boulangism and the Republic, Adolph Cohn.—The Lesson of the Pennsylvania Election, Henry C. Lea.

The Cosmopolitan contains among its noteworthy articles—The Literary Development of California, Gertrude Franklin Atherton.—Insomnia, Munroe Smith.—The Language of Form, Chas. W. Larned.—Mademoiselle Réséda, Julien Gordon - and German Student Life, Hjalmar Hjorth Boysen.

The Forum treats of Formative Influences, Pres. Timothy Dwight.—Is Verse in Danger, Prof. Edmund Gosse.—The Coming Billionaire, Thos. G. Shearman—and The Manufacture of Ancestors, by J. D. Champlin, Jr.

North American Review. The Future of the Indian Question. General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.—Ireland in the Light of History. W. E. H. Lecky.—The Restriction of Immigration. Henry Cabot Lodge.—A Witness for William Shakespeare. Dr. W. J. Rolfe.—How Shall We Man Our Ships? Admiral Luce, U. S. N.—Can We Coerce Canada? Erastus Wiman.—The Late Financial Crisis. Henry Clews.

The twenty-fifth volume of the **Magazine of American History** is opened with a most attractive January number. Colonel Charles C. Jones, Jr., contributes an admirable paper on "Dr. Lyman Hall, Governor of Georgia in 1783: Hon. Charles Aldrich, of Iowa, writes charmingly of the "Eloquence of Andrew Johnson."

Lippincott's Magazine. Noteworthy contents: The Light that Failed. By Rudyard Kipling.—The New Spanish Inquisition. By Julian Hawthorne.—The State of Washington. By Moses P. Handy.—The Road Movement. By Lewis M. Haupt, C. E.

The Century for January. Along the Lower James. Charles Washington Coleman. —An Irish Gentlewoman in the Famine Time. Octave Thanet.—Among the Mongols of the Azure Lake. W. Woodville Rockhill.—The Memoirs of Talleyrand. Talleyrand.—Pioneer Spanish Families in California. Charles Howard Shinn.—A Romance of Morgan's Rough Riders.—Colonel Carter of Cartersville. F. Hopkinson Smith.

Scribner's Magazine for January, 1891. Contents: The Pigmies of the Great African forest, by Henry M. Stanley.—Japonica, second paper, Japanese people, by Sir Edwin Arnold.—Botticelli's Madonna in the Louvre, by Edith Wharton.—Impressions of Australia, by Josiah Royce.—The Rothenburg Festival Play, by E. H. Lockwood.—Court Tennis, by James Dwight.—The Water Devil, a Marine Tale, by Frank R. Stockton.—The Architect's Point of View, by William P. P. Longfellow.

Outing for January, 1891: The Mystery of a Christmas Hunt, Talbot Torrance.—The Last Paper Chase, William E. Baldwin. —In a far Countree, H. C. Tenney.—The Princeton Cane Spree, J. W. Hotchkiss, Jr.

St. Nicholas for January, 1891: A Talk About Reading, Charles Dudley Warner.—The Boy Settlers, Noah Brooks.—The Golden Fleece, Andrew Lang.

Book Reviews.

A SUCCESSFUL MAN, by Julien Gordon. J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Few authors have had in so brief a period such pronounced literary success as Julien Gordon. Her first book "A Diplomat's Diary," published not six months ago, is already having a large sale abroad. It has been republished in England. The reason, perhaps, of the author's good fortune is that she possesses literary talent, knowledge of life and the gift of expression. It is unusual that two such opposite types of character should be so wonderfully well drawn by the same pen as the two principal characters in "A Successful Man." Every one knows a Daniel Lawton and either knows or would like to know so charming a type of dainty femininity as Mrs. Gresham. The fashionable set of our time has nowhere else been so vividly portrayed. And in Daniel Lawton, the successful man, the author has given us one of the best types of American statesmen, self made, strong, in himself. A new star has undoubtedly arisen in the literary firmament; and, since the personality of Julien Gordon is now so well known, it may not be inappropriate to mention that the mother of Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger was Miss Paris, the favorite Niece of Washington Irving's who gave her away when she was married at Sunnyside to Thomas Wentworth Storrow. Mr. and Mrs. Storrow lived in France where Mrs. Cruger was born. The Wentworths were her ancestors, and her grandfather a British officer, is still remembered in Boston as a handsome old gentleman with much of the vivacity of the French in his manner. The first part of Julien Gordon's third novel appears in the January number of the Cosmopolitan Magazine.

GOOD-LIVING, by Sara Van Buren Brugière. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Mrs. Brugière has applied her knowledge of chemistry to the art of cooking, and aided by long experience has produced a valuable collection of hints and receipts. Directions for preparing most every known dish are given, and there is a complete index affixed. The author also treats of the fire, how it should be made, how its temperature shall be regulated and how much time should be devoted to the cooking of each dish. One of the most original features of the treatise consists of four "Time Tables" respectively for meats, poultry, game and vegetables. Method and system are applied to the best advantage, resulting in a most valuable compendium for the housekeeper.

GREEK FOR BEGINNERS. By Edward Gloy, N. A. American Book Co.

The book is unique in using at first only such Greek words as have connections either in Latin or English. This has been done to lessen the feeling of strangeness with which a pupil must always begin the study of a new language.

A BUNDLE OF PAPERS, by Paul Siegvolk. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Reading this book one is not the least surprised to learn from its title page that it has already reached its fourth edition. Perhaps no book has appeared since the works of Samuel Smiles on Self-Help, Duty, Character and other kindred subjects, which would prove so interesting and so valuable to the average reader. The fifteen essays and sketches which form the volume appeal alike to the intellect and to the heart. The reason probably lies not so much in the matter as in the style. The author evidently speaks from his own observations and not from data compiled from the books of others. A short tale of college days, a story, drawn it would be hard to tell whether from the writer's legal experience or from his imagination, a legend of the Catskill mountains, and a mystery of Narragansett Heights, comprise that part of a book which is given over to fiction. The remaining essays on such subjects as "Suggestion Touching the Art of Living Together," "Superficialness of People who Live in Large Cities," are of more than usual interest. The author, though he has chosen to write under a nom de plume, and it is not for the reviewer to violate his pseudonym, is a gentleman of large culture who achieved both fortune and reputation in his practice at the Bar of New York, and who has in his later years written some delightful essays and books. A Bundle of Papers will, undoubtedly, have a large sale.

HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH DRAMA, by Wm. Echard Golden, A.M.–Welch, Fracker Co., N. Y. Mr. Golden in this little work shows an almost encyclopaedic knowledge of the subject and most laborious research. It

is a concise historical and literary account of the drama, its origin, development, and present status, such as might be embraced in a short but thorough course of lectures.

They treat of the mystery, miracle and moral plays—The predecessors of, and Shakespeare himself, Ben Jonson and his contemporaries, from the restoration to the close of the 18th century—the 19th century.

Mr. Golden claims that dramatic is the highest form of poetry, as often embracing the lyric and epic. He says there are many nations that have been capable of producing epic and lyric poetry, but none who have appreciated or produced the dramatic without having attained to a certain and considerable intellectual development. It is a valuable little book.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. A historical and biographical sketch. By the Rev. George Lewis Prentiss, New York; Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

Among the many institutions for which the late D. B. Fayerweather provided so liberally at his death was the Union Theological Seminary. A historical sketch of the institution has been prepared by the Rev. George Lewis Prentiss. The rise and development of the seminary are carefully described, and interesting sketches of the principal men, clerical and lay, who were connected with the institution, are given. The course of studies pursued is described at length; in fact the book may be said to serve the purpose of a catalogue as well as that of an historical sketch.

THE BRIC A BRAC OF PRINCETON COLLEGE. Published by the class of 1892. The several organizations, athletic teams and prize winners are fully described and illustrations abound. The book, of course, possesses most interest for undergraduates but outsiders can appreciate the tastefulness of the binding and general excellence of the whole publication.

HEANTON TIMOROUMENOS, Edited by John C. Rolfe, Ph. D. PHORMIO, Edited by Frank W. Nicholson, A. M. Terence, Ginn & Co., Boston. These two pamphlets are similar in form and arrangement. Dr. Rolfe acknowledges assistance received from Mr. Nicholson and vice versa. The stage directions and explanations are very full, as the books are designed for reading at sight. The new system of orthography is adopted, a system somewhat puzzling to one unacustomed to it.

SATIRES OF JUVENAL, Edited by Thomas B. Lindsay, Ph. D.. American Book Co. The texts of Brüheler and Yahn have been closely followed. Some slight changes are made, however, in the orthography. As the book is intended for use as a text-book in mixed classes, several of the Satires have been altogether omitted and those which would be likely to prove awkward reading have been omitted. The notes are full and explicit and abound with cuts of Roman dwelling houses, theaters, gladiatorial combats, etc.

AN EASY METHOD FOR BEGINNERS IN LATIN, By Albert Harkness, Ph. D., LL. D., American Book Co.

As this book is designed for beginners, in order to make the dry syntax and grammar more attractive, cuts have been freely introduced illustrating familiar Roman objects. No one is better fitted for compiling a Latin grammatical work than Prof. Harkness and it goes without saying that the syntactical and grammatical arrangements are all that could be desired.

THE VOICE IN SPEECH AND SONG, By Theodore E. Schmank. New York; John B. Alden, Publisher.

The author first treats the voice from a physical standpoint. A careful description of all the vocal organs is given. The rules for the care and treatment of the voice are many in number and contain several hints. To illustrate his rules and to furnish examples, Mr. Schmank has borrowed very liberally from other authors, in fact a large part of his book is made up of quotations With the use and command of technical language—the author is thoroughly conversant, but in his ordinary descriptive passages several inelegancies occur and at times the style is apt to be slipshod. Some of the definitions are very happy, the distinction between quality and *timbre* particularly so. "Timbre" he says, "is an attribute of a voice, quality of voice." This instance is but one of many similar carefully elaborated definitions.

CHARTER MEMBERS OF CORNELL CHAPTER.

Sigma Chi.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, on picturesque Cayuga Lake, has had another fraternity added to its roll of Greek-letter societies since the opening of last term. The 60th Chapter of the Sigma Chi Fraternity was installed at Cornell on the evening of Oct. 10, 1890. In spite of its infancy, the new chapter has shown a lusty growth and a brilliant future is assured for it, and a front rank among the fraternities already established at Cornell. The newly enrolled Sigs, an excellent photograph of whom is presented and who are the charter members of the chapter which is known in ΣX records as the $A\Phi$, are, F. H. Noyes, of Boston; A. P. Willis, of Philadelphia; F. L. Kortwright and George C. Purdy, of Middletown, N. Y.; C. H. Duncan, of Cincinnati; C. M. Whicher, of Maysville, N. Y., and S. S. Boynton, of Chicago.

They are all young men who have made a good record for scholarship, and are sure to do honor to the emblem of ΣX, which they wear. The initiation of the new chapter was conducted by William H. Merrill, the Grand Praetor of the First Province in which the new chapter is included. He was assisted by several active members of the chapter at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who had made the trip from Boston for the purpose. The banquet which followed in the evening was a most brilliant affair.

CHAUNCEY B. RIPLEY, A. M., LL.D., President of the New York City Alumni Chapter of Sigma Chi.

Chauncey B. Ripley, A.M., LL.D., of New York, who had come on for the occasion, presided at the banquet, which was held in the Odd Fellows Hall at Ithaca. Dr. Ripley is well known to the readers of the UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE, as a sketch of his life has already appeared in its pages. He graduated at Bucknell University in 1864, and from the law department of the University of the City of New York in 1865. He has been actively engaged in his law practice since, and is known as one of the most earnest and active champions of university education in the country. Dr. Ripley, at his best at the head of the table, introduced the Rev. Dr. Henry L. Ziegenfuss, as the orator of the evening.

Dr. Ziegenfuss is another of ΣX's most honored sons. He is a graduate of Pennsylvania College, and of the Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia. He was a clergyman of the Lutheran Church until 1872, when he entered the service of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1878, from which time he has been the rector of Christ Church at Poughkeepsie. In 1887, he became Archdeacon of Duchess. Dr. Ziegenfuss has written several works of a religious and educational nature,

VEN. HENRY L. ZIEGENFUSS, A. M., S. T. D., Archdeacon of Dutchess, Orator at the Initiation of Cornell Chapter of Sigma Chi.

and is one of the most zealous workers in the Church. The oration of Dr. Ziegenfuss was a well-timed one, and gave excellent advice to the newly initiated Sigs. A poem by Prof. Marion M. Miller, of Princeton, was read by Dr. Ziegenfuss, and resolutions by the New York City Alumni Chapter voicing its hearty support of the new chapter were read by Dr. Ripley, who is the President of the New York Alumni.

This has been a year of activity in the ranks of ΣX. The 18th biennial convention, the most successful in the fraternity's history, was held on the 26th, 27th and 28th of November, in the City of Washington. To the energy and hospitality of the Washington Alumni Chapter much of the credit belongs for the convention's success. Reginald Fendall, a prominent lawyer of Washington, is at the head of that chapter. The convention fitly recognized his services by electing him Worthy Grand Consul of their body during its sessions. Mr. Fendall was a member of the class of 1864, at the Columbian University, and was the valedictorian on graduation. He is a director of the American Colonization Society, and was the incorporator of the Garfield Memorial Hospital. He has been the Vice-President of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia for two years. Dr. Robert Farnham worked most faithfully to make the convention a grand success, and for months beforehand had been sending letters to Sigs, far and near, urging their attendance. Nov. 26 was spent by the convention in attending strictly to business, and on the evening of the next day, Thanksgiving, literary exercises were held in Willard's Hotel. The Rev. Thomas S. Samson, a graduate of Columbian University and now the Pastor of the Delaware Avenue Baptist Church, was the orator of the occasion. Friday the 28th, and the last day of the convention, was the most enjoyable of all. At the invitation of the Washington Alumni, whose hospitality seemed to have no limit, the delegates to the convention and their friends visited Mt. Vernon and the tomb of Washington; sailing down the Potomac in a steamer at whose bow floated the blue and gold of ΣX. Through the courtesy of Supt. Dodge, who is in charge of the Mt. Vernon grounds, permission was granted to plant a bit of ivy at the very side of Washington's tomb. All uncovered as Miss Helen E. Colhoun, daughter of Rear Admiral E. R. Colhoun, placed the little plant in position with the sentiment:

> "Here's to Sigma Chi,
> May she never, never die."

As the ivy grows, Supt. Dodge will train it over the tomb, and it will gradually replace the Virginia creeper now the only adornment of the severely plain brick tomb. At 8½ o'clock, the same evening, nearly 100 "Sigs" sat down to a banquet at Willard's. Reginald Fendall presided and Alfred Taylor of New York played the part of the ideal toastmaster. These were a few of the speakers: The Rev. Dr. Theodore A. K. Gessler, of New York; The Hon. Howard Ferris, of Cincinnati; John B. McPherson, of Gettysburg; Dr. Francis A. Scratchley, of New York;

A. H. Phelps, of Evanston, Ill.; Dr. Arthur Chancellor, of Baltimore, Md.; S. H. Walker, of Washington, and Linden Kent, of Washington. The officers elected at the convention for the ensuing term of two years are Grand Consul Walter Lowrie Fisher, of Chicago; Grand Quæstor Joseph C. Nate, Grand Annotator and Grand Historian John T. McCutcheon, forming the grand triumvirate. These, with John B. McPherson, praetor of first province; Frank Talbott, second, John S. Van Winkle, third, Earnest H. Lindley, fourth, and William T. Alden, fifth, constitute the grand council. Charles Alling, Jr., was re-elected grand tribune and editor-in-chief of the *Sigma Chi Quarterly*.

WALTER LOWRIE FISHER, A. M.,
Of Chicago—Grand Consul.

Walter L. Fisher, the new grand consul, has served his fraternity long and well. He is an '83 man of Hanover College, Indiana, and was the fraternity's grand tribune from 1884 to 1888, and grand quæstor for the last two years. He was admitted to the Chicago bar in 1888 and is a member of the law firm of Matz & Fisher. Charles Alling, Jr., the fraternity's present grand tribune, graduated at Hanover College in 1885 and from the University of Michigan's law department in '88. He was principal of a school at Madison, Indiana, in 1885–6 and is now an attorney at law in Chicago.

Frank M. Elliot, the retiring grand consul of Σ X, graduated in 1877 with the degree of B. L. from the Northwestern University. He has been a member of the frater-

CHARLES ALLING, JR., A. M. LL. B.,
Of Chicago.—Grand Tribune.

nity's grand council since 1884, when he was elected grand annotator. At the convention of 1888 he was made grand consul. He is in the real estate business at Chicago.

The Sigma Chi fraternity was founded on June 20, 1855, at Miami University. Its charter members were Isaac M. Jordan, Benjamin P. Runkle, James P. Caldwell, Frank H. Scobey, Daniel W. Cooper, Thomas C. Bell and William L. Lockwood. The foundation of a new fraternity when eighteen others were already in the field, was a bold move; but the men at the head of the new organization did not think of such a thing as failure, and were made of the stuff which ensures success in any undertaking no matter how arduous.

FRANK M. ELLIOT, B. L.,
Of Chicago.—Grand Triumvir.

"It was established upon no narrow ideal of manhood, but upon the principle that true strength lies in a well rounded and symmetrical development of individual character. Sigma Chi was not then known and has not since been known as a distinctively literary or scholarly, or athletic or political or social organization, but its laurels have been won, equally won, in all these fields, and in them all and through success in them all, the chief thing it has sought has been fraternity—the fraternity of mutual helpfulness and of mutual pleasure. To-day, strong in the strength of young, vigorous, successful manhood, claiming nothing but the recognition of its actual achievements, it challenges comparison with any rival and presents the roster

HON. GEORGE W. CHILDS,
"Public Ledger."—Philadelphia.

of its members and tells the 1855 story of its life." * The year 1890 sees the Σ X fraternity with thirty-eight active chapters from the University of California on the Pacific to the Institute of Technology on the Atlantic, and from the University of Minnesota, in the North, to Tulane University, at New Orleans, on the South. The fraternity's rolls show now 3,544 living members. Only 335 of all the initiates since have died.

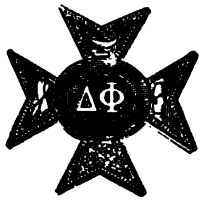
This article cannot be more fittingly closed than by a sketch of one of her sons, of whom Sigma Chi is justly proud, the Hon. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia. Mr. Childs was born in Baltimore in 1829. At 14 years of age he removed to Philadelphia, and soon after became a clerk in a book store there. He opened a small store of his own after a service of four years, in the old *Ledger* building, and at the age of 21 was at the head of the firm of Childs & Peterson, book publishers. In 1863 he retired from the firm and in the next year became the proprietor of the *Public Ledger*. Mr. Childs has been most liberal in the expenditure of his wealth. He has placed a stained glass window in Westminster Abbey in commemoration of the poets, William Cowper and George Herbert. In 1868 he gave to the Philadelphia Typhographical Society the printers' cemetery, Woodlands, with a sum sufficient to keep the grounds in order. Mr. Childs is regarded as a model employer and has won the respect of all in his service.

S. T. MATHER.

* From the Sigma Chi Catalogue and History, 1890.

AMERICAN COLLEGE FRATERNITIES. (COPYRIGHTED.)

Delta Phi.



THE foundation of this Fraternity took place immediately after that of Sigma Phi at Union College in 1827. Its membership has been mainly drawn from New York and New Jersey, and it has held a high social rank in the territory it occupies. The founders were Benj. Burroughs, Wm. H, Fondey, Samuel L. Lamberson, Samuel C. Lawrison, David H. Little, Thos. C. McLaury, John Mason, Jos. J. Masten and William Wilson. The Fraternity is very conservative, and has granted but few Chapters. The roll is as follows:

1827.	*A*, Union College,	432
1838.	*B*, Brown University,	200
1841.	*Γ*, New York University,	276
1842.	*Δ*, Columbia College,	307
1845.	*E*, Rutgers College,	241
1845.	*Z*, Harvard University,	61
1849.	*H*, University of Pennsylvania,	175
1854.	*Θ*, College of New Jersey (1879),	129
1855.	*I*, University of Michigan (1877),	105
1855.	*K*, University of North Carolina (1861),	37
1864.	*Λ*, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute,	144
1874.	*M*, Colgate University (1876),	12
1884.	*N*, Lehigh University,	41
1885.	*Ξ*, Johns Hopkins University,	28
1889.	*O*, Yale University,	17

Active Chapters, 11; inactive, 4; membership, 2,205.

The Epsilon and Lambda Chapters own their own houses; the Eta, Nu and Omicron Chapters rent houses. The Alpha Chapter declined with the College, but recovered with it, and is now prosperous. The Beta has been twice inactive for a term of years. The Harvard Chapter died in 1848; it was revived in 1885, and has been successful. The Chapter at the University of Pennsylvania was inactive for a time, but was revived by the absorption of a Chapter of *Δ B Φ* upon the disintegration of that Fraternity. The Princeton Chapter was killed by anti-Fraternity laws; after existing for many years *sub rosa* it surrendered its charter. The Michigan and Colgate Chapters died from indifference; and the North Carolina Chapter was killed by the civil war. The Lehigh Chapter was formed from a local society called "*A Γ Φ*."

While the number of chapters is small, those now living are within easy reach of one another, and the Fraternity is unusually homogeneous in consequence, and it has quite a prestige from its age. The Rutgers Chapter is an excellent one; and the two New York City Chapters have a high standing. There are no As-

ations of Alumni, but there is a club of graduates in New York City which rents a house, and constitutes the headquarters of the Fraternity. The government of the Fraternity is in the hands of the convention, which meets in the fall of each year in New York City.

Catalogues have been published in 1847, 1851, 1868, 1875, 1883 and 1887. All of the editions have been complied in the former manner of college triennials, with Latin headings and sub titles. In the edition of 1847 the names of the members of the Harvard Chapter, which was then *sub rosa*, were printed in Hebrew. In the edition of 1851 each page had a border of characteristic emblems, the Harvard Chapter being surrounded with designs of Bunker Hill monument, the Pennsylvania Chapter with the name of William Penn, &c. The last edition of the catalogue was much better than its predecessors, but was lacking in much easily accessible information. A new and more complete edition is in preparation.

The badge is a Maltese Cross of gold, in the center of which is a circular disc, displaying the letters "$\Delta\ \Phi$"; the arms of the cross display a scroll and quill, an antique lamp, clasped hands and a constellation of stars. The colors of the Fraternity are blue and white, and are worn usually in a ribbon of one white stripe between two of blue.

Among the prominent Alumni are U. S. Senators Cushman K. Davis and Christopher Magee; Congressmen Philip H. Echols, Philo C. Sedgwick, John M. Bailey, Geo. C. Hazleton, David M. Van Auken, Henry A. Reeves, S. S. Cox, Martin Brimmer, J. Winthrop Chanler, Chas. H. Voorhis and William Lounsbery; Governors Ludlow of New Jersey, Davis of Minnesota and Gaston of Massachusetts; Presidents Kendrick of Vassar, Wilson of Cincinnati, Totten of Trinity and Rankin of Hobart; Gen. George H. Sharpe, Dr. Howard Crosby, Dr. Cornelius Agnew and Edgar Fawcett, of New York City; Dr. Howard Osgood, of Rochester, Dr. Joseph H. Thayer, of Cambridge, Gen. A. B. Underwood, of Boston, and Sanford R. Gifford, the artist; Hon. William H. Seward, Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, Rev. Dr. George D. Boardman, and Dr. R. Ogden Doremus; Bishop Wm. E. Armitage, William H. Hurlburt, of London, Charles Scribner, and John W. and Joseph A. Harper, the publishers.

Delta Psi.

THE Fraternity of Delta Psi was founded at Columbia College, January 17th, 1847, by Charles Arms Budd and John Hone Anthon. This chapter was called the "Alpha." On the same day the "Beta" was established at New York University. The latter lived but a short time and was really a branch of the Alpha, and at the convention of 1853 the names on its roll were transferred to the roll of Alpha chapter. The fraternity was founded on a basis of aristocratic exclusiveness, and a good social position has usually been demanded as a qualification for membership. The chapter roll is as follows:

1847.	*A*, Columbia College,	408
1847.	*B*, New York University (1853),	
1848.	*Γ*, Rutgers College (1850),	6
1849.	*Δ*, Burlington College (1854)	36
1850.	*E*, Trinity College (Conn.),	227
1850.	*H*, College of South Carolina (1861),	55
1851.	*Θ*, College of New Jersey (1853),	6
1851.	*I*, University of Rochester,	210
1852.	*K*, Brown University (1853),	2
1853.	*Λ*, Williams College,	207
1853.	*Σ*, Randolph Macon College (1861),	80
1854.	*Δ*, University of Pennsylvania,	303
1854.	*Ξ*, University of North Carolina (1862),	87
1855.	*Φ*, University of Mississippi,	293
1858.	*Ψ*, Cumberland University (1861),	50
1860.	*Υ*, University of Virginia,	153
1868.	*Σ*, Sheffield Scientific School,	255
1869.	*B*, Washington and Lee University (1888),	95
1889.	*T*, Mass. Institute of Technology,	31

Active chapters 9, inactive 10; membership 2504.

The Southern chapters, Eta, Sigma, Phi, Upsilon, Xi and Psi were killed by the war, and only Phi and Upsilon survived. The Beta was never flourishing; the Kappa was killed by internal dissensions resulting in the resignation of most of the members. Delta was transferred from Burlington to Philadelphia on account of the low standard of the former College.

All of the living chapters but the Tau own chapter houses; the Epsilon house was built at great expense and was one of the first efforts in that direction. The living chapters are all in good condition and maintain the standard they have set for themselves.

The alumni have formed graduate clubs, centering at New York, Philadelphia and Rochester; they are called "St. Anthony's" clubs, and either own or use their club houses jointly with the chapters located in those cities.

The fraternity published a draft catalogue in 1876, edited by E. Fermor Hall (New York), which contained the names and addresses of the members so far as known. In June, 1889, a new edition was published at NewYork,

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edited by Robert Thorne. It is a cloth-bound book of 251 pages. The data concerning the members of the inactive chapters is very meagre, and the biographical data throughout the book is not full. The fraternity has no other publications.

The badge of the Fraternity is a St. Anthony's cross with curved sides. The cross bears a shield of blue enamel displaying the letters "ΔΨ." On the bar of the cross are engraved four Hebrew letters and beneath the shield is the skull and bones. The color is light blue.

The fraternity has never had any honorary members.

Among its prominent members are Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of New York, Gen. William G. Ward, Bishops McKip of California and W. C. Doane of Central New York in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Bishop Galloway of the M. E. Church south; Hamilton Fish, Jr., and Nicholas Fish, Ex-minister to Belgium, of New York City; Rev. Justin D. Fulton, of Brooklyn; Congressmen Catchings and Money, from Mississippi; Judge L. B. Vallian, of Missouri; Hon. Walter L. Clapp and Gen. Luke E. Wright of Tennessee; Gen. Wm. F. Ogden and Wm. H. Piper, of Louisiana, and Thos. H. Woods, T. M. Miller and Joel P. Walker of Mississippi; Thomas Nelson Page, the author and poet, of Virginia; Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central R.R.; H. Walter Webb, of the New York Central R. R.; Dr. W. Seward Webb, President of the Wagner Palace Car Co.; Robert Adams, United States Minister to Brazil; Geo. Lockhart Rives, Assistant Secretary of State; J. Cleveland Cady, the well known architect, and Caldwell H. Holt, of Hartford.

Delta Tau Delta.

THIS Fraternity was founded at Bethany College, West Virginia, by William R. Cunningham, with the active assistance of Henry K Bell, Alexander C. Earle, John L. N. Hunt, John C. Johnson, Jacob S. Lowe and Eugene Tarr. The date is uncertain, but it was near January 1, 1860, and that date has been fixed upon by the Fraternity as being as accurate as any. Previous to the founding of Delta Tau Delta, but one fraternity, Phi Kappa Psi, had a chapter at Bethany, and it was opposition to the strong influence exerted by that chapter in college affairs which led to the organization of this fraternity. Soon after its foundation, some of the members became charter members of a chapter of Beta Theta Pi, whether in ignorance of college custom on this point or not is unknown, but their membership has been considered legitimate by both fraternities in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the case.

The parent chapter speedily established several chapters and then, as the college attendance declined in the

confusion incident to the beginning of the Civil War, it ceased to exist. It has since been re-established.

The chapter roll is as follows :

1860.	Θ, Bethany College,	182
1861.	Γ, Washington and Jefferson College,	180
1861.	Γ, West Liberty College (1862),	14
1861.	Δ, Morgantown (W. Va.) Academy (1862),	13
1862.	B, Ohio University,	164
1863.	E, Franklin College, O. (1863),	—
1863.	A, Allegheny College,	227
1864.	BH, Western University of Penn'a, (1879)	57
1865.	K, Poughkeepsie Collegiate Institute (1867),	30
1865.	Z, Monmouth College (1871),	44
1865.	M, Waynesburgh College (1866),	8
1866.	M, Ohio Wesleyan University,	131
1867.	K, Hillsdale College,	177
1868.	I, Jamestown Collegiate Institute (1871),	22
1869.	A, Lombard University (1885),	115
1869.	X, Westminster College, Pa. (1870),	—
1870.	BA, Indiana University,	53
1871.	BB, DePauw University,	139
1871.	P, Lake Shore Seminary (1875),	26
1871.	Σ, Franklin College (Ind.) (1882),	21
1872.	Z, University of Missouri (1872),	—
1872.	Υ, Illinois University (1879),	55
1872.	Φ, Hanover College,	120
1872.	T, Pennsylvania State College (1874),	10
1872.	I, Michigan Agricultural College,	175
1872.	Ψ, Wabash College (1879),	16
1873.	H, Buchtel College,	117
1873.	Ξ, Simpson College,	103
1873.	Ψ, Kentucky University (1878),	—
1874.	P, Stevens Institute of Technology,	91
1874.	T, Franklin & Marshall College,	70
1874.	BΔ, Lehigh University,	60
1874.	N, Lafayette College,	63
1875.	Σ, Mt. Union College (1884),	140
1875.	Ω, Iowa Agricultural College,	124
1875.	X, Iowa Wesleyn University (1880),	18
1875.	AB, Abingdon College (1876),	15
1875.	Δ, University of Michigan,	112
1875.	BZ, Butler University,	69
1875.	ΓB, Indiana Normal School (1876),	10
1876.	E, Albion College,	117
1877.	ΣB, Illinois Wesleyan University (1880),	14
1877.	ΔB, Phillips Academy, Andover (1878),	12
1878.	ΘB, Oskaloosa College (1878),	8
1878.	BI, Adrian College (1884),	34
1879.	Ψ, University of Wooster,	64
1879.	Υ, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute,	48
1880.	O, University of Iowa,	75
1881.	X, Kenyon College,	25
1882.	Σ, Columbia College (1888),	20
1882.	BΔ, University of Georgia,	58
1882.	BΣ, Emory College,	55
1882.	Z, Western Reserve University,	20
1883.	BH, University of Minnesota,	32
1883.	BΘ, University of the South,	55
1883.	BK, University of Colorado,	22

RAINBOW OR W. W. W.

1848—*Π*—S. A., University of Mississippi, - - 41
1849—A., La Grange College (1861), - - - 82
1871—L. K. S., Furman University (1875), - 33
1872—L. T., Erskine College (1874) - - - 12
1873—I. P., Southwestern Pres. Univ. (1874), - 12
1874—L. S., Wofford College (1877), - - - 20
1874—D. of V, Neophogen College (1876), - - 29
1879—A., Chamberlain—Hunt Institute (1886), - 92
1879—*Δ*—I. P., Vanderbilt University, - - 63
1882—D. of V., Southwestern University (1886), - 32
1883—L. K. S., University of Texas (1886), - 34
1883—L. T., Emory and Henry College (1886), - 17
1885—Λ., University of Tennessee (1886), - - 29

1888—*BI*, University of Virginia, - - - - 21
1888—*BΓ*, University of Wisconsin, - - - 19
1889—*BΣ*, Boston University, - - - - 17
1889—*BM.*, Tufts College, - - - - 15
1889—*BN*, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 18
1889—*BΞ*, Tulane University, - - - - 15
1890—*BO*, Cornell University, - - - - 13

Active chapters, 39 ; inactive, 26 (Rainbow, 11) ; membership, 4044.

In the foregoing list where a chapter has ceased to exist and been revived one or more times, it has been designated by the latest chapter name assigned to it in point of time. The Theta chapter was revived in 1864. Gamma was the name given to the Jefferson College chapter, and was continued after Washington and Jefferson Colleges were consolidated. Beta is the oldest continuous existing chapter. The Alpha has always been an excellent chapter; under its management, the fraternity greatly prospered and it has successfully handled several fraternity enterprises. The Epsilon at Franklin College and the Zeta at the University of Missouri were undoubtedly established, and are mentioned in the records of the fraternity, but little more than the mere fact of their existence is known. The charters of the chapters at Poughkeepsie, Jamestown, Lombard University, Franklin College, Adrian College, the University of Illinois, Illinois Wesleyan, Mount Union, Iowa Wesleyan, and Oskaloosa College were withdrawn. The chapters at Monmouth and Westminster Colleges and the Phillips Academy, were killed by the anti-fraternity laws. The charter of the Tau was withdrawn in 1884 but restored the next year. The Mu disbanded in 1874, but was reorganized in 1879 and is in excellent condition. The Wabash Chapter disbanded and its members subsequently joined Theta Delta Chi. The Stevens Chapter is one of the strongest in the Fraternity, and superintended the publication of the fifth general catalogue. The Hanover Chapter was formed from a chapter of Sigma Alpha Theta, the Mount Union Chapter from a chapter of Kappa Phi Lambda, and the

Franklin and Marshall and Lehigh Chapters from Chapters of Upsilon Beta, all of which orders are now extinct. The Simpson Chapter was formed from a local society called I I I. The Mount Union Chapter became a chapter of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, when its charter was withdrawn. The Lombard Chapter was formerly a local society called Delta Theta, and resumed its former name after its withdrawal from Delta Tau Delta. The Lehigh Chapter surrendered its charter in 1885, became a local society called Beta Beta, and afterwards accepted a charter from Sigma Phi. The Boston Chapter was formerly a local society called Sigma Beta.

The Fraternity has had many vicissitudes, and has shown commendable courage in withdrawing chapters at institutions of low grade.

In 1886 the Rainbow or W. W. W. Society was united with Delta Tau Delta after negotiations to that end which had been pending for nearly two years. Out of compliment to this Southern Society, the Southern Division of the Fraternity was called the "Rainbow" Division, and the name of the official journal of the Fraternity was changed from the *Crescent* to the *Rainbow*. The W. W. W. or Rainbow Fraternity was founded at the University of Mississippi by seven students from La Grange College, Tenn., who were obliged to leave for some infringement of college discipline. Soon after its foundation, a branch chapter was placed at the college, where its founders had first matriculated. Both chapters were killed by the Civil war. The Mississippi Chapter was revived in 1867, and the Fraternity was extended as shown by the chapter list. It was not prosperous however, and the desire for wider connections led to the Union with Delta Tau Delta. At the time of the consolidation. the charters of the chapters at the University of Tennessee, Emory & Henry College, and the Chamberlain-Hunt Institute, were withdrawn, and the chapters at the Southwestern University and the University of Texas, preferring not to become parties to the agreement, surrendered their charters and became chapters of Phi Delta Theta, so that only the chapters at the University of Mississippi and Vanderbilt actually became chapters of Delta Tau Delta. Both chapters were strong in numbers and influence. The customs of the Rainbow were peculiar and interesting, and much resembled those of the Mystical Seven. Among themselves the members were called "Sons of Iris." The badge of the Fraternity was an arc of colored enamels surmounting a "W." In the semi-circle enclosed by the arc were the English letters used to designate the chapters.

Alumni Chapters or Associations of Delta Tau Delta exist at Chicago, Cleveland, Akron, Ohio, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, St. Paul, Lincoln, Neb., Nashville, Chattanooga, and New York City. The publications of the Fraternity have been comparatively numerous. The most important is the Fraternity journal. This was commenced as a monthly in September, 1877, at Cincinnati, under the direction of W. C. Buchanan. It was called the *Crescent* from one of the Fraternity's prominent emblems, In 1878, its control was assumed by the Allegheny Chapter, and it was issued from Meadville, Pa., until 1884, when it was transferred to

Chicago, and the next year to Cleveland. In 1886, upon the union with the Rainbow, its name was changed to the *Rainbow*, and its place of publication to Chattanooga, and thence, in 1889, to Minneapolis, Minn. It has always been a bright, newsy journal. Several of the chapters have published small periodicals for the use of their own alumni.

The catalogue of the Fraternity has been issued five times. The first edition was published at Delaware, Ohio, in 1870, contained thirty two pages, and was without an index. The names were arranged in alphabetical order under each chapter, but were not divided in classes. The same arrangement was preserved in the second edition, issued from the same place in 1874. The third edition was published at Meadville in 1876, and the names of the members of all the active chapters were arranged by classes, and the old system was continued for those of the inactive chapters which were grouped together at the end of the book. The fourth catalogue was also issued from Meadville in 1889, the chapters being arranged in groups as the fraternity was then divided. The fifth catalogue was published at New York, in 1884, under the auspices of the Stevens Chapter. It was bound in the fraternity colors, and contained the best features of modern catalogues. There was an introduction by the founder of the fraternity, a short history of the fraternity, and as a preface to each active chapter, a statement of facts concerning the institution at which it was located. The data concerning each member was quite complete, and the chapter list was followed by a residence directory and tables of relationship. In 1879, W. C. Buchanan published a list of attorneys who were members of the fraternity. A waltz, polka, and perhaps other pieces of instrumental music have been dedicated to the fraternity. A song book with 44 pieces of music was issued in 1886.

None of the chapters own chapter houses, but several live in rented ones. A Summer resort organization was formed in 1887, with a view to establishing a club house at Bay View on the shore of Lake Michigan, near Petofsky. Plans of the proposed club house were published in the fraternity journal in May, 1887, but nothing is known by the writer as to the success of the enterprise.

The affairs of the fraternity down to 1883 were administered through one chapter. It is presumed that the Bethany chapter exercised parental authority over the other chapters previous to its suspension in 1861. From that time until 1869, the seat of authority was with the chapter at Jefferson college, and after that until 1874 with the chapter at Ohio Wesleyan University; when that chapter disbanded, the Allegheny chapter again became the head of the order, and so continued until 1883, when this system was abolished and an Executive Council was appointed. This Council was the outgrowth of an extension Committee that had done efficient work for the Society, and its functions were prescribed in a new constitution which went into effect January 1, 1884. The Council was composed of five graduate and four undergraduate members elected by the Convention. The officers of the Fraternity were the graduate members, and the undergraduate,

(*To be continued.*)

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Register of Colleges	117
College Announcements -- Harvard Yale Princeton- Brown--Pennsylvania Columbia.	121
A Familiar Scene at Princeton—Frontispiece	132
The Requisites of a Business Education Vice-Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken, D. D., L.L. D., Miami, '87.	133
Some Well-known Princeton Athletes. (Illustration)	138
Germany's Youth and Future Emperor William II.	139
Columbia Ruford Franklin, A. M., LL. B. (Col., '89).	145
The Philosophic Aspects of History Hon. William T. Harris, LL.D.	153
Floating--Poem	158
Northwestern University Prof. Joseph R. Taylor (Wes., '82).	158
A Copy of Petrarch--Poem R. M. Parmelee (Cornell, '81).	164
The Ivy Club Bowdrey Phinizy (Princeton, '91).	165
The Cottage Club Wm. B. Blackwell (Princeton, '91).	169
In Boston--Poem	171
Zeta Psi--Sigma Chapter. (Illustration)	173
Andrew Mills O. J. Wells (N. Y. U., '69).	173
Psi Upsilon—Zeta Chapter. (Illustrated)	175
College Affiliations of Members of the University Club of N. Y.	176
The Sigma Phi Club. (Illustrated)	182
The German Poem	185
Dartmouth College Distinguished Alumni Murray E. Pool (A. M. Cornell, '85).	189
St. Stephens College Annandale, N. Y. Francis Johnstone Hopson (St. Steph., '85).	189
Zeta Psi Convention	194
Frederick F. Thompson James Wilton Brooks, LL. D. (Y., '79).	195
The Late Thomas C. Sloane Henry Stanford Brooks, A. M., LL. B. (Y., '81).	197
Collegiophilus in the St. Nicholas Club	199
William R. Bibbs Edward W. Lambert, A. M., M. D. (Y., '81).	[illegible]
College News	201
Peripatetic	209
Literary Notes	211

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Register of American Colleges.

1650—Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Charles W. Eliot, LL.D., Pres.

1693—College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.
Lyon G. Tyler, M. A., Pres.

1696—King William's School.—1784, St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.
Thomas Fell, LL.D., Ph. D., F. S. S., Pres.

1701—Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
Rev. Timothy Dwight, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1746—College of New Jersey, Princeton, N. J.
Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1753—University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
William Pepper, M. D., LL. D., Provost.

1754—King's College; Columbia College, New York.
Seth Low, LL. D., Pres.

1764—Brown University, Providence, R. I.
Rev. E. B. Andrews, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1766—Queen's College; Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.

1769—Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Rev. Samuel C. Bartlett, D. D., LL. D.. Pres

1782—Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.
Gen. George W. Custis Lee, LL. D., Pres.

1783—Hampden-Sidney College, Hampden-Sidney, Va
Rev. Richard McIlwaine, D. D., Pres.

1783—Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.
Rev. George E. Reed, D. D., Pres.

1785—College of Charleston, Charleston, S. C.
H. E. Shepherd, LL. D., Pres.

1785—University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.
Rev. Wm. E. Boggs, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor.

1789—University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.
Hon. Kemp P. Battle, LL. D., Pres.

1791—University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.
Rev. Matthew H. Buckham, D. D., Pres.

1793—Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.
Franklin Carter, Ph. D., LL. D., Pres.

1794—Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.
Rev. Wm. De Witt Hyde, D. D., Pres.

1794—Greenville and Tusculum College, Tusculum, Tenn.
Rev. Jere Moore, D. D., Pres.

1795—Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.
Harrison E. Webster, LL. D., Pres.

1800—Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.
Ezra Brainerd, LL. D., Pres.

1801—University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.
J. M. McBryde, Ph. D., LL. D., Pres.

1802—Washington and Jefferson College, Washington. Pa.
The Rev. James D. Moffat, D. D., Pres.

1804—Ohio University, Athens, O.
Charles W. Super, A. M., Ph. D., Pres.

1806—University of Nashville; Peabody Normal College, Nashville, Tenn.
Wm. H. Payne, LL. D. (Mich. Univ.), Pres.

1809—Miami University, Oxford, O.
Ethelbert D. Warfield, M. A., Pres.

1812—Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.
Rev. Henry Darling, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1815—Georgetown College, Washington, D. C.
Rev. J. Havens Richards, S. J., Pres.

1815—Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.
Rev. David H. Wheeler, D. D., Pres.

1819—Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont.
Hon. George Nichols, M. D., LL. D., Act. Pres.

1819—University of Virginia, Albemarle County, Va.
William M. Thornton, A. B., Chairman of Faculty.

1819—Western University of Pennsylvania, Allegheny City, Pa.
Pres. vacant.

1820—The University of Alabama, University, Ala.
Pres. vacant.

1820—Colby University, Waterville, Me.
Albion W. Small, Ph. D., Pres.

1820—Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.
David S. Jordan, M. D., Ph. D., LL. D., Pres.

1821—The Columbian University, Washington, D. C.
James C. Welling, LL. D., Pres.

1822—Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.
Rev. Eliphalet N. Potter, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1823—Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.
Rev. George Williamson Smith, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1824—Centre College, Danville, Ky.
Rev. Wm. C. Young, D. D., Pres.

1824—Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio.
Rev. Wm. B. Bodine, D. D., Pres.

1825—Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.
Merrill E. Gates, Ph. D., LL. D., Pres.

1825—Centenary College, Jackson, La.
Rev. W. L. C. Hunnicutt, D. D., Pres.

1826—Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy. N. Y.
John H. Peck, A. M., LL.D., Pres.

1826—Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.
Rev. James H. Mason Knox, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1826—Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.
Rev. Charles F. Thwing, D. D., Pres.

1829—Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill.
Rev. Edward A. Tanner, D. D., Pres.

1829—Georgetown College, Georgetown, Ky.
Rev. Richard M. Dudley. D. D., Pres.

1830—Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va.
Wm. W. Smith, A. M., Pres.

1831—Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.
Rev. Bradford P. Raymond, D. D., Ph. D., Pres.

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1832—Denison University, Granville, O.
D. B. Purinton, LL. D., Pres.

1832—Hanover College, Hanover, Ill.
Rev. D. W. Fisher, D. D., Pres.

1832—Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa.
Rev. H. W. McKnight, D. D., Pres.

1833—Haverford College Haverford Pa.
Isaac Sharpless, Sc. D., Pres.

1833—Oberlin College, Oberlin, O
Rev. Wm. G. Ballantine, A. M., D.D., Pres.

1834—Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

183 - Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Ill.
ev. A. A. Kendrick, D. D., Pres.

183 - Marietta College, Marietta, O.
Hon. John Eaton, Ph. D., LL. D., Pres.

183 - McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill.
Rev. J. Villars, Pres.

1835—Emory and Henry College, Emory, Va.
James Ullars, A. M., Pres.

1836—Emory College, Oxford Ga.
The Rev. W. A. Candler, D. D., Pres.

1837—University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
James B. Angell, LL. D., Pres.

1837—Mercer University, Macon, Ga.
Rev. Gustavus A. Nunally, D. D., Pres.

1837—Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.
Hon. Newton Bateham, LL. D., Pres.

1837—Davidson College, N. C.
Rev. J. B. Shearer, D. D., Pres.

1837—Indiana Asbury University; De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind.
John D. John, LL. D., Pres.

1837—Muskingum College, New Concord, O.
Rev. John D. Irons, D. D., Pres.

1838—Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C.
Rev. Charles E. Taylor, D. D., Pres.

1839—University of the State of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
Pres. vacant.

1840—Richmond College, Richmond, Va.
B. Puryeer, LL. D., Chairman of Faculty.

1840—Bethany College, Bethany, W. Va.
Rev. Archibald McLean, Pres.

1841—Erskine College, Due West, S. C.
Rev. W. M. Grier, D. D., Pres.

1842—Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn.
Rev. S. W. Boardman, D. D., Pres.

1842—Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O.
Rev. J. W. Bashford, Ph. D., Pres.

1842—Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn.
Nathan Green, LL. D., Chancellor.

1843—Howard College, Birmingham, Ala.
Thomas J. Dill, LL. D., Chairman of Faculty.

1844—University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.
Rev. Thomas E. Walsh, C. S. C., Pres.

1844—University of Mississippi, University, Miss.
Edward Mayes, LL. D., Pres.

1844—Franklin College, Franklin, Ind.
Rev. William T. Stott, D. D., Pres.

1845—Wittenberg College, Springfield, O.
Rev. Samuel A. Ort, D. D., Pres.

1846—Madison Univ.; Colgate Univ., Hamilton, N. Y.
N. Lloyd Andrews, Ph. D., LL. D., Acting Pres.

1846—Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.
Rev. Edward D. Eaton, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1846—Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.
John H. Harris, LL. D., Pres.

1847—State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.
Charles A. Schaefer, Ph. D., Pres.

1847—Iowa College, Grinnell, Ia.
Rev. George A. Gates, A. M., Pres.

1848—University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
T. C. Chamberlin, Ph. D., LL. D., Pres.

1848—College of the City of New York, New York, N. Y.
Gen. Alexander S. Webb, LL. D., Pres.

1849—Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis.
Pres. vacant.

1849—William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo.
James G. Clark, LL. D., Chairman.

1849—South Kentucky College, Hopkinsville, Ky.
James E. Scobey, A. M., Pres.

1850—Butler University, Irvington, Ind.
A. R. Benton, LL. D., Pres.

1850—Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Andrew Beapler, Pres.

1850—Hiwassee College, Hiwassee, Tenn.
Rev. J. H. Brunner, D. D., Pres.

1850—Mississippi College, Clinton, Miss
Rev. W. S. Webb, D. D., Pres.

1850—Bethel College, McKenzie, Tenn.
W. B. Sherrill, A. M., Pres.

1850.—Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ind.
Rev. Wm. H. Wilder, D. D., Pres.

1850—University of Deseret, Salt Lake City, Utah.
John R. Park, M. D., Pres.

1850—University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.
David J. Hill, LL. D., Pres.

1850—Heidelberg College, Tiffin, O.
Rev. George W. Williard, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1851—Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
Henry W. Rogers, LL.D., Pres.

1851—Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill.
Rev. N. White, LL. D., Pres.

1852—Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C.
James H. Carlisle, LL. D., Pres.

1852—Westminster College, Fulton, Mo.
Rev. Wm. Hoge Marquess, Pres.

1852—Trinity College, Trinity, N. C.
John F. Crowell, A. M., Pres.

1852—Racine College, Racine, Wis.
Pres. vacant.

1852—Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa.
Rev. R. G. Ferguson, D. D., Pres.

1852—Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O.
Rev. Daniel A. Long, D. D., Pres.

1852—University of the Pacific, College Park, Cal.
Rev. A. C. Hirst, D. D., Pres.

1852—Tufts College, College Hill, Mass.
Rev. Elmer H. Capen, D. D., Pres.

1853—Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.
Rev. John S. Stahr, Ph. D., Pres.

1853—Willamette University, Salem, Oregon.
Rev. Thomas Van Scoy, D. D., Pres.

1853—Roanoke College, Salem, Va.
Julius D. Dreher, A. M., Ph. D., Pres.

1853—Central University, Pella, Iowa.
Rev. S. J. Axtell, Pres.

1853—Carson and Newman College. Mossy Creek, Tenn.
Rev. W. A. Montgomery, D. D., Pres.

1853—Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.
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1853—Rutherford College, Rutherford, N. C.
R. L. Abernethy, D. D., Pres.

1854—Bethel College, Russellville, Ky.
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1854—Moore's Hill College, Moore's Hill, Ind.
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Carl Johann, Pres.

1855—Iowa Wesleyan University, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.
Rev. J. T. McFarland, D. D., Pres.

1855—Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y.
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1855—Lane University, Lecompton, Kan.
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1856—Eminence College, Eminence, Ky.
W. S. Giltnee, A. M., Pres.

1856—Lake Forest University, Lake Forest, Ill.
Rev. Wm. C. Roberts, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1856—Lenox College, Hopkinton, Iowa.
Rev. Alex. G. Wilson, D. D., Pres.

1856—Baldwin University, Berea, O.
Rev. Joseph E. Stubbs, A. M., Pres.

1856—Southern University, Greensborough, Ala.
Rev. A. S. Andrews, D. D., Pres.

1856—St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.
Alpheus B. Hervey, Ph. D., Pres.

1856—Western College, Toledo, Iowa.
Rev. W. M. Beardshear, D. D., Pres.

1857—Bowdon College, Bowdon, Ga.
Rev. F. H. M. Henderson, D. D., Pres.

1857—Alfred University, Alfred Centre, N. Y.
Rev. J. Allen, D. D., Pres.

1857—Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.
William F. King, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1857—Upper Iowa University, Fayette, Iowa.
Rev. J. W. Bissell, A. M., D. D., Pres.

1857—The Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill.
Rev. J. B. McMichael, D. D., Pres.

1857—University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
Cyrus Northrop, LL. D., Pres.

1857—Oskaloosa College, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
A. M. Haggard, A. M., Pres.

1858—The University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.
Rev. Thos. F. Gailor, D. D., Vice-Chancellor.

1858—McMinnville College, McMinnville, Ore.
Rev. T. G. Brownson, Pres.

1858—Baker University, Baldwin, Kan.
Rev. W. A. Quayle, A. M., Pres.

1858—Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.
Rev. Charles Louis Loos, LL. D., Pres.

1858—Macalister College, Macalister, Minn.
Rev. Isaac C. Ketter, Ph. D., Pres.

1858—Mount Union College, Alliance, O.
Rev. T. P. Marsh, D. D., Pres.

1858—Amity College, College Springs, Iowa.
Rev. T. J. Kennedy, D. D., F. S., Pres.

1859—Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
George W. Atherton, LL. D., Pres.

1859—Olivet College, Olivet, Mich.
Rev. Horatio Q. Butterfield, D. D., Pres.

1859—La Grange College, La Grange, Mo.
J. F. Cook, LL. D., Pres.

1859—North Carolina College, Mount Pleasant, N. C.
Rev. J. D. Shirey. A. M., Pres.

1859—Griswold College, Davenport, Iowa.
Rt. Rev. William Stevens Perry, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L., Pres.

1859—Adrian College, Adrian, Mich.
Rev. George B. McElroy, D. D., Ph. D., F. S., Chairman of Faculty.

1860—Ottawa University, Ottawa, Kan.
Rev. George Sutherland, A. M., Pres.

1860—St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y.
Rev. Robert B. Fairbairn, D. D., LL. D., Warden.

1860—Kentucky Wesleyan College, Millersburg, Ky.
D. W. Batson, A. M., Pres.

1861—Mass. Inst. of Technology, Boston,
Francis A. Walker, Ph.D., LL.D., Pres.

1861—University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
Thomas M. Gatch, Ph. D., Pres.

1861—Albion College, Albion, Mich.
Rev. L. R. Fiske, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1861—Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Rev. James M. Taylor, D. D., Pres.

1861—Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill.
Charles A. Blanchard, M. A., Pres.

1862—State College of Agriculture, Orono, Maine.
Merritt H. Fernald, A. M., Ph. D., Pres.

1863—Bates College, Lewiston, Me.
Rev. Oren B. Cheney, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1863—Grand Traverse College, Benzonia, Mich.
S. B. Harvey, A. B., Pres.

1864—University of Denver, Denver, Col.
Rev. Wm. F. McDowell, A.M., S.T.B., Chancellor

1864—Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.
Wm. Hyde Appleton, A. M., Ph. D., Pres.

1864—University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.
Francis H. Snow, Ph. D., LL. D., Chancellor.

1865—Nevada State University, Reno, Nev.
Stephen A. Jones, A. M., Ph. D., Pres.

1865—Lincoln University, Lincoln, Ill.
A. E. Turner, A. M., Pres.

1865—Westfield College, Westfield, Ill
Rev. W. H. Klinefelter, Pres.

1865—University of Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa.
Rev. J. P. Stephenson, A. M., Acting Pres.

1865—Washburn College, Topeka, Kan.
Rev. Peter McVickar, D. D., Pres.

1865—Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Charles Kendall Adams, LL. D., Pres.

1866—Berea College, Berea, Ky.
Pres vacant.

1866—Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.
Rev. James W. Strong, D. D., Pres.

1866—Central Tennessee College, Nashville, Tenn.
Rev. John Braden, D. D., Pres.

1866—Hope College, Holland, Mich.
Rev. Charles Scott, D. D., Pres.

1866—The Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.
Robert A. Lamberton, LL. D., Pres.

1866—Tabor College, Tabor, Iowa.
Wm. A. Brooks, A. M., Pres.

1867—Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa.
W. E. Hamilton, A. M., Pres.

1867—Northwestern University, Watertown, Wis.
Rev. Augustus F. Ernst, Pres.

1867—Hiram College, Hiram, O
Rev. E. V. Zollars, A. M., Pres.

1867—West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.
E. M. Turner, A. M., LL. D., Pres.

1867—Ridgeville College, Ridgeville, Ind.
Rev. E. O. Dickinson, Pres.

1867—Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.
Rev. Erastus M. Cravath, D. D., Pres.

1867—Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.
Rev. Theodore L. Seip, D. D., Pres.

1867—Howard University, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Wm. W. Patton, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1867—Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
Daniel C. Gilman, LL. D., Pres.

1867—Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.
Rev. Horace Bumstead, D. D., Pres.

1868—University of California, Berkeley, Cal.
Pres. Vacant.

1868—University of Wooster, Wooster, O.
Rev. Sylvester F. Scovel, Pres.

1868—Wells College, Aurora, N. Y.
Rev. Edward S. Frisbee, D. D., Pres.

1868—Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.
Rev. T. H. Lewis, D. D., Pres.

1868—Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.
Horace T. Fuller, Pres.

1869—Boston University, Boston, Mass.
Rev. William F. Warren, S. T. D., LL. D., Pres.

1869—University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
Charles E. Bessey, Ph. D., Acting Chancellor.

1869—West Virginia College, Flemington, W. Va.
Rev. Thomas E. Peden, Pres.

1869—Ursinus College, Collegeville P. O., Montg'y Co., Pa.
Rev. J. I. Good, D. D., Pres.

1870—Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.
Helen A. Shafer, M. A., Pres.

1870—Buchtel College, Akron, O.
Rev. O. Cone, D. D., Pres.

1870—University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, O.
Hon. Jacob D. Cox, LL. D., Pres.

1870—Ohio State University, Columbus, O.
W. H. Scott, LL. D., Pres.

1870 - Carthage College, Carthage, Ill.
Rev. Holmes Dysinger, A. M., Pres.

1870—Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.
Rev. Charles N. Sims, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor.

1870—Trinity University, Tehuacana, Tex.
Rev. J. L. Dickens, Ph. D., Pres.

1871—Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
Rev. L. Clark Seelye, D. D., Pres.

1871—Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa.
Rev. Wm. P. Johnston, A. M., Pres.

1872—Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.
Landon Cabell Garland, A. M., LL. D., Chancellor.

1872—Doane College, Crete, Neb.
Rev. David B. Perry, A. M., Pres.

1872—Arkansas College, Batesville, Ark.
Rev. I. J. Long, D. D., Pres.

1873—Drury College, Springfield, Mo.
Rev. Francis T. Ingalls, D. D., Pres.

1873—Penn College, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
Benjamin Trueblood, M. A., LL. D., Pres.

1873—Central University, Richmond, Ky.
Rev. L. H. Blanton, D. D., Chancellor.

1874—Pierce Christian College, College City, Cal.
James C. Keith, A. B., Pres.

1874—Ewing College, Ill.
Rev. John Washburn, D. D., Pres.

1874—Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Col.
Rev. William F. Slocum, Jr., A. M., Pres.

1874—Battle Creek College, Battle Creek, Mich.
William W. Prescott, A. M., Pres.

1875—Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.
Rev. H. M. Tupper, D. D., Pres.

1875—South Western Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tenn.
Rev. Chas. C. Hersman, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor.

1875—Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa.
Rev. Ambrose C. Smith, D. D., Pres.

1875—Hedding College, Abingdon, Ill.
Rev. J. R. Jacques, D. D., Ph. D., Pres.

1875—Wilmington College, Wilmington, O.
James B. Unthank, M. Sc., Pres.

1876—Grand River College, Edinburg, Mo.
Rev. J. T. Williams, D. D., Pres.

1877—Adger College, Walhalla, S. C.
De C. Kemper, M. A., Pres.

1877—Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.
Rev. E. O. Thayer, A. M., Pres.

1877—Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C.
Rev. W. F. Johnson, D. D., Pres.

1877—Ogden College, Bowling Green, Ky.
William Obencham, A. M., Pres.

1877—State University of Colorado, Boulder, Col.
Horace M. Hale, A. M., LL. D., Pres.

1878—Ashland University, Ashland, O.
J. M. Tombaugh, A. M., Pres.

1879—Southwest Baptist College, Bolivar, Mo.
Julius M. Leavitt, A. M., Ph. D., Pres.

1880—Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, O.
Cady Staley, Ph. D., LL. D., Pres.

1880—University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal.
Rev. M. M. Bovard, D. D., Pres.

1880—Southern University, New Orleans.
Rev. George W. Bothwell, D. D., Pres.

1881—Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa.
Rev. George T. Carpenter, A. M., Chancellor.

1881—University of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M.
Rev. Horatio O. Ladd, A. M., Pres.

1881—University of Texas, Austin, Tex.
Leslie Waggener, LL. D., Pres.

1882—Roger Williams University, Nashville, Tenn.
Rev. Alfred Owen, D. D., Pres.

1883—San Joaquin Valley College, Woodbridge, Cal.
Darius A. Mobley, D. D., Pres.

1883—University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, Dak.
Homer B. Sprague, Ph. D., Pres.

1883—Little Rock University, Little Rock, Ark.
Rev. Alfred Noon, A. M., Pres.

1883—Pierre University, East Pierre, Dak.
Rev. Wm. M. Blackburn, A. M., D. D., Pres.

1883—Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.
Thomas Mason, A. M., Pres.

1883—Nebraska Wesleyan University, York, Neb.
Rev. C. F. Creighton, D. D., Chancellor.

1883—University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S. Dak.
Howard B. Grose, A. M., Pres.

1884—Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
James E. Rhoads, LL. D., Pres.

1884—College of Montana, Deer Lodge, Mont.
Rev. J. D. McMillan, D. D., Pres.

1884—Tulane University, New Orleans, La.
William Preston Johnson, LL. D., Pres.

1885—Nebraska Central College, Central City, Neb.
Rev. Horace, A. Crane, A. M., Pres.

1885—Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina, Kan.
Aaron Schuyler, A. M., LL. D., Pres.

1885—Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.
Rev. E. P. Hooker, A. M., D. D., Pres.

1886—Grant Memorial University, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Rev. Edward L. Lewis, A. M., D. D., Pres.

1890—The Catholic University of America.
Rt. Rev. John J. Kean, Rector.

1890—Keuka College, Penn Yan, N. Y.
Rev. Geo. H. Ball, Pres.

1890—Chicago Baptist University, Chicago, Ills.
W. R. Harper, Ph. B., Pres.

Harvard University,

Cambridge, Mass.

The College Conference.

In 1887–88 a series of meetings were begun at Harvard which were described as College Conferences. These were continued in 1889–90 under the direction of a committee of students. They were designed to deal with practical problems of College life, and it is announced that they will be continued from time to time, with the intention of uniting all who care for the higher interests of the University. These meetings during the year 1889–90 were as follows:

October 9, 1889.—Charity Work for College Men. Mr. ROBERT TREAT PAINE, of the Boston Associated Charities, and Mr. CHARLES F. BIRTWELL, of the Boston Children's Aid Society.

November 12.—Reforms in Political Matters. RICHARD HENRY DANA, Esq.

November 19.—The Modern Tendency in Theological Thought. Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, D.D.

December 3.—The Health of Students. HENRY P. WALCOTT, M.D.

December 17.—The Belief in Immortality. Professor C. C. EVERETT.

January 7, 1890.—College Discipline. Professor W. S. CHAPLIN.

January 21.—Problems of Charity in a Large City. Mr. ALFRED T. WHITE, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

February 18.—Medicine as a Profession. Professor C. J. BLAKE, M.D.

February 25.—Law as a Profession. Hon. JEREMIAH SMITH, of Dover, N. H.

March 4.—The Ministry. Rev. BROOKE HERFORD, of Boston.

March 11.—Public Life. Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of New York.

March 18.—Teaching. Mr. EDWIN P. SEAVER, Superintendent of the Boston Public Schools.

March 25.—Business. CHARLES S. SMITH, Esq., President of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

April 30.—The Necessary Elements of the Religious Life. Professor GEORGE H. PALMER.

During the year 1890–91 most of the evenings hitherto occupied by the College Conferences will be given to a series of meetings devoted to "An Introduction to the Study of the Bible." It is not proposed to attempt a complete or systematic course of study, but to approach the subject from many different sides, to contribute to a general appreciation of the Bible in its literary, ethical, and religious aspects, and to encourage and suggest private reading. These meetings will be directed by officers of the University; they will give opportunities for questions and conversions, and they will be open to the members of the University only.

The programme is as follows:

October 14.—FRANCIS G. PEABODY, *Plummer Professor of Christian Morals.* The Purpose, Scope, and Method of the Course

October 21.—GEORGE L. KITTREDGE, *Instructor in English.* The Literary Aspect of the English Bible.

October 28.—CRAWFORD HOWELL TOY, *Hancock Professor of Hebrew.* The Old Testament in the Light of other Semitic Literature.

November 4.—JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, *Professor of Greek.* The Interest of the New Testament to a Student of Greek.

November 11.—CHARLE CARROLL EVERETT, *Dean of the Divinity Faculty.* The Bible and the Sacred Books of the East.

November 18.—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, *Preacher to the University.* The Bible in its Relation to Modern Problems.

November 25, December 2.—DAVID GORDON LYON. *Hollis Professor of Divinity.* The Old Testament in the Light of Hebrew History.

December 9. 16.—JOSEPH HENRY THAYER. *Bussey Professor of New Testament Criticism.* New Testament Times.

January 6, 13.—Professor TOY. The Development of the Hebrew Region.

January 20.—Rev. HENRY VAN DYKE, *Preacher to the University.* The spirit of the Psalms.

February 17, 24.—Professor LYON. Prophecy and the Prophet Isaiah.

March 3.—ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, *Professor of History.* The Old Testament in the Light of Universal History.

March 10, 17.—Professor J. H. THAYER. The Mutual Relations of the Gospels.

March 24, 31.—Professor PEABODY. The Sermon on the Mount.

April 14, 21.—GEORGE HERBERT PALMER, *Alford Professor of Philosophy.* Parabolic Teaching and the Teachings of Ghrist.

April 28, May 5.—JOHN HENRY WRIGHT, *Professor of Greek.* The Speeches of Paul.

The Harvard University library now contains 376,200 bound volumes, distributed as follows:

Gore Hall	282,000
Lawrence Scientific School	2,700
Bussey Institution (Jamaica Plain)	3,100
Phillips Library (Observatory)	6,800
Botanic Garden(Herbarium Library)	5,500
Law School	25,300
Divinity School	21,600
Medical School (Boston)	2,000
Museum of Comparative Zoölogy	21,300
Peabody Museum	1,100
Six laboratory and eleven class-room libraries	4,800
	376,200

The College Library in Gore Hall is for the use of the whole University. All students who have given bonds may take out books, three volumes at a time, and may keep them one month. Books, reserved at the instance of officers of instruction, as collateral reading for their courses, are shelved in separate alcoves, with tables for consultation, and may be taken out only near the close of library hours, and must be returned upon the re-opening of the Library.

The Collection of pamphlets and maps in the College Library is very large, and is estimated to be equal in number to the collection of bound volumes. The departmental libraries have also considerable numbers of pamphlet monographs on subjects connected with their specialties; and these are not included in the count of volumes. The College Library has also a collection of coins. In the Fine Arts Department (Sever Hall), there is a large collection of photographs, and at certain hours the room is open to the public.

The Catalogue of the Gore Hall Collection, including pamphlets, is on cards, accessible to the public, and consists of two parts, the one arranged by authors, the other by subjects. Printed strips of titles added to all the libraries are issued two or three times a week; and they are posted in Gore Hall and in the departmental libraries. Three or four times during the academic year, they are gathered in the *Bulletin of the University*, and issued with notes on the authorities in different departments of knowledge.

The average number of volumes added to the library in recent years is over 13,000. The number of books used in 1888–89 was 84,191. During the same year the percentage of students in college, who borrowed books from the library, was as follows: 97 per cent. of the Seniors, 99 per cent. of the Juniors, 90 per cent. of the Sophomores, and 69 per cent. of the Freshmen. Fifteen years ago, before the development of the elective system, the average percentage was only 57 among the corresponding classes.

CLEMENT L. SMITH, LL.D., Dean. CHARLES W. ELIOT, LL.D., Pres.

Yale University,

New Haven, Conn.

Requirements for Admission.

ALL Candidates For Admission to the Freshman Class are examined in the following books and subjects; certificates of standing elsewhere are not accepted in place of this examination :—

1. Latin Grammar.
2. Cæsar—Gallic War books i–iv,
3. Cicero—Orations against Catiline and for Archias, and, in addition, either the Marcellus and the 14th Philippic, or the Milo, or the Manilian Law, or the Cato Major.
4. Vergil—Bucolics, and first six books of the Aeneid, including Prosody.
5. Ovid—Metamorphoses, translated at sight.
6. The translation, at sight, into simple and iodiomatic English, of passages from prose Latin.
7. The translation into Latin of connected passages of English prose. [As special importance is given to this part of the examination, it is suggested to teachers that they connect exercises in making Latin, both oral and written, with all the Latin studies of the preparatory course.]
8. Roman History, to the death of Augustus.
9. Greek Grammar.
10. Xenophon—Anabasis, four books.
11. Homer—Iliad, three books, with Prosody.
12. The translation, at sight, into simple and idiomatic English, of a passage from some work of Xenophon.
13. The translation of English into Greek: Jones's Exercises, White's Lessons, and Keep's Lessons are suggested, as indicating the preparation required.
14. Greek History.
15. Higher Arithmetic—including the metric system of weights and measures.
16. Algebra—so much as is included in Loomis's Treatise, up to the chapter on Logarithms.
17. Plane Geometry.
18. French or German—so far as to translate at sight easy prose, the candidate being at liberty to decide for himself in which of the two languages he shall be examined.

Candidates are allowed to divide the examination, with an interval of not less than a year between the two parts. In such cases, they must present themselves at one of the two regular examinations, that is, either in June or September, of the first year; and at this preliminary examination each candidate must submit a definite statement from his principal instructor of the subjects which he is autohrized to offer. No candidate will be allowed to offer French, German, Geometry, the translation at sight of prose Latin, or prose Greek, at a preliminary examination; and at the close of such an examination, no certificate of partial admission will be furnished, unless at least six subjects have been satisfactorily passed.

THE REGULAR EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION to College is held at Alumni Hall, New Haven.

A second examination is held in New Haven at the beginning of the College year, in September.

Persons applying for admission to any of the classes in College during the course of the College year (that is, from September to June) must first obtain from the Faculty permission to be examined, and pay to the Treasurer a fee of ten dollars.

TESTIMONIALS—Satisfactory testimonials of good moral character (preferably from the last principal instructor) are in all cases required, before a certificate of admission in full can be granted. Students from other Colleges must present certificates of dismissal in good standing.

BOND—Every person must give to the Treasurer, on being admitted, a bond, executed by his parent or guardian, for five hundred dollars, as security for the payment of charges arising under the laws of the College. A blank form for this purpose will be furnished at the time of admission.

Persons who have gone through undergraduate courses of study, here or elsewhere, may avail themselves of the facilities of the school for more special professional training in the physical sciences and their applications, gaining in one, two, or three years the degree of BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY, or in two additional years of Engineering study, that of CIVIL ENGINEER or that of DYNAMIC or MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

Or, engaging in studies of a less exclusively technical character, they may become candidates for the degree of DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY. *Sheffield Scientific School,*

TERMS OF ADMISSION—Candidates must be not less than fifteen years of age, and must bring satisfactory testimonials of moral character from their former instructors or other responsible persons.

For admission to the Freshman Class the student must pass a thorough examination in the following subjects:

English—including grammar, spelling, and composition. In grammar, Whitney's Essentials of English Grammar, or an equivalent.

History of the United States.

Geography.

Latin—(1) Simple exercises in translating English into Latin. (Smith's "*Principia Latina,*" Part i, is named as indicating the nature and extent of this requirement, and an acquaintance with it will be required, unless a satisfactory substitute is offered.) (2) Cæsar—six books of the Gallic War, or their equivalent. (As advantageous substitutes for the last three books of Cæsar may be suggested three books of Vergil's Aeneid.

Arithmetic—Fundamental Operations, Least Common Multiple, Greatest Common Divisor, Common and Decimal Fractions, Denominate Numbers, including the Metric System of Weights and Measures; Percentages, including Interest, Discount, and Commission; Proportion, Extraction of the Square and Cube Roots.

Algebra—Fundamental Operations, Fractions, Equations of the First Degree, with one or several unknown quantities; Inequalities, Ratio and Proportion, Powers and Roots, including the theory of Exponents, the Binomial Formula for an Entire Exponent, and the transformation and Reduction of Radicals; Equations of the Second Degree, Progressions, Continued Fractions, Permutations and Combinations, the Doctrine of Limits, the Nature of Series, the Method of Indeterminate Coefficients Fundamental Properties of Logarithms, Compound Interest and Annuities.

Geometry—Plane, Solid, and Spherical; including fundamental notions of Symmetry, and examples of Loci and Maxima and Minima of Plane Figures,—so much, for example, as is contained in Newcomb's Geometry, exclusive of the chapters on the Ellipse, Hyperbola, and Parabola.

Trigonometry—including the Analytical Theory of the Trigonometrical Functions, and the usual formulae; the construction and Use of Trigonometrical Tables; and the Solution of Plane Triangles:—so much, for example, as is contained in the first six chapters of Newcomb's larger Trigonometry and in Arts. 75-78 of chapter viii, with the explanation of the first five tables in Newcomb's five-figure Logarithmic and Trigonometric Tables, which are furnished at the examinations in New Haven.

Candidates will be allowed the option of passing on the above-named subjects in two successive years. In such cases they must present themselves for examination at the June examination of the first year in the following subjects or parts of subjects: *History of the United States, Geography, Arithmetic, Plane Geometry, and Algebra to Quadratic Equations.*

In order to have this preliminary examination counted, candidates must pass satisfactorily on four subjects; and notice of the intention to divide the examination must be given to Professor George J. Brush, Director of the School.

F. B. DEXTER, A.M., Sec. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, D.D., LL.D., Pres.

Princeton University,

Princeton, New Jersey.

Requirements for Admission.—Academic Department.

ALL entering students on their arrival must report at the President's house and register. Examinations for admission will be written, with supplementary oral examinations if needed. The first examination will commence in Princeton, on Thursday, June 12th, at 11 A. M., and continue through the afternoon of Friday. The second will commence on Tuesday, September 16th, at 11 A. M., and continue through the afternoon of Wednesday. Applicants who have any conditions or other deficiencies from the June examination are required to remove them at this time. *Attendance is required at the beginning of the examinations.*

Simultaneously with the June entrance examinations in Princeton, examinations will also be held in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, and at preparatory schools and other cities when necessary. The precise places in which the examinations are to be held can be learned by application to the President. Due notice of these examinations will also be published in leading local newspapers for several weeks in advance.

Examinations at other times and places than those specified are inconvenient and often impracticable, and applicants for examination at other than the regular days are required to pay $10 into the treasury.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman class are examined in the following books and subjects. It is recommended that the candidates be prepared for examination on the requirements as specified ; but equivalents will be accepted.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—Whitney, or equivalent ; Modern English History (1558–1880)—Gardiner, Anderson, or equivalent ; U. S. History—Johnston, Scott, or equivalent.

The writing of a short essay may be required as a part of the examination ; the theme for the essay of 1890 will be based on the life and writings of Prescott or of Bayard Taylor.

The attention of preparatory schools is called to the need of a more thorough study of elementary English ; also, to the addition of Modern English History to the English entrance requirements.

Candidates for admission to the next Freshman Class, Academic or Scientific, in 1890, will not be required to pass examination in Modern English History ; and those applying for the same class, Academic Department, will not have to be prepared on the whole of Plane Geometry, but only on two books of Euclid, or an equivalent.

LATIN GRAMMAR ; especially the inflections ; the simpler rules for composition and derivation of words ; syntax of cases and verbs, and structure of the sentence in general, with particular regard to relative and conditional sentences, indirect discourse and the subjunctive ; so much prosody as relates to accent, quantity, versification in general, and dactylic hexameter. Cæsar (five books of the Commentaries); Sallust (Catiline or Jugurtha); Virgil (six books of the Æneid); Cicero's Select Orations (six); Arnold's Latin Prose Composition (twelve chapters), or Jones' Exercises in Latin Prose ; Geography of Ancient Italy.

GREEK GRAMMAR, including prosody ; Xenophon (four books of the Anabasis), or Greek Reader (Goodwin's), 111 pages ; Homer (the first two books of the Iliad, except the Catalogue of Ships); Greek Composition (Jones' Exercises in Greek Prose, or an equivalent —writing with the accents required); Geography of Ancient Greece and Asia Minor. Goodwin's Grammar is preferred. Special stress is laid upon a thorough knowledge of the noun and verb inflections. Candidates will do well to read an additional book of the Iliad, where

this can be done without sacrifice of thoroughness in the formal requisitions. Some experience in giving written answers to set questions is advantageous.

The Continental pronunciation of the vowels and diphthongs is preferred in both Latin and Greek.

ARITHMETIC, including the Metric system; Algebra, through quadratic equations involving two unknown quantities—including radicals, and fractional and negative exponents; Plane Geometry.

At the examinations in June and September, candidates intending to enter the Freshman class one year later are admitted, on request, to examination on a portion of the subjects required for entrance. Unless in exceptional cases, either two of the four general subjects, English, Mathematics, Latin, Greek, must be offered entire; or such parts of at least three subjects as are here prescribed, viz.: in *English*, Grammar and either U. S. History or Modern English History; in *Mathematics*, Arithmetic, with the Metric system, and either Algebra or Plane Geometry; in *Latin*, the full amount in Cæsar and one other author, with Grammar; in *Greek*, three books of the Anabasis, with Grammar.

Immediately after the opening of the College the entering students meet, according to announcement, for the registration of their names and subscription to the following pledge, required by the Board of Trustees:

We, the undersigned, do individually for ourselves promise, without any mental reservation, that we will have no connection whatever with any secret society, nor be present at the meetings of any secret society in this or any other college so long as we are members of the College of New Jersey; it being understood that this promise has no reference to the American Whig and Cliosophic Societies. We also declare that we regard ourselves bound to keep this promise and on no account whatever to violate it.

SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.—This institution is a department of the College of New Jersey, founded in 1873 upon an endowment by Mr. John C. Green.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman class must be at least sixteen years of age. They will be examined in the following books and subjects:

ENGLISH: Grammar—Whitney, or equivalent; U. S. History—Johnston, or equivalent; Modern English History—Gardiner, or equivalent; Essay—the theme for 1890 will be based on the life of Prescott or of Sir Isaac Newton. The attention of preparatory schools is called to the need of a more thorough study of elementary English; also, to the addition of Modern English History to the English entrance requirements. MATHEMATICS: Arithmetic entire, including the Metric system, a practical knowledge of which is indispensable; Algebra, through quadratic equations including two unknown quantities, including evolution, radicals, theory of exponents; Geometry—Plane Geometry entire (five books of Wentworth's or Chauvenet's Geometry, or their equivalent). PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY: The elements, as contained in Guyot's Grammar-School Geography.

MODERN LANGUAGES: Either FRENCH or GERMAN at the option of the candidate. In either language the examination will be upon the general principles of Grammar [French, Otto, pp. 28–201, or Whitney, pp. 27–202; German, Whitney, pp. 23–153 and 278–284; or Brandt, pp. 6–154; or Otto, Part I.; or Joynes-Meissner, pp. 19–177; or Huss, pp. 9–101 of the Theoretical Part,] and the ability to translate easy prose, such as, in French, the first fifty pages of *Lamartine's* Graziella, or of *G. Sand's* La Mare au Diable, or *Erckmann-Chatrian's* Le Conscrit, or *Lacombe's* Petite Histoire du Peuple Francais; or in German, either *Storm's* Immensee, or *Grimm's* Màrchen (Otis' edition, pp. 61–109), or *Boisen's* German Prose (pp. 3–51).

It is recommended that all candidates should receive instruction in free-hand drawing before their entrance.

President, FRANCIS LANDEY PATTON, D.D., LL.D.

Registrar, HENRY N. VAN DYKE, Princeton, N. J.

Brown University,

Providence, R. I.

Department of Zoology and Anthropology.

ZOOLOGY is from the first taught in large measure by laboratory work, which forms a course in Comparative Anatomy. The student draws and dissects the most important types of the animal kingdom, star-fish, clam, lobster, grasshopper, beetle, butterfly, fish, frog, bird, mammal, and examines and draws portions of the skeleton of each type of vertebrates, including a comparative study of limbs.

An advanced course is devoted to Animal Morphology, including microscopic technic. Special instruction in the anatomy of insects is given those desiring to master general entomology or to teach Economic Entomology. The new and spacious Zoological Laboratory is supplied with microscopes, microtomes, reagents, incubators, injecting, dissecting and other apparatus, in a word with every facility of a first-class morphological laboratory. Both these courses are of great value for those intending to study medicine.

Students who have taken any one of the courses in Zoology can continue their work during the summer months, under special direction, at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Wood's Hall, Mass., where the opportunities for zoological study are most exceptional. The above work supplements and greatly enriches any which the student may do in Botany, Physiology, or Physiological Psychology.

In Anthropology lectures are delivered on the natural history of man, embracing the principles of Ethnology, Ethnography, and prehistoric Archæology, as follows: 1, Man as related to other primates; 2, The human races; 3, The prehistoric races and the antiquity of man; 4. The origin of man. 5. Language, sign-language, hieroglyphics, writing; 6, The arts of life, such as dwellings, household utensils, implements of war and the chase, amusements, burial customs, etc.; 7, Primitive society and culture, including folk-lore, myths, and religion. The growing Anthropological Museum of the University profusely illustrates general Ethnography. American Archæology is represented by a choice collection of Indian relics from Rhode Island. European prehistoric Archæology is illustrated by implements of stone, bone, and bronze, with casts, models and photographs, many of them representing the stone and bronze age of the Swiss Lake Dwellers and the neolithic race in France.

For fuller particulars write to Prof. A. S. PACKARD,
Providence, R. I.

J. C. STOCKBRIDGE, D.D., Register. E. BENJ. ANDREWS, D.D., LL.D., President.

University of Pennsylvania,

Philadelphia, Pa.

The University of Pennsylvania is the outgrowth of a movement made by Benjamin Franklin in 1749, to establish an Academy in Philadelphia. A body of Trustees was formed and some $40,000 subscribed and the Academy opened in 1751 with its English, Latin and Mathematical Schools, each under a Master with a staff of tutors and ushers. It is of interest to note that the afterwards well known Lindley Murray was one of the pupils of this Academy. In 1755, the School was raised to the dignity of a college by virtue of a charter granted by the proprietaries of the Province, Thomas and Richard Penn, who were also its generous benefactors, The first Provost of the College of Philadelphia was the Rev. William Smith, D.D., one of the most active and influential men of his time both in Church and State, his activity in the latter sphere leading to his imprisonment for some time, during which he was obliged to receive his classes in the jail. Released on an appeal to the Crown he proceeded to England, receiving not only ample vindication, and his doctorate in Divinity from Oxford, but also utilizing his time in connection with a commissioner from Kings, (now Columbia) College to secure very large contributions for the two institutions. In 1779, the rights and properties of the College were confiscated by the Legislature on the most flimsy pretext, and conferred on a new organization entitled: "University of the State of Pennsylvania." For a while the two rival institutions struggled for existence, but in 1791 they were united by a new act of the Legislature, and the University of Pennsylvania constituted upon its present foundation.

The government of the institution is in the hands of twenty-four trustees, the Governor of the Commonwealth being *ex officio* President, and vacancies are filled by the surviving Trustees. They have the sole power of electing professors and instructors, of management of funds, and deciding upon questions of policy.

They delegate certain powers to subordinate bodies. The first of these are the Faculties, to which are committed the regulation of the instructive discipline, and working system of the several schools. Next are the two Hospitals, which have their own Boards of Management, elected annually upon the nomination of contributors and other authorized persons. Next the Museum, the Lecture Association, and some others, the work of which requires the co-operation of many liberal citizens, which are under Bonds authorized by the Trustees and on which they are fully represented. The seat of government being at a distance from Philadelphia, the Governor's position is an honorary one. The active presidency of the Board is therefore committed to the chief executive office, the Provost, who is *ex officio* the head of every Faculty, and a member of every Board or Committee deriving its authority from the Trustees. He is, therefore, not only the official organ of communication between the Trustees and all the subordinate organizations, bnt personally informed as to all the work of the University and an active participant in all deliberations whether of committees, of associations, of Managers or of the Trustees. Each Faculty has also its Dean, as the executive officer, holds its own meetings, recommends appointments, degrees, and expenditure of funds, and final action is taken by the Trustees, who alone form a corporate body.

Until 1765, the University had but one Faculty; that of ARTS. This maintained a respectable, though not a commanding, position for a long period of years, numbering among its graduates many of the most prominent citizens of Philadelphia, but including very few from beyond its borders. The general awakening to the demands for scientific culture led to the esablishment of the School of SCIENCE, endowed in 1872, by the late John Henry Towne, and thenceforward styled the TOWNE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL. A school of MUSIC was established in 1877. In 1881, through the generosity of Mr. Joseph Wharton, the WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY was erected and endowed;—and in 1884, the SCHOOL OF BIOLOGY was established and fully equipped. Finally, in 1890, the School of ARCHITECTURE was constituted. For some years these separate schools,—all of them the outgrowth of the old College course, pursued their way independently, each with its own faculty, although there was necessarily a considerable overlapping of courses and professors. It was therefore found de-

sirable to unite again them into one, the COLLEGE FACULTY, embracing these six courses: *Arts, Science, Finance and Economy, Natural History, Music, Architecture*, and having its standing Committees, composed of professors chiefly interested, on the several courses. By this fusion into one Faculty a very large facility was afforded, not only for a wide elective system, but for the utilization of the teaching force to the greatest extent possible. The individuality of the several schools is sufficiently maintained, and the advantages of unity in College life, instruction and discipline are perfectly secured. College Hall and Biological Hall are the buildings used for the College Department. They are of ample size and thoroughly equipped for literary and scientific instruction. There is probably no institution in America in which so much space and apparatus is devoted to undergraduate instruction,

The Philosophical Faculty was instituted in 1882. By a recent enactment of the Trustees any Professors may, under certain conditions, be called upon to give first graduate instruction, the importance of which, as pre-eminently University work, has come to be distinctly recognized. Numerous courses are offered, leading to the degree Ph. D.; and there will be opened this winter, through the liberality of Mr. Joseph Bennett, a Hall for Post-graduate Women students, who will share in all the facilities of the Department, and be fully eligible to the degree.

The MEDICAL DEPARTMENT has long been the glory of the University, and more than all others made it known throughout the world. Established in 1765, by Dr. John Morgan, the first Medical School on this continent, it has steadily maintained priority in every advance of medical science. One large hall and part of another are devoted to its use, and the University and Philadelphia Hospitals, closely adjacent, give still further scope for the graded and minutely personal instruction of its three years' course,—soon to be extended to four years, and soon to be enlarged by the addition of a complete School of Hygiene, with its elaborate building. A maternity hospital, a nurse's school, and a large dispensary service are appendages of the hospital, which directly co-operate with the work of the Medical Department.

The DENTAL DEPARTMENT was organized in 1878, with a two-years' course, which, after this year will be extended to three years. It occupies jointly with the Medical Department the two halls above referred to, and the students share with the Medical classes in those parts of the instructions which are not strictly Dental. A large and handsome apartment is devoted to the Dental clinic, and the same system of personal supervision and instruction prevails as in the Medical School.

The Auxiliary Department of Medicine, founded in 1865, by Dr. George B. Wood, is a post-graduate Medical course, including subjects which do not enter into the regular Medical curriculum, but which are deemed of great importance to supplement a Medical education. Its work is distributed in the departments nearest cognate to the special branches, and thus facilities are obtained which could not be afforded by the Department on its own foundation. It recommends for the Degree of Bachelor of Science. auxiliary to medicine, after a two years' course.

The DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY MEDICINE was founded in 1883, through the liberality of the late J. B. Lippincott, and immediately thereafter the Veterinary Hospital was established. A large space of ground is devoted to the lecture rooms, dissecting rooms, laboratories, farriery, offices and hospital stalls; these are of the most improved construction and drainage, and the internal organization of both school and hospital is most effective for their purposes. The course in Veterinary Medicine takes three years, and is as exacting and thorough as that of the Medical Department. The hospital furnishes ample clinical service, and the student has large opportunity for experience in all that pertains to Veterinary Science.

The DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION was erected in 1883, connecting with the Athletic Association of Alumni and undergraduates, and at once an apartment in College Hall was assigned to it, and fitted up with Sargent apparatus for a gymnasium, and an entire city block of the University ground ceded for Athletics. On this ground a cinder track of one-fourth mile in length was laid out, a ball field graded and grassed, and a grand stand erected. At the same time a Director of Physical Education was appointed who gives stated instruction and physical examination to the undergraduates, and supervises the choice of athletic exercises and contests. Suitable facilities are provided for rowing, both on the machine and on the river in season, and trainers of established reputation are secured The benefits of the system have been immediate and apparent. The fullest scope has been given to the desire for College athletics, and yet these have been so controlled as not to interfere with the more direct purposes of a college co-career.

HORACE JAYNE, M. D., Dean. WM. PEPPER, M. D., LL.D., Provost

Columbia College in the City of New York.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE in the City of New York at the present time consists of the School of Arts, the original college, founded in 1754 ; of sundry professional schools, to wit : the School of Law, the School of Mines, and its Medical Department, by joint resolution, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, admission to all of which, as candidates for professional degrees, is open to all students whether or not they are college bred men ; and of the University Faculties of Law, Mines (Mathematics and Pure and Applied Science), Political Science and Philosophy, which conduct all courses leading to the university degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.

The point of contact between the college and the university is the senior year in the School of Arts, during which year the students in the School of Arts pursue their studies with the consent of the Faculty of Arts, under one or more of the University Faculties.

The School of Arts.

The School of Arts, or the college proper, has a curriculum of four years' duration leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Candidates for admission to the School of Arts must be at least fifteen years of age and pass an examination on prescribed subjects, the particulars concerning which may be found in the annual Circular of Information.

For information concerning the School of Arts, address the Registrar of the School of Arts, Columbia College, New York.

The University Faculties.

The University Faculties of Law, Mines (Mathematics and Pure and Applied Science), Political Science, and Philosophy, taken together, constitute the University. These university faculties offer advanced courses of study and investigation, respectively, in (a) Private or Municipal Law, (b) Mathematics and Pure and Applied Science, (c) History, Economics and Public Law, and (d) Philosophy, Philology and Letters. Courses of study under one or more of these university faculties are open to members of the senior class in the School of Arts, and to all students who have successfully pursued an equivalent course of undergraduate study to the close of the junior year. These lead through the Bachelor's degree to the university degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.

For information concerning the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, address the Secretary of the President, Columbia College, New York.

The Professional Schools.

The professional schools of Law, Mines, and Medicine, receive, on terms prescribed by the faculty of each school, all students, as well those not having pursued a course of undergraduate study as those who have, as candidates for professional degrees.

1. The School of Law, established in 1858, offers a three years' course of study in common and equity jurisprudence, medical jurisprudence, criminal and constitutional law, international law public and private, and comparative jurisprudence. The degree of Bachelor of Laws is conferred on the satisfactory completion of the course. The courses in constitutional and international law and comparative jurisprudence are conducted by the Faculty of Political Science.

For information concerning the School of Law, address the Secretary of the School of Law, Columbia College, New York.

2. The School of Mines, established in 1864, offers the following courses of study, each of four years' duration, and each leading to an appropriate professional degree ; namely, mining engineering, civil engineering, metallurgy, geology and palæontology, analytical and

applied chemistry, architecture; and as graduate courses, of two years' each, sanitary engineering, and electrical engineering.

For information concerning the School of Mines, address the Registrar of the School of Mines, Columbia College, New York.

3. The College of Physicians and Surgeons, by joint resolution of June 18, 1860, the Medical Department of Columbia College, offers a three years' course of study in the principles and practice of medicine and surgery, leading to the degree of Doctor of Medicine (M. D.)

For information concerning the Medical Department, address the Secretary of the College of Physician and Surgeons, 437 West 59th St., New York.

The Non-Professional Schools.

The University Faculties of Political Science and Philosophy conduct respectively the Schools of Political Science and Philosophy, entrance to which is open only to students who have completed their junior year in the School of Arts, or in some other college maintaining an equivalent curriculum.

1. The School of Political Science, established in 1880, embraces courses in constitutional history and law, history of political theories, political economy and social science, Roman law and comparative jurisprudence, administrative law, international law, and history.

2. The School of Philosophy, established in 1890, embraces courses in philosophy, philology, and letters.

For information concerning the Schools of Political Science, and Philosophy, address the Secretary of the President, Columbia College, New York.

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A FAMILIAR SCENE AT PRINCETON—DR. McCOSH.

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NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1891.

The Requisites of a Business Education.

BY HENRY M. MAC CRACKEN, LL.D.

WITHIN the past week I put to three business men in succession, the question: "What do you understand by a business man?" No two of them agreed in their answers, but we must answer this question in order to have any profit in the discussion of the theme:

What are the requisites of a business education?

The answer to which I am inclined to give preference is the following: A business man is one who directs in person the use of capital and of labor. This excludes from the category, the physician, the lawyer, the minister, the teacher. It excludes also the clerk, the bookkeeper, the salesman, the journeyman, the car-driver, the conductor; in short, it excludes every one who works under instructions—who simply carries out the plans of another. It leaves a very numerous class. The business directory of New York City contains 936 pages, with 130 business names on each page, which makes a total of 121,680 names. I doubt if over half of the names in the business directory can fairly be called, under my definition, the names of business men. Granting that there are but 60,000 of business men in New York City, what an army? We may say of them as Tertullian said of the Christians of the second century: "Were they to forsake us, what a solitude would ensue!"

What education is requisite for the young men who are to take the places of these sixty regiments of men who are directing the capital and the labor of the metropolis? Underneath this lies the question: What are the requisites of any education whatever? I answer, there are at least three in number: The education of the youth to have a sound

body, to have Christian morals, and to know the three R's. These are the minimum requisites contemplated in every European State which maintains compulsory education. They ought to be the requisites in every American State which undertakes to compel her children to go to school. I shall spend no time in dwelling upon these requisites, because they are universally granted to pertain to any and every scheme of education whatever. But what, beyond these, are the requisites for the man of business—the man who is to direct capital and labor? The very fact that he is to be the director of the labors of others and is to handle the wealth which is the symbol of the concentrated labor which has been performed in preceding years by others, it may be by hundreds and thousands of his fellow citizens, points to the fact that he is in need of a training beyond that which I have named as demanded for every citizen. I shall not insist that he needs any superior education of his body. I see no reason why one citizen needs a sound, strong body more than any other citizen, nor shall I insist that he needs a superior training in Christian morals. Here again I would accord a perfectly equal training to men, whatever is to be their position or occupation. If, then, there is to be a special training of the business leader, it is to be a training of his intellectual powers. I shall name in succession three or four of the activities of the mind which the business man needs to possess in a higher state of training than others. I am not now talking of knowledge to be acquired. That is a separate theme. Training is the first thing. Special fields of knowledge I make a wholly subordinate and secondary matter.

The first activity of the mind in which the business man needs superior training is attention. The direction of the attention of the untrained man is like the direction of a boat on the water without a rudder; it turns in a dozen minutes to as many different points of the compass, but wholly without rule or purpose. But a man who is to lead must be able to point his entire mind to a given object. He must be able, also, to change the entire direction of his mind in a moment to a second or third object that is brought before him. A successful man once said to me: "How I regret that I did not have a better mental training, for while I can give my whole mind to a question, my mental gymnastics are so lame that I cannot turn my mind to a second subject, as I want to, on the shortest notice. The consequence is that I delay on a business matter longer than necessary, to my own worry and detriment." The trained business mind can be shifted in its course from north to northeast as quickly as the order is given by the helmsman that sits in the business man's brain.

The second activity of the mind that should be trained in the business man far beyond other men, is the judgment, under which I include all that belongs to the analyzing of subjects, and the drawing of sound conclusions from the premises given. It is said of the first Astor that during his whole career he hardly made a misstep through defect of his judgment.

The third activity of the mind which I emphasize is the inventive power. The name sometimes given it is the constructive imagination. No man without it ever does anything original in his business. The man who has it in large measure thinks of thousands of schemes which never have entered the minds of others. Not one in a hundred of them, perhaps, is feasible, but from among them his sound judgment makes selection of those that should be carried out. He is equally ready and able to appreciate the schemes that are proposed to him by others. The first of the Vanderbilts stands prominent among New York business men who have been marked in their power of constructive imagination.

To the three activities of mind which I have named I add as a fourth quality—which is not so much a matter of intellect as it is a matter of will—the power of persistence in a task until the end sought for has been attained.

And now comes the practical question: What shall I do with my son whom I wish to be a business leader, in order to cultivate in him these activities of the mind? I answer first: Keep him at study until he is twenty-one if you want mental training of the best kind. I do not deny that the activities of a mind which I have named can be trained by application to business itself, but experience has proven that the best mental gymnastics is not to be got in dealing with things, but in the mastering of thought. If you cannot keep your son engaged in mastering thought until twenty-one, keep him as long as you can. My life as an educator teaches me that we must grade minds as the man on the street corner grades the capacities of men's lungs by his patent machine. As an illustration, I name the youth in our City College on Twenty-third Street. More than a thousand boys successfully pass the ordeal for the sub-freshman class. In a single year three-fourths of them disappear from the scholastic arena. By the time the class has reached the last year, nine hundred and fifty of the thousand have given up the race. Of course this is in part due to their home environment, but even where all surroundings favor continued study, there will be a relinquishment of scholastic pursuit by the great majority of the most favored youth, simply because their minds are not equal to lifting the weight required. Some men in a gymnasium lift a hundred-pound weight, some the fifty, some the twenty-five, some the ten; each man according to his several ability. So is it with young men in taking on the higher training. I agree with what Mr. Beecher said as to horses: "It's a sin to make a slow horse go fast, or a fast horse go slow." So I say it is a sin to make a boy whose mind is only able to carry algebra attempt calculus, or who is only able to read the Latin fable to fathom Livy or Cicero; but I never yet have met the business man whose mind was equal to taking the highest scholastic training who was not glad when he had finished the most extended course of study.

The question now arises, What courses of study are best adapted for the highest training? I have no zeal in the warfare of modern languages against classics; of natural sciences against languages. I find

that attention is admirably cultivated in each of the three great fields of study, viz., language and literature, mathematics and natural science, philosophy and history. It depends much on the boy as to which kind of study will educate his power of concentration most successfully. In like manner the judgment is trained in each of these three fields of study. No man knows how to teach language who does not use inductive methods. The constructive faculty, in like manner, receives training in the necessary original work demanded by the thorough teacher in each of the three great fields. I say, then, as a means of discipline, to put the boy through what is known as a full scheme of study embracing a fair share of the three great divisions, but adapt the proportions to the constitution of the boy's mind.

I have said nothing as to the value of the knowledge to be gained in one field, as compared with another. Here, again, is abundant room for difference of opinion. To my mind the knowledge in each of the fields is exceedingly valuable—literature, whether ancient or modern, the sciences and mathematics, psychology and history—every youth should know a fair share of each one of them. Here, again, I would adapt the amount in any particular one to the constitution of the boy's mind, and to his probable occupation in the future. A young business man in high position said to me last week: "My college training is of inestimable benefit to me in my position. I have forgotten very nearly everything in the way of fact that I learned there, but the *training* I received I find puts me much ahead of my equals in age who have lacked the same severe mental discipline."

A very practical question will be asked here: "Shall I then send my son to college as well as to the academy or preparatory school?" I answer, that depends somewhat upon the college. If I were to take the same view of the college that was taken by New York's most favored orator, in a speech which he made last week, I should hesitate very greatly in advising you to send your sons to college in order to prepare them to be men of business. Mr. Depew says there has been a great change as to who is the principal promoter of college attendance since a generation ago. Then, he said, it was the preacher. To-day, if I rightly understand him, it is the poolseller. He remarks: "For two hundred years boys went to college because the minister advised it; Now," says he, "all Americans are gamblers. The athletic contests of the colleges have become the common discussion of merchant, mechanic, and so on. He bets his money on it. The result is he determines to send his boys to college. This accounts for the extraordinary increase in the freshman class. If I believed facilities and incentives for betting created by college athletics sent boys to college, I should say better keep them at home; take them into the office or workshop, but as a college man I deny the truth of these assertions. It is the increased zeal and success of the teachers of the country that send boys to college. Nor do I believe that as many in proportion go now as did a generation since. When the preparing schools are better organized and equipped, then

and only then will as many be fitted for college as are mentally equal to taking the higher discipline. To-day not half the men who enter the learned professions, even in the East, are college graduates. President Low's report of last week shows that in the law school of Columbia College a large majority are men without degree, while in the Medical College the men without degree are almost three to one. As long as this is the case I shall not insist on every one of the young men who are to take the places of the sixty thousand men of business in New York City going through an entire college education ; and yet the loss of education for men of business would admit the following : Allow that sixty thousand business men require at least three thousand fresh recruits every year. Of these three thousand I should estimate that fully a thousand should be men of full college training ; another thousand men who had finished the full academy course ; that the third thousand be those who have only taken the common school training. Could three such regiments of youth enter the ranks of the business men of New York each year I am sure that, were their physical and moral endowments in all respects first-class, the men of extended college training would as surely outstrip the others as the trained athlete outstrips the stout fellow from the workshop or the farm.

Moreover, no man is made to live for business alone ; he is to live for his family—his neighborhood—his generation—himself. He is to lay by for old age, not money only, but mental resources ; he is to be able to say, with the poet, "My mind to me a kingdom is." That the man of business may be no less a man of business, but at the same time may be a man rich in thought, rich in usefulness, rich in reputation, I plead with the fathers and mothers of to-day that they give their children, wisely, carefully, frugally, an extended, thorough, liberal education.

HENRY M. MAC CRACKEN.

SOME WELL-KNOWN PRINCETON ATHLETES.

Germany's Youth and Future.

BY EMPEROR WILLIAM II. OF GERMANY.*

"GENTLEMEN—I have asked the privilege of addressing to you a few words at the opening, because I deem it important for you to know in advance my views upon this subject. Very many matters will be discussed upon which no conclusion can be reached; and in my opinion many points will be left obscure; therefore it has seemed to me proper that I should not leave you in doubt as to my views. Permit me to remark in the first place, that the question at issue is in no respect a political school-question, but simply one of technical and pedagogical measures and methods, which we must adopt in order to train up our youth in accordance with the demands of modern life and of our present position in the world as a nation. At the outset I desire to say, that I should have been pleased, had we given to our proceedings, not a French name, *Schul-Enquête*, but a German one, *Schul-Frage*. *Frage* is the old German word for preliminary investigation, and I am bound to say, this is more or less a preliminary investigation. Let us then name our discussion simply *Schul-Frage*.

"I have read through the fourteen points and find that we may easily go astray, and reduce all these questions to a mere matter of form. This I should regret in the highest degree. The most important thing is to grasp not merely the form, but the spirit of this subject. I have, therefore, on my part drawn up several questions, which I will have circulated, and I trust that these, too, will receive consideration.

"1st.—'School Hygiene outside of Gymnastics,' a matter that must be weighed carefully.

"2d.—'Reduction of matter taught'—a weighing of that which is to be discarded.

"3d.—'Plans of work for the separate departments.'

"4th.—'The Methods of Instruction.'

"5th.—'Is the Principal Load removed from the Examinations?'

"6th.—'Is overburdening avoided for the future?'

"7th.—'The Subject of Management—when the work has been accomplished.'

"8th.—'Regular and Special Revisions by various Boards.'

"I lay these questions before you, and whoever is willing to examine them, can inform himself further in regard to them.

"The whole situation has gradually developed from the inherent necessities of the case. You face here a matter to which you will, I am firmly convinced, give such form and completeness that you may transmit the result to the nation as a ripe product. The cabinet-order, to which the Minister had the kindness to refer just now, would perhaps never have been necessary, had the school occupied the position it should

* Address delivered Dec. 5th, 1890, in Berlin, before the Committee on High School Reform.—Translated by Professor Alonzo Williams of Brown University.

have occupied. I wish to say in advance, that if I become somewhat severe in my criticism, I refer to no man personally, but to the system, to the whole condition. I can speak as one initiated, for I, too, have sat in the *Gymnasium* and know how affairs go on there. If the school had accomplished that which is expected of it, then it would have on its own motion taken up in the beginning this fight against Social Democracy. The faculties of instruction as a body should have taken hold of the matter firmly, and have so instructed the rising generation, that these young men of about my age, 30, would have out of themselves developed already the material with which I might work in the State, and thus become more quickly master of the movement. This, however, has not been the case. The years 1864, and 1866–1870, were the last moments when our school was the potent factor in the life and development of our Fatherland. Then the Prussian schools, the Prussian faculties of instruction, were the standard bearers of German unity which was preached everywhere. Every graduate of the school, whether he went into the army as an *Einjähriger*, or entered upon the duties of life, all were unanimous upon this one point: the German Empire will be set up again and Alsace-Loraine rewon. That ceased in 1871. The empire was united. What we had desired was attained, and there we stopped. At that very point the school, starting from the newly-won base, should have entered upon a new campaign, should have inspired the young with patriotism and have given them clearly to understand that there was a new political existence for them to maintain. Not a sign of this has been observed; and already centrifugal tendencies are setting in. I am in a position to observe and estimate these accurately, because of my elevated position. The cause of this condition is to be sought in the education of our youth. What then is lacking in that? Well, there is a lack in many places. But the one chief defect is this: since 1870 the philologues have sat in the *Gymnasium* as *beati possidentes*, and have laid the chief stress upon the stuff they teach, upon the learning and the knowing, and not upon the development of character and upon the demands of modern life. You will pardon me, Privy Counselor Hinzpeter, you are an inspired philologue, nevertheless this business has, in my opinion, reached a point beyond which it most assuredly shall not pass. Less importance is put upon ability than upon knowledge. This is disclosed, moreover, in the requirements set for examinations. They argue, in accordance with this fundamental principle, that the pupil must, before all things, *know* as much as possible. Whether or not what he knows is adapted to life is a subordinate matter. When we enter into a conversation with one of the gentlemen engaged in this business and we endeavor to make clear to him that a young man should be trained, in some measure at least, for the practical duties of life, we receive the stock reply: '*that* is not is not the function of the school; the matter of chief importance is mental training—*die Gymnastik des Geistes*—and if this mental training has been properly attended to, then the young man is in a condition, possessed of this mental training, to perform all required of him

in life.' From this standpoint no farther advance can, in my opinion, be made.

"To take up now the schools, and specially the *Gymnasium* itself. I am well aware that in many circles I am regarded a fanatical opponent of the *Gymnasium*, and I am heralded as in favor of other forms of schools. Gentlemen, such is not the case. But one who has himself been at the *Gymnasium* and looked behind the scenes knows where the lack is. And that which is lacking is before all else the national basis. We must take as a foundation for the *Gymnasium* that which is German. We must train up national young Germans, and not young Greeks and Romans. We must surrender the basis which has existed for centuries, renounce the old cloister-education of the Middle Age, in which Latin with a bit of Greek added was the standard. The German subject must be made the center, and about this everything else revolve. If one at his graduation examination works out a faultless German essay or theme, we can determine the measure of that young man's intellectual development, and judge whether or not he will be good for anything in life. Of course much is said in defense of the Latin theme: that the Latin theme also is a thing of great value, that the Latin theme is very good for training a man in a foreign language, and so on, and so on. Ah, yes, gentlemen, I have myself once been all through that. How then is generated this Latin theme or essay. Often have I had the experience of a young man, who received on his German paper (four times I may say) on the whole 'satisfactory,' and on his Latin paper a '2.' The man deserved punishment instead of praise, for it is evident he did not work out his Latin paper by legitimate means. Of all the Latin themes there was not one in twelve, which was not worked up by similar means. And yet these papers were marked as *good*. Such was the Latin essay. But when we had to write an essay upon 'Minna von Barnhelm' at the *Gymnasium*, we received scarcely satisfactory.* So I say, away with the Latin essay! It is ruining us, and over it we are squandering time that should be given to German subjects.

"In like manner I should like to see cultivated more earnestly that which is national in the departments of history, of geography, and of legendary lore. Let us begin at home. After we have taken account of what we find in the different rooms of our home, then we can go into the museum and look about there. Before all things else we must acquaint ourselves with the history of our Fatherland. To my school-days the Great Elector was only a nebulous apparition. The Seven Years' War lay already outside all consideration, and all study of history closed with the last century, with the French Revolution. The wars for freedom, which for our young citizens are the matter of supremest importance, were not studied; and it is only through the supplementary and very interesting lectures of Privy Counselor Hinzpeter that ever I have been so placed, thank God, as to learn of these matters. Here is the *punctum*

*Scale of marks: 1—excellent; 1*a*—very good; 1*b*—good; 2*a*—satisfactory; 2—fairly satisfactory; 2*b*—not satisfactory; 3—deficient.

saliens of this matter. Why are our young people led astray? Why are so many visionary, confused world-reformers springing up? Why this constant carping against our Government, this pointing as a rebuke to foreign countries? It is because our young people do not understand how our present conditions have developed, do not know that the roots are to be found in the period of the French Revolution. I am, therefore, without reserve of the firm conviction that if this period of transition from the French Revolution is made clear to our young people, by a simple, objective presentation of its fundamental principles, they will thereby gain a comprehension of the questions of to-day wholly different from what they have had hitherto. Then will they be prepared to increase and improve further their knowledge by the supplementary lectures they hear at the University.

"Now take up the amount of work imposed upon the youth. It is imperative that we reduce the number of hours. Privy Counselor Hinzpeter will remember, that while I was in the *Gymnasium* at Cassel, there was heard the first cry of distress from our parents and families, that matters could not go on any longer as they were. As a result the Board ordered a collection of statistics. We were required to submit every morning to our Director a written report of the hours of home study we had found necessary to master the task assigned for the following day. I will refer here only to the reports of the upper class, *prima*. Well, gentlemen, from wholly reliable returns the fact was disclosed that the individual pupils devoted from 5½, 6½ to 7 hours to home study. And now 6 hours in School, 2 hours for eating, and you can compute what was left of the day. Had I not had the opportunity of riding back and forth, and of moving about in other ways with freedom I never should have known how it looked in the world. Such tasks cannot be imposed constantly and forever upon young people. According to my judgment, there is a positive demand for help in precisely the opposite direction, in reducing our present requirements. It will not do, gentlemen; we must not stretch this bow any farther, nor leave it stretched as it is. We must retreat, we have already here passed the extreme limit. The schools—and here again I mean the *Gymnasium*—have exceeded the limits of humanity. They have, in my opinion, turned out an all too great overproduction of the (so-called) learned, more than the nation can dispose of, more even than the people can bear. The remark of Prince Bismarck upon this subject is correct, concerning our graduate-proletariat. This great body of so-called hunger-candidates, particularly these *Herren Journalisten*, are all variously-starved *Gymnasiasts*; and they are a menace to the nation. This surplus, already too great, must be reduced. Hereafter, therefore, I shall not approve any *Gymnasium*, which cannot establish absolutely the justification and necessity for its existence. We have enough.

"But the question now under consideration is: How best to meet the wishes of those who desire a classical education, of those who desire a *real* education, and of those who desire to secure a certificate for

a one year's voluntary service. I hold that the problem may be solved in a very simple manner. By one radical measure let us clear all views hitherto advanced. Let us say: Classical *Gymnasien* with a classical education; a second kind of schools with a *real* education; but no *Real-Gymnasien.* The *Real-Gymnasien* are but a *half-and-half*; in them one obtains only the half of an education; and the whole produces only a half in after life.

"Quite just is the complaint of the gymnasial-directors in regard to the enormous load of pupils which they must drag along, pupils who never reach examination, who desire simply to get a certificate for the one year's service. This condition is to be remedied by intercalating an examination at the point where the *Einjähriger* wishes to leave, and then by making his title to one year's service depend upon the fact that he present his leaving certificate for the Real-school, if he attends subsequently the *Real*-school. Then we shall soon find this whole army of candidates for one year's service going from the *Gymnasien* to the *Real*-schools; and when they have gone through the *Real*-school they have what they seek.

"I will add here a second point to which I have already alluded: the diminution of the matter to be learned can be effected only by a simpler form of examination. If we remove the grammatical requirements wholly from the graduating examination and insert them one or two classes lower, and there establish a technical grammatical examination, they can test the pupil as critically as they please, the test of the volunteer can be united with this examination, and also that for the ensign, who wishes to become an officer, so that he may not have to pass this examination afterwards. As soon as we have thus modified the examinations and in this manner lightened the load of the *Gymnasien*, then that which is of greatest importance, training, development of character, which has been lost in the school, and especially in the *Gymnasien*, will assume once more its proper place and value. At present we cannot secure this even with the best intention, since our classes are too large with 30 pupils in each, and since the tasks imposed are too heavy; and since, moreover, those who teach are often young persons, whose characters are still undeveloped. Here permit me to quote the maxim which I heard from Privy Counsellor Hinzpeter: 'He who intends to educate others, must himself be educated.' This cannot at present be asserted of our teaching, *personnel.* To make training possible, the number in the class must be reduced. I have described the manner in which this may be brought about. The idea that the teacher is appointed simply to hear lessons, and when this task is performed his work for the day is ended, must be given up. If the school is to withdraw the young from the parental roof for such a length of time, it must assume the responsibility for their training. If you train the character of the young, we shall have different graduates from those we now have. Furthermore we must renounce the principle which makes knowledge and not

life the thing of chief importance. The youug must be prepared for the practical life of the preseent day.

"I have noted some interesting statistics: There are in Russia 308 Gymnasien and Pro-gymnasien with 80,979 pupils; 172 Real-Gymnasien and Real-Pro-Gymnasien with 34,465 pupils; 60 Upper Real-Schools and higher Burgher Schools, without Latin, with 19,893 pupils. The certificate for one year's service was gained by 68 per cent. at the Gymnasien, 75 per cent. at the Real-Gymnasien, and 38 per cent. at the Latinless Real-Institutions. The certificate of ripeness at the graduating examination was gained by 31 per cent. at the Gymnasien, 12 per cent. at the Real-Gymnasien, 2 per cent, at the Upper Real Schools. Each pupil at the above-mentioned institutions has about 25,000 study hours in school and at home, and of these only about 657 were for gymnastics. That is a load of mental labor which must most decidedly be reduced! For a pupil of twelve, thirteen or fourteen years of age in the *quarta* and *tertia* the number of hours per week including gymnastics and singing amounts on the average to 32, and individual institutions to 35, and in the *tertia* of the Real-Gymnasium to 37. Now, gentlemen, we are all more or less matured, but even we could not endure continuously any such labor. The statistical data in regard to the spread of school diseases, particularly of shortsightedness of the pupils, are truly alarming; and for a number of diseases there is still a lack of collated statistics. Just consider the kind of youth that is growing up for the defense of the country. I look for soldiers; we wish to have a strong generation, which shall serve our Fatherland as intellectual leaders and as civil officials also. This great mass of shortsighted people is for the most part of no use. How can a man, who cannot now use his eyes, afterwards accomplish much? In certain institutions the number of the shortsighted amounts to 74 per cent. I can state from my own experience, that in spite of the fact that at Cassel we had a very good room, with excellent light on one side, and good ventilation, which was brought about upon the wish of my mother, yet there were among 21 pupils eighteen with spectacles, and 2 among them who even with glasses could not see the blackboard. Such a condition is its own condemnation. Interference is here demanded, and I, therefore, consider it imperative, that the question of hygiene shall be taken up even in the preparatory institutions for teachers; that teachers receive a course of instruction in it; and that every teacher who is sound must understand gymnastics and practice it daily.

"Gentlemen, these are in general the views which I have to lay before you, matters which have stirred my heart; and I may further declare: the mass of letters, entreaties and wishes which I have received from parents, lay upon me, the common father of the people, the duty of proclaiming that this shall go no further.

"Gentlemen, men ought not to look at the world through spectacles, but with their own eyes, and find pleasure in that which they see around them, their Fatherland and its institutions. You are now invited to assist in bringing about this result."

SAMUEL JOHNSON, S. T. D., President of Columbia College, 1754-1763.

Columbia.

BY RUFORD FRANKLIN A. M., LL. B.

THE first president of the new college was the Rev. Dr. Samuel Johnson, a New England clergyman of the Episcopal Church and a man of elegant erudition and deep learning.

Dr. Johnson was born at Guilford, Connecticut, on the 14th of October, 1696; and was one of the earliest students of Yale, having entered the college in 1710, nine years after its establishment. He was graduated in 1714; and two years later was appointed tutor to the college though he was only twenty years of age. At this time Yale had been removed from its original seat at Saybrook, Connecticut, to New Haven, and the young tutor was for the time being given main charge of the institution.* He did not, however, remain long in the position, preferring to

*This institution was not at this time known as *Yale College*.

On October 9, 1701, the General Assembly of Connecticut had granted a charter for a "Collegiate school in his majesty's colony of Connecticut" and about a month later the trustees met at Saybook and decided upon that town as the site for the college. In 1716, complaint having been made that the situation was inconvenient, the trustees voted to establish the college permanently at New Haven; which was accordingly done and, soon after, the erection of the first college building begun. A few years before this, Elihu Yale began making timely gifts of books and money to the institution and, in recognition thereof, the building, when finished in 1718, was named in his honor, *Yale College*. This occurred at the first commencent held in New Haven, September 12, 1718. This designation applied at first to the college edifice only, was in 1745, when a new charter was granted to the college, given authoritatively to the whole institution.

take up the regular parish work of a clergymau. Ordained as a minister of the Congregational Church he settled at West Haven, Connecticut, in 1720. After two years, however, he gave up his pastoral charge and a little later, in company with Timothy Cutler, rector of Yale, he sailed for England. There he received, in 1723, episcopal ordination and, returning to America soon after, settled at Stratford, Connecticut, as rector of an Episcopal Church there. Here he wrote several learned treatises, two of which were published by Benjamin Franklin, at Philadelphia in 1752,

WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D., President of College, 1787-1800.

as text-books for use in the new "University of Pennsylvania," just then established. He was asked to become the first President of that institution, but declined.

During the waging of the bitter controversy attending the granting of the charter of King's College, Dr. Johnson was earnestly besought by the trustees to come to New York and assume control of the affairs of the college. He at first strenuously refused, being in deadly fear of the small-pox, which was a frightful scourge in those ante-vaccination days,

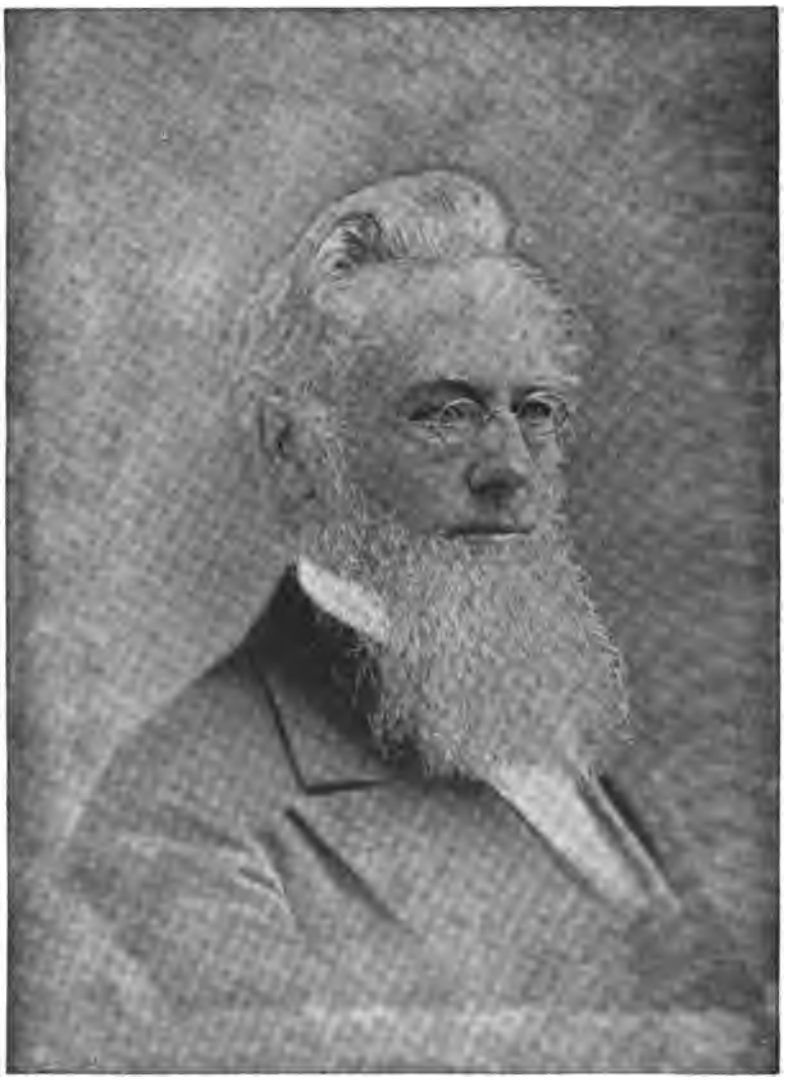
and, moreover, preferring the quiet and genial ease of his rural parish to dominance in affairs and the unrest of the growing City. The trustees, however, persisted in their efforts ; and becoming interested in the struggles of the institution and drawn on by a love for college affairs engendered by his peculiar adaptability for their management and direction, he finally yielded to their urgent solicitations and in April, 1754, removed to New York to enter upon his new field of action. At this time the charter had not yet been granted and he would not absolutely accept the presiden-

PROF. FRANCIS LIEBER.

cy until that was accomplished. He immediately, however, went to work, issued his first advertisement of the college, in the New York *Gazette* of June 3, 1754,* and during the following month, namely on July 17, began

*In this advertisement the charge for tuition was declared to be twenty-five shillings per quarter. This sum, in the depreciated currency of the colony, amounted to about $4.25 of present money, making the total annual charge about seventeen dollars. The following is also found in the advertisement in explanation of the religious services of the college—evidently to allay the fears of those continuing to harbor the conviction that the college was intended to have undue sectarian influence upon affairs—" And as to the daily worship in the college, Morning and Evening, it is proposed that it should ordinarily consist of such a collection of Lessons, Prayers, and Praises of the Liturgy of the Church as are for the most Part taken out of the Holy Scriptures, and such as are agreed on by the Trustees to be in the best Manner expressive of our common Christianity ; and as to any peculiar Tenets, every one is left to judge freely for himself, and to be required only to attend constantly at such Places of Worship, on the Lord's Day, as their Parents or Guardians shall think fit to order or permit."

to teach the first class of the college. The class-room was in the school-house belonging to Trinity Church ; and the eight young men who there assembled to listen as the first students of the college, to instruction from his wise lips were Samuel Verplanck, Rudolph Ritzema, Philip Van



PRES. F. A. P. BARNARD. S. T. D., LL.D., L. H. D.

Cortlandt, Robert Bayard, Samuel Provoost, Thomas Marston, Henry Cruger and Joshua Bloomer.

Soon afterwards on the 31st of October, as already noted, the charter at last passed the seals and the college was full-fledged in its corporate existence. Before the passing of the charter, a parcel of ground

had been apportioned by Trinity Church as a gift to the college ; and accordingly, after the charter had been granted, the gift was perfected. This occurred on May 13, 1755 ; and the land ceded to the college consisted of all that part of the "King's Farme" included within what are

PROF. THEODORE S. DWIGHT.

now called Barclay, Church and Murray Streets, extending westwardly to the Hudson River. This ground was granted to the college on condition that the President should always be a member of the Episcopal Church, and that the "Prayer-book" should always be used in the col-

HENRY DRISLER, LL.D., '39.

HON. ELBRIDGE T. GERRY, A.M., '57.

J. H. VAN AMRINGE, A.M., Ph.D., L.H.D., '6c.

REPRESENTATIVE COLUMBIA ALUMNI.—SERIES I.

lege religious services. Ten shillings was the sum named as consideration and an annual rental of a pepper-corn was imposed !

On a portion of the ground near the river, where afterwards Upper Robinson Street (now Park Place), was cut through, the college building was erected and remained intact for a hundred years.* The corner-stone was laid by Governor Hardy, August 23, 1756. It was on the cupola of this building that the famous iron crown, now in the library of the college, was placed.

An English traveller of the period wrote: "The new college is to be built on three sides of a quadrangle facing the Hudson River, and will be the most beautifully situated, I believe, of any college in the world." Surrounded as it was by green fields and wooded knolls, with hardly a habitation in sight, and with the magnificent outlook over the lordly Hudson and ample room to turn about in,—the undergraduate of the present day, with his lean vista of brick walls and neighboring brown-stone fronts and a campus as big as his hat, sighs as he thinks of the superior attractions of former days.

In the meantime, President Johnson was working hard for the college, harassed by financial difficulties and fear of small-pox. In November, 1755, his younger son, who had been employed as an assistant tutor at the college, went to England to be ordained, Mr. Leonard Cutting, graduate of an English University, taking his place. About a year later President Johnson received news from London that his son had died there from small-pox. The dread disease broke out also in New York and the President fled to Westchester, leaving the pupils of the college, then thirty in number, in charge of Mr. Cutting and Mr. Daniel Treadwell, a graduate of Harvard, who was added to the slowly growing faculty as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Grief pursued the worthy President, his wife dying on the 1st of June, 1758, from consumption, resulting from malarial fever contracted in Westchester. He, however, resolutely turned from his domestic losses and set himself at work to prepare for the first Commencement, which had been decided to be held on June 21, 1758. The eight students of the graduating class were made Bachelors of Arts; and the two tutors, Cutting and Treadwell, together with eleven other gentlemen, had conferred upon them the degree of Master of Arts.

The second commencement, in the following year, 1759, was not particularly imposing as a spectacle, the class having been reduced in numbers from various causes, to one student, Epenetus Townsend, who became Bachelor of Arts in lonely state. In the fall of this year the President again fled the small-pox, going back to Stratford. On his return to the city in May following, he found matters progressing poorly; and energetic measures were necessary to revive enthusiasm.

He moved into the college building, being the first to live in King's as he had been the first, forty-four years before, to live in Yale. The officers and students now began also to lodge and mess there, and

* It was torn down in 1857.

on June 26, 1760, the procession moved thence to St. George's Chapel on Beekman Street to hold the third commencement.

President Johnson, in a letter under date of April 10, 1762, to Archbishop Secker, complained of the arduous duties the college work imposed upon him ; that besides attending to his regular business of overseeing and governing the college, reading prayers, moderating disputations, prescribing exercises, holding commencements and giving degrees, he was obliged to act as tutor to one and often two classes. He was pleased however,he wrote, that there was now some prospect of a release from the drudgery of tuition through the appointment of a vice-president, who would be expected to live in a collegiate way at the common table (the expense being "six shillings per week for mere board") ; but he regretted that Myles Cooper, who had been named for the position and who might otherwise suit very well, was not a little older. He requested that royal instruction be given to the governors of the New York colony never to grant patents for townships, villages or manors without obliging the patentees to sequestrate a competent portion for the support of religion and education. He said that Dr. Jay, "an ingenious young physician," was about to sail for England on business of his own and that while there would be employed as agent for the college to solicit subscriptions.

The Dr. Jay thus mentioned was Dr. James Jay, afterwards Sir James Jay, one of the ten children of Peter Jay. His efforts brought nearly £6,000 to the college, including a special donation of £600 from his Majesty, George III. Mr. Joseph Murray at about this same time, bequeathed an estate of £9,000 to College. The library had already been started with a bequest by the Rev. Dr. Bristowe, of England, of some fifteen hundred volumes. Dr. Jay became involved in a suit in Chancery arising out of collections for the college, but returned to New York prior to the Revolution. One of his younger brothers had entered the college in 1760, at the age of fourteen. This was John Jay, the future first Chief Justice of the United States, one of Columbia's most illustrious sons. Robert R. Livingston, who became the first Chancellor of the State of New York, entered the college in 1761.*

The Rev. Myles Cooper, who came to the college in 1762 as assistant, in response to President Johnson's request for aid, was a Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and was sent to New York by the Archbishop of Canterbury and appointed Fellow of King's College, and Professor of Moral Philosophy. He was directed to assist President Johnson in instruction and discipline, with the understanding that he was to succeed him in his office.

At the fifth Commencement, President Johnson, through the fear of small-pox which remained ever with him, was conveyed to the chapel in a close carriage.

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* Jay and Livingston formed a law-partnership in 1768.

(*To be continued.*)

The Philosophic Aspects of History.

BY HON. WM. T. HARRIS, LL. D., COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

EVERY science must put on a philosophic form before it becomes useful in practical life. If this sounds strange to any one let him consider that a science (and let each one conceive here his own favorite special science, say history for this present occasion) seeks first to make an exhaustive inventory of the facts within its field of investigation, and secondly to discover the laws of evolution of those facts. By the principle of evolution we come to see exactly how each fact is related to every other as antecedent or subsequent in the stage of development. Thus a science in its second stage unites facts into a system so that each fact throws light on all other facts in its province and is in turn illuminated by them. Such illumination of one detail by the rest brings out the principle of the whole system. The whole comes to be revealed in each part—not the whole as an aggregate, but the whole as a principle—the spirit that unites the details and makes them into an organism. The difference between an organic being and an inorganic mass is this, according to Kant: "In an organism each part is both means and end to all the others"—each part of the body, like the hand, for example, exists for the sake of all the other parts of the body, and so, too, all the other parts contribute in them to its production and sustenance. Science, therefore, ever struggles towards a knowledge of the principle that animates the whole province, thus tending towards that kind of knowledge which we may term philosophical. In its third stage science becomes philosophical in very truth, for it seeks to discover the relation of each special science to every other. Each science, then, becomes an individual detail employed to throw light on every other science, and, in turn, to receive illumination by the concentrated light of all these others. Philosophy differs from science only by this comprehensiveness: it seeks to show the validity of a first principle of all things, whereas science in its second stage seeks only the principle of its subordinate province and not the supreme principle of the world as a whole. But science in its third stage—comparative science—science that combines one science with another—is not different from philosophy—it is philosophy.

Now the actually working scientific man has to resist the tendency to philsophize. If he wishes to serve the cause of the whole science he must single out some new province of investigation and proceed to inventory its facts and individual items. He must continually resort to the first stage of scientific work—the stage of mere inventory and verification—Antæns touching the earth, as it were. But confine himself as he may to the mere inventory of his chosen province he proceeds insensibly into the second stage of scientific thought and cannot help seeing more and more in each of his facts the light which the other facts

throw upon it. Upon completing an exhaustive inventory of the facts in his province each part becomes luminous because it is seen to be organically related to the rest. Goethe symbolizes this result of inductive science by the figure of Homunculus in the second part of his Faust. Limited to a small province symbolized by the bottle, the entire province may be exhaustively inventoried and then the facts be organically related so that each is alike means and end for all the rest—a sort of a living organism, as it were—and this living organism is symbolized by Homunculus, who, as Goethe tells us, is continually longing to burst his bottle—that is, he wishes to transcend his narrow province of knowledge and attain to philosophic knowledge that sees one principle in everything.

Now, as said at the beginning, the philosophical view is always the practical one, for it alone sees the bearing of all the conditioning circumstances. It is only when we act in full view of all the circumstances that we act practically and wisely.

The spirit of the first stage of scientific investigation is opposed to the practical because it devotes itself to inventorying. Wisely to act we must sum up our inventory and assume that all our facts are in—we must close the case without further taking testimony and, in view of what is already known, do our deed.

All considerate action, I repeat it, demands this general survey over the whole inventory and a distinct withdrawal of the mind from the investigation of fresh details. There must be a resolve to stop inventorying and close the case. "In view of what investigation has been completed it seems wise to act thus and so"—and then we *act.*

After the deed is done we open our case again and proceed with our inventorying until it becomes necessary to act again. This is the case in all practical provinces.

In medicine we must try to heal with such remedies as we have discovered, and not wait until we have completed our science of healing. In politics we must act in the light of such parts of history us have been inventoried, and not pause until the whole has been completed. Practical action, the human will, must close its inventory and take its general survey and act on its generalization as if the insight were complete.

It is quite as important that as soon as the necessity for action is past we should again open our investigations and proceed with our inventory. The inventory of the existing details of a province is something that can never be completed. If we delayed all practical action until this is complete we should never act at all.

If we delayed our general survey until the inventory were complete we should never take a general survey. But as practical steps must be taken and deeds be done it is perpetually necessary to introduce the philosophical attitude of mind—that attitude which lets go its hold on some particular detail and removes at a distance so that it takes a general survey of the whole in its proportions.

So long, thererefore, as the human will must act, as well as the

intellect perceive, there is a necessary province of philosophical activity and no practical man can escape it. If the practical man despises the philosophical aspect his contempt is apt to appear in the one-sidedness and self-contradictory character of his deeds. For his contempt will cause neglect and carelessness in his general survey—he will not sum up the case judicially but will give undue weight to some items of his inventory.

Thus all persons necessarily have to use the philosophical attitude in passing from theoretical to practical action and the only question is, how well is it done. The moral quality of deeds we all know involves one's theory of the first principle of the universe. And inasmuch as every deed must be considered in its moral aspect before it can be called considerate we see how completely the philosophic phase of the mind mediates between science and practice.

We must take notice here that this is not a question of specializing or not specializing in our work. The person who confines his attention to the inventorying of some very limited sphere of investigation say the dative case, or the history of the Juke family, or the course of a particular tornado, does not specialize his activity any more than the person who devotes his attention to the origin of the moral law, or the ethnical trend of the Anglo Saxon mind, or the fundamental moving principle in all human history.

In the latter case the mind looks at the general form and trains his mind to abstract from all other phases of detail. Neglecting content, he looks at form. Neglecting the temporary and local variation, he studies the large variations that fill entire epochs and whole continents.

Now a certain amount of this kind of study is useful to every historian, and essential to historic science as a whole.

We must, of course, take care to remember that the philosophy of history is not a substitute for the labors at inventorying the details of the most circumscribed provinces. Philosophy becomes barren without a continually progressing activity of inventorying. For the philosophic activity feeds on new surveys. It needs new fields on which to verify and correct its universals. Its principles are what Kant called regulative principles and they require constant revision in view of the existing state of the actual inventory of all facts and events. They must be brought down to date in the presence of each practical deed to be done.

Applying these general remarks to the subjects of history—allow me—I name three or four of the philosophic aspects of history to indicate briefly their practical bearing on the live questions of to-day.

1. The first of these aspects is the most general one of all history—the principle of orientalism as contrasted with the principle of European civilization. In order to seize the principle of a civilization, we must look at its art and literature and notice the ideals that are held up as objects of desire. We must especially study its religion and see in what

manner it has realized its ideal in its account of the character and actions of its divine beings. We must look into its history of philosophy and see whether the principle that is revealed in its art, literature, and religion is recognized consciously. Then we must test this principle by applying it to the explanation of the forms of government and its civil organism ; and lastly test this principle as explaining the historic movements, national collisions, and internal revolutions of the people.

Studied and tested in this way we cannot fail to observe that the oriental nations place a very low estimate upon human individuality in comparison with the people of Europe. Selecting the most remarkable purely oriental people, the East Indians, as the bearers of this spirit opposed to individuality, we find a religion and a philosophy that explain and justify this attitude. They worship a first principle that is so abstract that no predicates except negative ones may be applied to it. Even personality is denied to Brahma. The finite world of imperfection is held by their thinkers to be an illusion because all that possesses limitation and finitude must be opposed to that abstract divine substance, and therefore cannot possess true being. Hence even consciousness is itself an illusion. Worship must consist in negating individuality. Instead of cultivating the body by gymnastics as the Greeks did, the Hindoo seeks by bodily tortures to reduce his body to a paralyzed condition so that he may no longer feel. The Greeks believed that the first principle of the world is a family of spiritual beings, the gods of Olympus—divine human in their bodies. To worship such divine beings the Greek strove to make his body graceful and beautiful. The individuality in the Olympian deities furnished the ideal of Greek education, and the youth of Hellas sought to make themselves into living works of art.

Over against the Hindoos and at a lower stage of human development so far as conscious reasons goes the Chinese nationality is based on the principle of the family. There is one parent for all—the Emperor—intermediate parental heads between the Emperor and the lower ranks. A perfect civil service system, a method of educating its people on such a plan that the more education the scholar gets the more conservative he becomes—this is one of the most interesting of all devices in the history of education. For the reason that they lack a moveable alphabet, but each word is represented by a complex sign of its own, it follows that school learning involves with the Chinese a prodigious exercise of the memory. In learning to read the boy is committing to memory the maxims of Confucius and Mencius, for his school books contain such and only such matter as relates to the duties of the child to his parents and elders. His mind gets full of reverence for authority, and the more learned he becomes the more his mind runs in the channels made by the maxims of the classics of his race. Education in Western Europe and America leads to activity of intellect and the power to think and reflect for one's self. We discourage the exclusive cultivation of the memory and are always complaining of our schools for what

little memory work they retain. The Chinese family government needs conservatism, and it knows how to get what it needs. The family does not permit or encourage the development of individuality, and hence China secures practically what India has done theoretically. The nations of Western Asia, especially those of the great river valleys and those dwelling near the Mediterranean, have shown the same principle of subordination of individuality, but with very marked efforts to get rid of it altogether. The Egyptians, for example, celebrated individual immortality and symbolized their belief in a divine individuality almost approaching the human type in its character. But the political forms were absolute monarchies, and this indicates the failure to appreciate individuality. The monarch stands for the *Avatara* of the divine principle, and the subjects are slaves who possess no rights. The Persian reaction against the doctrine of the empty absolute of the East Indian people got so far as to set up a dualism of light and darkness—good and evil. But concrete human nature could not be identified with such a divine principle, and therefore the abyss between the common citizen and the king was so broad and deep that compared with European nations there seems little choice between the Persian and the Hindoo. All orientalism is hostile to the essential characteristics of human personality.

Turning to Europe for the nation that has done most for the substance of human freedom, we single out Rome. The Persian made conquests, but never assimilated a conquered people. The Roman knew how to make over the nations subdued into Romans by his laws. For the Roman had discovered the essential forms of free activity, and articulated them in the form of laws—positive forms for the holding and transfer of property, negative forms to correct trespass and crime. The Roman saw how to return the deed of the individual back upon the doer in a symbolical form, and thus punish the criminal by making him assume the form of freedom—by making him do the deed to himself.

All highest modern European civilization has thoroughly adopted the Roman ideas of the union of human wills in contract, and of the sphere of private property in which each citizen may nurse his individuality by exercising on it his own preferences. The Roman introduced into the world a sort of double consciousness on the part of each individual—a consciousuess of duty to the state on the one hand, balanced on the other by a sphere of individual freedom in private property. The nations before the Roman had not emerged from the native form of obedience to custom and habit made sacred by the national religion. The Roman was the first to make the safety of the state the supreme principle, and to make religion a matter of private concerm.

The conflict going on in modern history relates to the adjustment of the Roman idea to the new idea of local self-government developed chiefly by the Anglo-Saxon nationalities. A larger scope for individuality is coming to be realized—more centrifugal force without any loss of centripetal force. The Christian ideal makes an infinite destiny possible for each individual.

Moved onward by this continually goading impulse the nations of men are inventing institutions which secure more and more self-help. We do not care for the perfectly administered government if its object is not to give to each citizen larger and larger margins of self-activity. The instrumentalities of gun-powder, the printing-press, the steam-engine, electricity, the daily newspaper, the library, the school, the learned society, these, large and small, whether in the nature of elemental powers or mere devices, all make for the new principle that is now struggling for dominance.

The Roman and the Anglo-Saxon nationalities are the two forms most needing attention at present from the student of philosophic history. The Roman centralization and the Anglo Saxon local self-government—the permanent element in the Roman idea of private property, the permanent element in the Anglo-Saxon let-alone (laissez faire) policy, these are the aspects on which specialization is not only invited, but in a sense compelled by the new problems arising from the phenomenal growth of cities in our time. These illustrations must suffice to indicate the lines of investigation which comparative history takes up, and they show how practical are the questions involved in adjusting ourselves to the trend of our civilization.

WILLIAM T. HARRIS.

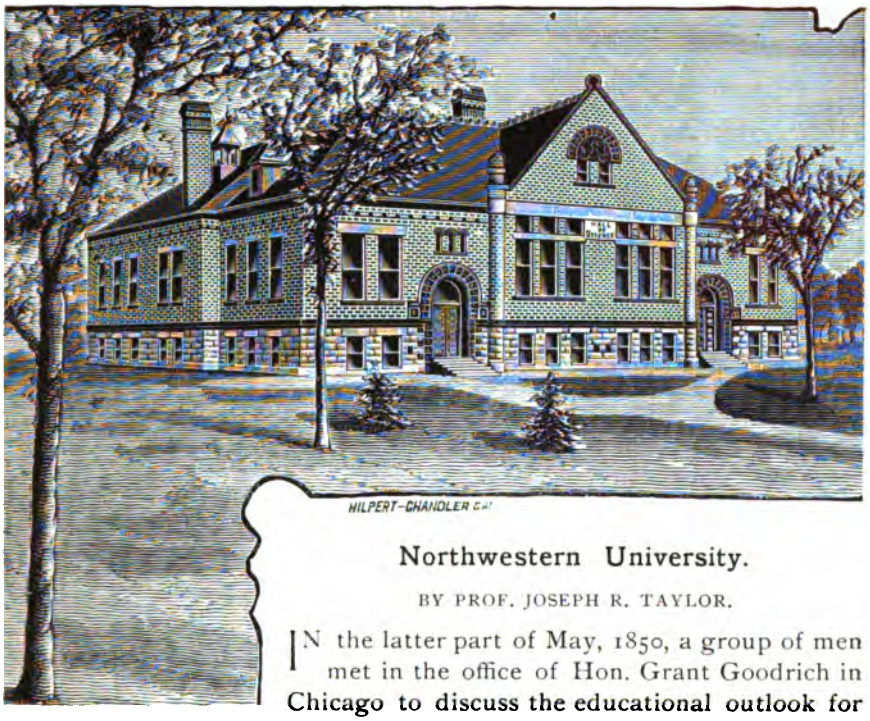
Floating.

Idling and dreaming I lay on my oar,
Listlessly watching the lights on the shore,
Gleaming and twinkling and trembling there,
Miles away through the mist-burdened air;

Far in the front with their silver-capped crests
Rolling along from the star-laden west,
Side-driven waves lap the ripple-kissed sand,
Seeking to rest on the breast of the land.

Far through the mist of the future, to me,
Shining more brightly, it seems I can see
Lining the shining and silvery strand
Lights on the shore of another land—
Idling and dreaming I lay on my oar,
Listlessly watching the lights on the shore.

—*Southern Collegian.*



Northwestern University.

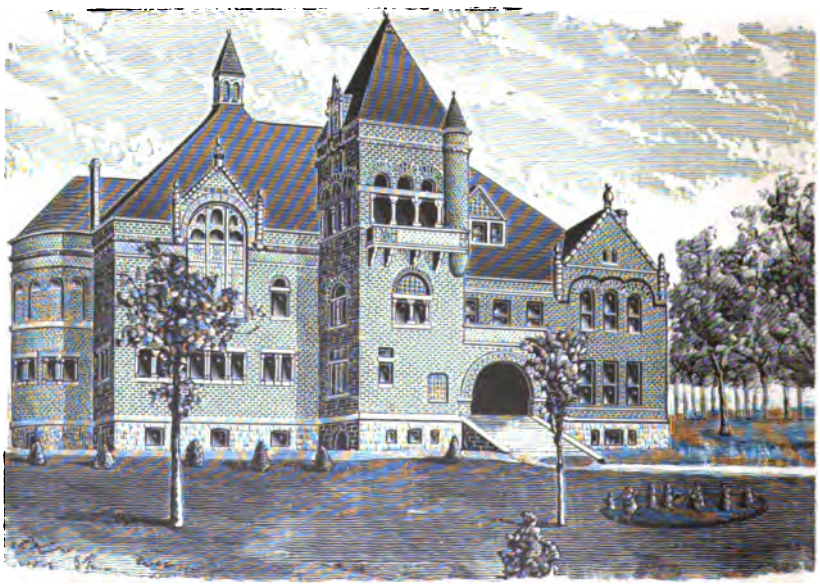
BY PROF. JOSEPH R. TAYLOR.

IN the latter part of May, 1850, a group of men met in the office of Hon. Grant Goodrich in Chicago to discuss the educational outlook for the thriving and rapidly growing region of which Chicago was the business center. The meeting unanimously declared that "the interests of christian learning demand the immediate establishment of a university in the Northwest." A committee was appointed to procure a charter for a "Christian University." The charter was secured, and approved by the governor Jan. 28, 1851. It was deemed advisable to locate the literary departments at some place a short distance from Chicago. A site was chosen on the shore of Lake Michigan about twelve miles north of Chicago; in honor of Dr. John Evans, one of the founders of the university the name Evanston was given to the place. The first financial report was made in Sept., 1852, and shows an income for the year of $1193.01 and an expenditure of $1183.08 leaving in the treasury of the university the modest sum of $9.93 with which to begin the new year. Such are the humble beginnings of an institution which today has an endowment of nearly three million dol-

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

lars a faculty of 110 and an attendance of nearly 2000 students. The causes of this growth are to be found partly in the natural development of the surrounding region, partly in the tireless energy with which the founders and benefactors of the university have from the beginning devoted themselves to the interests of the institution. Of that little group that met forty years ago to consider the question of founding an institution of learning the greater part are still living. A rare pleasure it is to these men to see the extraordinary growth of the university over whose feeble beginnings they watched so many years ago. It was a touching and inspiring sight when on a recent Commencement day the vast audience rose as one man to show its respect to Hon. John Evans, ex-Governor of Colorado, a man who from the beginning has been connected with the institution as trustee, and now came back once more to the place with which his name is so intimately connected as founder and benefactor.

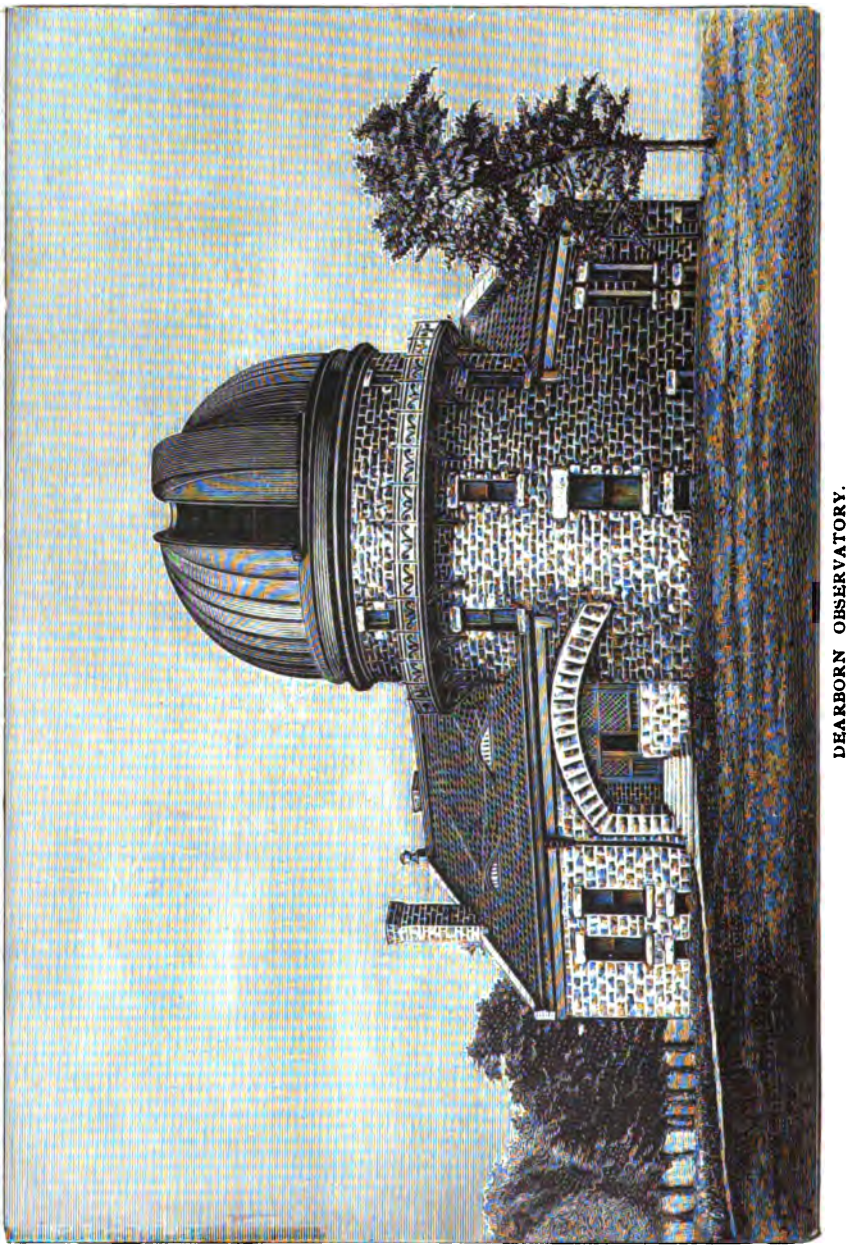
The institution has been fortunate in its board of trustees ; it has been fotunate also in its presidents. The names of E. O. Haven, Joseph Cummings, Bishops Foster and Fowler, irreparably linked as they are with the youth of the university, have given it prestige and a claim on the attention of the educational world in general. Under the first four presidents the university passed through the trying experiences so common to youthful institutions with inadequate resources. It was not until the election of Dr. Joseph Cummings in 1881, that the invested funds begun to accumulate with a rapidity sufficient to justify and render possible a great development. The nine years of Dr. Cummings' administration will doubtless ever be regarded as a period of very great significance in the development of the university. Bringing to the institution the varied



MEMORIAL HALL—(SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY).

UNIVERSITY HALL.

experiences gathered in his long administration at Wesleyan Dr. Cummings put into his work at Northwestern all the energy for which he was noted. New departments were added, the courses were broadened, handsome buildings were erected, the faculty was strengthened, the endowment was enlarged until the closing days of the life work of Dr. Cummings found him in charge of a great and fluorishing institution admirably equipped and rapidly growing. Nothing is more significant of the changes that are taking place in the educational world than the recent election of laymen to the presidency of some of our oldest and most famous institutions of learning. The election of Dr. Gates to Amherst and the appointment of Seth Low to to the presidency of Columbia are but manifestations of a strongly marked tendency of the time. The trustees of Northwestern were quick to discern this tendency, and they selected as the successor of Dr. Cummings a distinguished layman. Henry Wade Rogers, LL. D., has already become well known as an educator and writer. Succeeding Judge Cooley as Dean of the Law School of Michigan University he has proved more than equal to the duties of this difficult and responsible position and under his administration the Law Department of Michigan University has become one of the largest and best law schools in the country. Most of his writing has been confined to law journals, and legal works, but his article entitled "Harboring Conspiracy," in the North American Review of June, 1884, and other legal articles of a popular character have attracted much attention.



DEARBORN OBSERVATORY.

Dr. Rogers assumes the presidency of Northwestern University under exceptionally favorable circumstances. Never has the University been so prosperous as it is at present. The finances of the institution are in a highly satisfactory condition ; the property acquired many years ago and tenaciously held in the face of every difficulty has of late rapidly increased in value until to-day Northwestern ranks among the wealthy universities of the country. The university has at no time done so thorough literary and scientific work as it is doing to-day. In all departments the instructors are supplementing the work of the class-room by original research, and their contributions to scientific journals are, in the course of a year, many and weighty.

President Rogers' work will consist mainly in an expansion and development of the present facilities. The institution is already, in fact, a university, maintaining those literary and professional schools which constitute the university ideal. Some additions to the system are possible, some features may be remodeled, but the foundations of the institution have already been solidly and deeply laid under former administrations and the work of the future must of necessity lie mostly in the direction of a symmetrical development and expansion of the facilities already at hand

HECK HALL (SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY).

It is evident that Northwestern is entering upon a new era of enlarged prosperity. The new administration will bring to pass many changes and phases of development that have hitherto been impracticable or unreasonable. Post-graduate work, fellowships, new professorships, all the apparatus and appliances which the higher education of the day demands will surely come in answer to an appeal to the wealthy and generous alumni who are rallying so enthusiastically around the representative of a new regime at Northwestern.

JOSEPH R. TAYLOR.

A Copy of Petrarch.

Go, little book, be thou the sign—
  Written by so faithful lover,—
How deep and true a love is mine,
And whisper it, each dulcet line
  To her whose name engilds th' cover.

Recall the days when she and I
  By Ponte Vecchio crossed the tide
That towered Florence resteth by—
The purple hills that round it lie—
  The nights of stars : all else beside.

Petrarch, thy lot was better far
  Than if thou hadst not loved at all.
The rays of one resplendent life
Illumed thy life, nor Time could mar
  The bond which held thee Laura's thrall.

If fate, O poet, like to thine
  Thus our faithful loves dissever,
Steadfast, like thee, her name divine
I'll murmur in each mournful line,
  That she may live fore

R. M. P., '81.

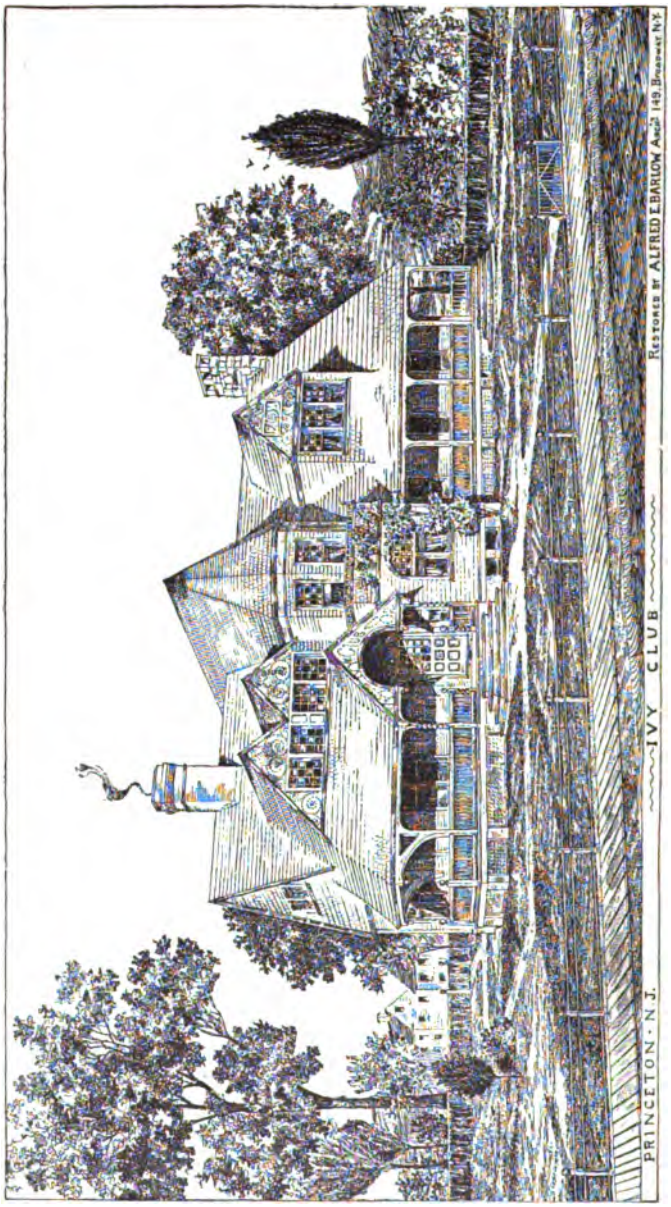
The Ivy Club.

BY BOWDREY PHINIZY.

THE Ivy Club at Princeton enjoys the distinction of being the oldest social club in the University, besides occupying a position of peculiar uniqueness in regard to the college and outside world. The iron-clad determination of Princeton's Faculty and Board of Trustees has thus far prevented the Greek-letter fraternities from getting a foot-hold among the students. And so the large body of college men being forbidden to make themselves comfortable in cosy chapter houses, were in times past thrown quite at the mercy of the few boarding houses in town for all their social and culinary enjoyment. What social life exists among the students has been transferred under Princeton's dormitory system and in lack of suitable club arrangements to small gatherings, by chance or otherwise, in the rooms of the different fellows. Since, indeed, no proper care has been taken by any of the authorities to secure anything like comfort and to prevent unjust imposition in the way of meals and service. This can only be learned by experience and oft times it proves very distasteful. Small, stuffy dining rooms and poor fare make up the menu of most of the student eating-clubs.

The Ivy Club was the pioneer in the general revolt against the then existing order of things. In this it has been followed from time to time by a number of clubs, run on much the same plan and always with success, temporarily at least. It was the old principle of co-operation put into successful practice and applied to this particular phase of college life. The old Ivy Hall was situated on Mercer street, a small picturesque brown-stone building, nestling quietly and sleepily in its green coat of ivy leaf. The first advance was made when a small lot was purchased on Prospect Avenue and a modest club house of their own erected. This in a few years was enlarged and remodeled to meet the growing needs of the Club and at the present time Ivy possesses a most comfortable home on one of the best residence streets in Princeton, with a handsome frontage of one hundred and seventy-five feet.

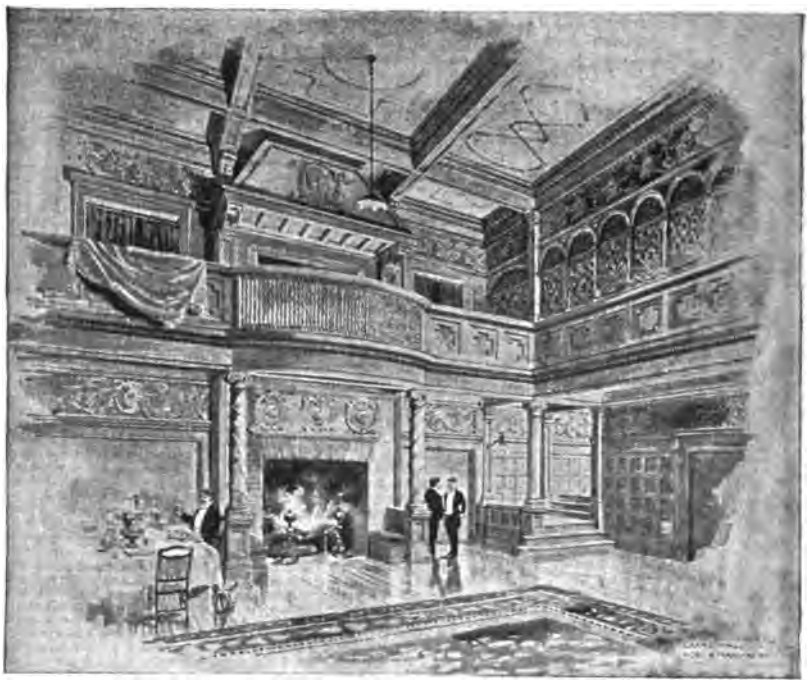
The Club building, as will be seen from the cut on page 166, is in the prevailing style of Queen Anne cottage architecture. The ground floor is taken up with a large dining room which lies to the right of the hall, with pool and reading rooms on the left. The hall itself is wide and commodious, supplied with a big open fire place and comfortable chairs. The dining room contains two formidable looking tables, one for the Junior the other for the Senior members. A coat room and the pantries back of the dining room fill up the remaining space down stairs. Up stairs there are six neatly furnished bed rooms for the use of graduates and members, while in the same floor, but quite separate and cut off from the rest of the building are found the store rooms and kitchen. The club house is steam-heated and supplied throughout with water.


PRINCETON · N.J.
IVY CLUB
Reduced by ALFRED E. BARLOW Agt. 149 Broadway N.Y.

The business management of the club is placed entirely in the hands of our executive committee, consisting of the President and Treasurer. In the small comforts of the club life Ivy tries to give its members as much assistance as is possible both in quality and convenience. The only restriction in this regard incorporated in the Constitution is that "no malt or spirituous liquors or wine shall be used by any person while in the Club house. The active membership of the Club is confined to the Junior and Senior classes in college and limited in number to not more than fifteen members from each class. The total membership of the Club is one hundred and eighty-six, distributed as follows: There are (1) three Honorary members elected from the Faculty of the College, these being at present Profs. James O. Murray, William M. Sloane, and William B. Scott; (2) associate-graduate members, not at any time to exceed twenty in number, and who may be elected from the Alumni of the college, who have graduated prior to the formation of the Club; (3) graduate members, including all members of the Club since its formation; (4) active members who are made up of the Senior and Junior members now in college.

The active membership which is small in number and confined to the two upper classes in college insures a relaxation and freedom not to be found under any other set of circumstances. Ivy throws its doors open with annual teas or receptions in the afternoon before the regular class dances given to the students. Also a pleasant feature in past years was the giving of an annual club German. Members have the privilege of introducing friends to the club at any time. Ivy stands in marked contrast to the average college fraternity, possessing all the elements of good fellowship and of strong friendships, as fulfilling a distinct place in the life of its members and yet not so narrow and mystic in character as to keep its members limited to any particular set of men. In no sense is Ivy a secret fraternity or the chapter of one.

Art. III. of the Constitution declares that "No member of any secret society not permitted by the College authorities purchasing a chapter or in any way seeking to perpetuate its influence in College, shall be allowed to become an active member of this Club. And if any member of such a society should by mistake be elected an active member of this Club, his election shall be void and any member of this Club who shall join such a society shall be "ipso facto" considered as expelled from the Club. And yet without this bond of extreme mysticism, Ivy's position is just as firmly kept in the thoughts of her alumni. If space permitted it would be no less a privilege than a



The new club house, sketch of which we give above, is in the hands of the architects, Messrs. Ross & Marvin of N. Y. City. The cost of building completed is to be about $15,000. The style chosen is Adopted Chateau Renaissance.

The architects have produced a design bold in outline and simple in points of detail and ornament. The first story is to be built of local grey-stone, and the remaining story and roof of cedar shingles left to the weather. This natural staining imparts a silver glimmer which is highly effective. The columns, detail, etc., will be painted a soft cream color, relieved by a slight buff. Entering from under the large porte cachere is an outside vestibule which can be protected by storm doors in winter; connecting with this is the main vestibule on one side of which is the the hat and coat room. We now enter the grand two-story hallway and banquet hall. Directly in front of us is the large open fire place on one side, an effective stairway and the large entrance into the Seniors' Dining Room on the other, the doors opening into the Juniors' Dining Room; at either end of the Hall is a side vestibule, the one on the west end so arranged that the outside door may be closed thus turning it into a ladies cloak room with toilet room attached.

The east vestibule opens on one side into a small writing or card room entirely isolated from the main hall, and on the other opens into the main Parlor and Reading Room. This room will be furnished in silver

The University Cottage Club—Princeton.

BY W. B. BLACKWELL.

THE University Cottage Club of Princeton, which is well known in college as the "Cottage," although a comparatively young club is keeping pace with the rapid growth of the College. In '86 the following men (D. H. Harvey, Hicks Herrick, Howard McWilliams, T. McClure Peters, W. Ross and T. F. Talcott) feeling the need of closer social relations met and founded the University Cottage Club. The Club grew steadily and in '89 was incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey. The undergraduate membership is limited to twenty-four men—twelve Seniors and twelve Juniors. The Junior section being filled each year from the Sophomore class by election. The present members are: '91, W. B. Blackwell, P. R. Bonner, H. Durand, A. B. Gladwin, W. P. Herrick, Erskine Hewitt, R. B. Lyon, J. H. Sealy, A. W. Spruance, J. W. Sterry, and R. B. Wallace. '92, L. H. Besson, J. W. R. Besson, C. D. Hart, P. M. Hutchinson, F. H. Lloyd, C. A. McWilliams, J. P. Parker, J. C. B. Pendleton, J. B. Riggs, and P. Vredenburg.

Officers of the Club for the present year are W. B. Blackwell, President; L. H. Besson, Treasurer, and J. P. Parker, Secretary.

Owing to the prosperous condition of the Club and a desire on the part of club members for a house better adopted to club use, the Club has purchased land on Prospect Avenue, where the new club house will be erected at no distant date.

Zeta Psi—Sigma Chapter at Univ. of Penn.

THE Sigma Chapter of the Z Ψ Fraternity, which is the fourth chapter in point of age in the Fraternity, was founded in June, 1850, by J. B. Y. Sommers, the founder of Z Ψ, and P. W. Rousse, of Rutgers.

With these gentlemen were associated Fairman Rogers, '51, and Wm. Lehman Wells, '51, both of whom afterward became Professors in the University of Pennsylvania. As there was but one other Fraternity at the University—ΔΦ—the Chapter was prosperous from the start and, with the exception of a slight depression from 1872–74, has maintained its standard ever since. Its membership is almost entirely composed of Philadelphians and the chapter alumni there stand high in both financial and social circles in that city. Its graduate members have formed the "Philadelphia Association of Z Ψ," which holds stated meetings throughout the winter and an annual banquet. At the last dinner a fund of $30,000 was raised for a club-house which will probably be built next spring. The chapter has handsome rooms on Chestnut St. The total membership of the chapter is 252, of whom 29 have died. Among the Sigma's members are Provost Wm. Pepper of the U. of P.; Prof. Horace Jayne, Dean; the late E. Coppee Mitchell, Dean of the Law School, Charles C. Harrison, and Judge Henry Reed, of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania; Edwin N. Benson, ex-President of the Union League Club; Alfred G. Baker, President of the American Academy of Music; Prof. Kelley of Johns Hopkins, Thomas McKean; Charlemagne Tower, Jr.; Beauveau Borie, and many others.

KEY TO GROUP OF ZETA PSI.

1. T. B. Dallas.
2. A. W. Norris.
3. W. Innes Forbes.
4. Norman McLeod.
5. John H. Brockie.
6. S. B. Wheeler.
7. W. H. Trotter.
8 B. Allen.
9. Thos. Mc K. Royal.
10. Joe H. Patterson.
11. Geo. McLeod, Jr.
12. A. Bartram Kelly.
13. Chas. L. Borie.
14. S. Wheaton Smith.
15. J. C. Davis.
16. W. H. Patterson.
17. G. R. Newbold.
18. A. S. Valentine.
19. Henry I. Brown.

Andrew Mills.

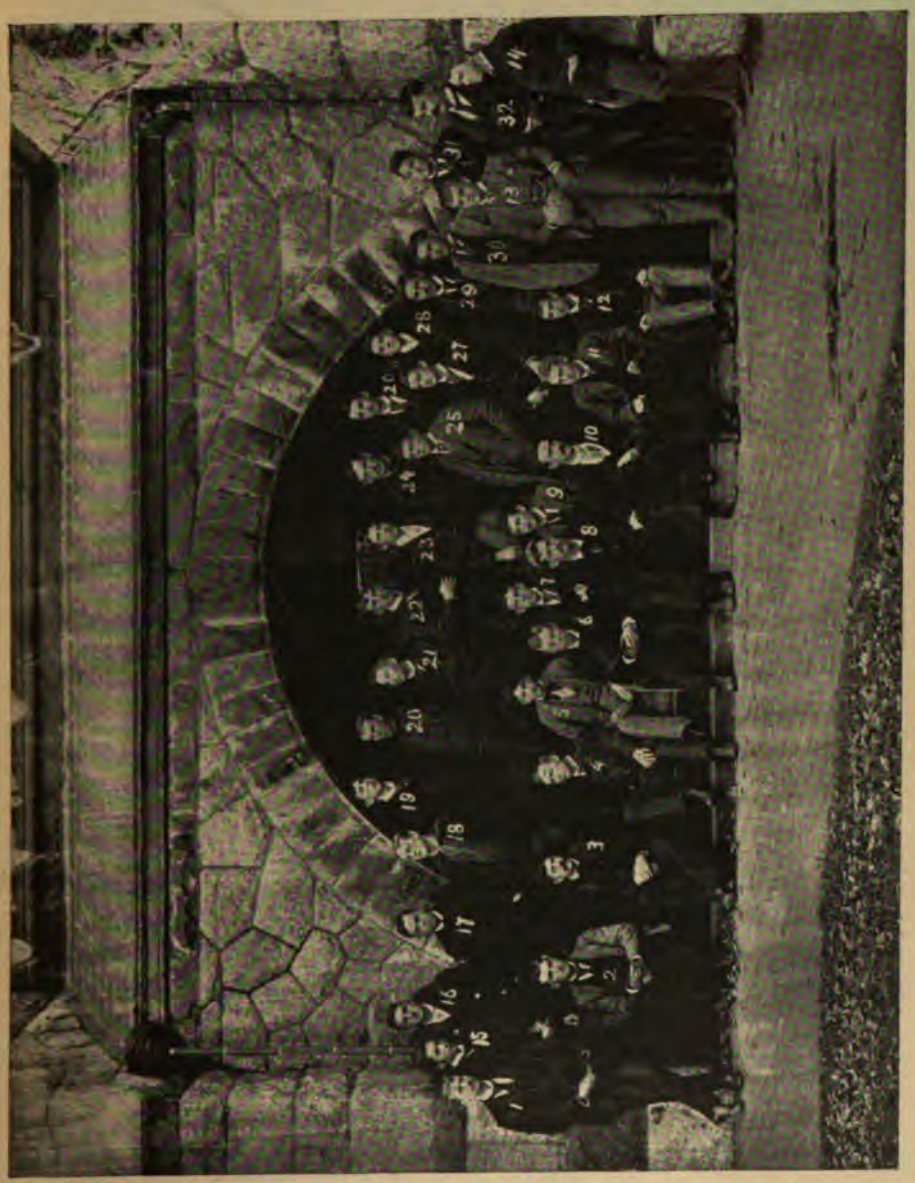
THE University man, though he may begin later in life the individual struggle for existence, usually outstrips the man who is placed in business without going to college. Few men, however, in either class, attain, at so early an age, to the presidency of a great financial institution as has the subject of this sketch. Mr. Andrew Mills was prepared for college partly at home, and partly at the public schools of New York. In 1863 he successfully passed his examination and entered the class of 1867 at the University of New York. He presently became a member of the Philomathean Literary Society and also a member of the Delta

Phi Fraternity. He has, since leaving college, devoted his life to business pursuits, and is now the President of the Dry Dock Savings Bank, a Director in the National Broadway Bank, a Trustee of the State Trust Company, a Director of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, a Director of the New York City Mission and Tract Society, and of many other Charitable, Literary and Scientific Societies. He is identified with the Republican party and a member of the Union League Club, and in addition to his responsibilities as President of the Dry Dock Savings In-

ANDREW MILLS.

stitution, the assets of which amount to nearly $20,000,000, he is the Treasurer of the Presbyterian Union. His fitness for financial trust seems to have been inherited, his father, Andrew Mills, Senior, having been for many years the president of the bank where the son now presides. Few men, preoccupied with various business engagements, are so loyal to their college as Mr. Mills, and few men exemplify so thoroughly the position which a college training joined to energy of character gives its recipient in the world of active pursuits. Mr. Mills is married and lives in this city.

O. J. WELLS.



PSI UPSILON—ZETA CHAPTER AT DARTMOUTH.

College Affiliations of the Members of the University Club, N. Y. City.

M.

Murray, Russell.....T., '78—May 10, 1879—52 Greene St.—B. S., Delta Psi.

N.

Nash, John McLean.....C., '68—May 10, 1879—67 Wall St.—A. B., A. M., LL. B., D. Phi.
Nash, Thomas.....C., '82—March 2, 1887—50 Broadway—A. B., D. Phi.
Nason, Daniel.....A., '81—Oct. 3, 1888—5 Beekman St.—A. B.
Nevin, Wm. W.....Fran. and Marsh., '53, Feb. 6, 1880, 5 E. 32d St., A. B., A. M.
Newell, George Baldwin..N. Y. U., '69—Dec. 10, 1881—45 Wall St.—A. B., B. D., LL. B. (C., '75), A. M., Psi U.
Newland, D. Judson.....Middlebury, '66—May 3, 1882—120 Broadway —A. B., LL. B. (C., '68)
Nichols, George L., Jr....W., '81—May 6, 1885—146 Broadway—A. B., A. M., LL. B. (C., '83), K. A.
Nichols, Starr H.....Y., '54—Feb. 7, 1883—Club, A. B.
Nicoll, Benjamin.....P., '77—May 3, 1883—68 Wall St.—A. B.
Nicoll, DeLancey.....P., '74—May 10, 1879—10 Wall St.—A. B., LL. B. (C., '76).
Nicoll, Matthias.....W., '61—May 10, 1879—52 Wall St.—A. B.
Norton, Benjamin.....W., '76—Nov. 2, 1887—163 West End Ave.—A. B., K. A.
Norton, Charles I.....Y., '59—May 10, 1879—Club, A. B., Psi U.
Norton, Eliot.....H., '85—Jan. 2, 1889—61 W. 37th St.—A. B., A. M., LL. B., D. K. E.
Nostrand, Warner H.....—July 7, 1882.
Nott, Frederick I.....Roch., '74—July 11, 1885—522 Madison Ave. A. B., A. M., Psi U.
Noyes, James Atkins.....H., '83—July 6, 1887—62 Leonard St.—A. B., D. K. E., H. P. C.

O.

Oakman, Walter G.....—Nov. 4, 1882.
Ogden, Charles W.....C., '62—May 10, 1879—86 Elm St.—A. B., A. M., LL. B.
Ogden, David B.....C., '69—July 7, 1886—111 Broadway—A. B., LL. B. ('71).

Ogden, Francis Ludlow..C., '74—June 6, 1879—55 Broadway—LL. B.
Ogden, Gouverneur M....C., '79—May 3, 1882—Club, LL. B., D. Phi.
Ogden, Ludlow.....C., '72—May 10, 1879—35 Thomas St.—A. B., A. M., LL. B., D. Phi.
Ogden, Thomas L.....C., '60—April 6, 1887—111 Broadway—A. B., A. M., LL. B.
Ogden, Walter.....C., '70—July 7, 1886—42 Pine St.—A. B., Psi U.
Olcott, Eben Erskine.....C. C. N. Y., '73—Dec. 1, 1886—10 Cedar St. —E. M. C. ('74), A. D. Phi.
Olin, Stephen Henry.....Wis., '64—May 10, 1879—32 Nassau St.
Olney, Peter Butler... ...H., '64—May 10, 1879—120 Broadway—A. B., LL. B., D. K. E., A. D. Phi.
Olyphant, Vernon M.....P., '80—June 1, 1887—160 Madison Ave.—A. B., A. M.
Opdycke, Leonard E.....H., '80—July 2, 1884—27 W. 26th St.—A. B., A. M., LL. B., A. D. Phi, D. K. E.
Ord, Joseph P.....Y., '73—May 10, 1879—Edison Bld'g, Broad St.—A. B., LL. B., Psi U., Skull and Bones.
Ordway, Samuel H.....B., '80—May 4, 1887—35 Nassau St.—A. B., LL. B. (H., '83).
Osborn, Thomas W.....Y., '62—June 2, 1879—120 Broadway—A. B., A. M., LL. B.
Osborn, William Church..P., '83—Oct. 5, 1887—Riverdale—A. B.
Otis, Charles H..... ....H., '73—March 7, 1888—189 Montague St., Brooklyn—A. B., LL. B. (C., '75),
Owen, Henry E.....Y., '64—Oct. 13, 1881—40 W. 56th St.—A. B., M. D. (C., '67), Psi U.

P.

Page, Edward D.....Y., '75—April 6, 1881—66 Leonard St.—Ph. B.
Paige, E. Winslow.....U., '64—March 1, 1881—102 Broadway—A. B.
Palmer, J. Culbert.....Y., '82—Dec. 5, 1888—165 Broadway—A. B., LL. B. (C., '84).
Pancoast, Richard.....Haverford, '60—May 10, 1879—28 Platt St.—A. B.
Parker, Frederic S.....Y., '73—Nov. 3, 1880—38 Park Row—A. B., LL. B. (C., '76)—Psi U., Wolfs Head.
Parker, Willard.....C., '66—May 10, 1879—8 W. 18th St.—A. B., A. M., M. D.—Psi U.
Parker, William N.....Y., '79—March 5, 1884—15 Broad St.—A. B.—Psi U., Scroll and Key.
Parkin, William.....Y., '74—May 10, 1879—17 Broad St.—A. B., LL. B. (C., '76)., Skull and Bones.
Parris, Edward L.....U., '57—July 5, 1882—261 Broadway—A. B., A. M., LL. B. (H., '66)—Sigma Phi.

Parrish, Samuel L.....H., '70—May 10, 1879—44 Broadway—A. B.—D. K. E.. H. P. C., A. D.
Parsons, Charles, Jr.....Y., '78—May 7, 1884—27 W. 45th St.—A. B.—D. K. E.
Parsons, John E.....N. Y. U., '48—June 2, 1880—208 Madison Av.—A. B., A. M.—Sigma Phi.
Parsons, William Barclay..C., '79—Dec. 1, 1886—35 Broadway—A. B., C. E.—D. Psi.
Partridge, Edward L.....C., '75—March 2, 1887—19 Fifth Av.—M. D.
Paton, David.....P., '74—May 10, 1879—10 Wall St.—A. B., LL. B. (C., '76)—Zeta Psi.
Paton, Morton S.....P., '80—May 6, 1885—1 Broadway—A. B.
Patterson, Albert M.....C. C. N. Y., '64—Sept. 15, 1879—41 Worth St.—A. B.—A. D. Phi.
Payne, Oliver H.....Y., '63—May 10, 1879—34 Wall St.—A. B.—D. K. E.
Peabody, Charles A., Jr...C., '69—Jan. 3, 1883—2 Wall St.—A. B., A. M., LL. B.—D. Psi.
Peabody, Geo. Livingston.C., '70—May 10, 1879—57 W. 38th St.—A. B., A. M., M. D.—D. Psi.
Peabody, Richard A.....Y., '81—July 2, 1884—28 New St.—A. B. Wolfs Head.
Peaslee, Edward H.....Y., '72—May 10, 1879—29 Madison Av.—A. B., M. D. (C., '75)—Psi U.
Peck, William E.....Y., '81—April 4, 1888—20 Cedar St.—A. B.—D. K. E.
Pell, Frederick A.....P., '71—Sept. 12, 1879—51 Wall St.—A. B., A. M., LL. B. (C., '73).
Pellew, George.....H., '80—Dec. 3, 1884—4 E. 30th St.—A. B., LL. B.—A. D. Phi.
Pendleton, Francis K.....H., '70—Dec. 1, 1880—44 Broadway—A. B., LL. B.—H. P. C., A. D.
Perry, John Gardner.....H., '63—May 10, 1879—48 E. 34th St.—M. D.
Perry, William A.....C., '55—March 7, 1883—86 Liberty St.—A. B.
Peters, George A.....Y., '81—May 10, 1879—12 W. 29th St.—A. M. (hon.), M. D.—P. & S.—'46.
Phelps, John J.....Y., '83—May 4, 1887—22 State St.—A. B.—Psi U., Scroll & Key.
Pine, John B.....C., '77—Feb. 7, 1883—41 Pine St.—A. B.—Psi U.
Pinney, George M., Jr.....H., '78 Nov. 2, 1887—55 Liberty St.—A. B., LL. B.—'82.
Platt, Frank H.....Y., '77—Dec. 7, 1887—85 Wall St.—A. B., LL. B. (C., '79)—Psi U.
Plimpton, George A.....A., '76—March 7, 1883—743 Broadway—A. B.—D. K. E.

Polk, Wm. Mecklenburg..Virginia Military Inst., '64—May 10, 1879—7 E. 36th St.—A. B.
Pomeroy, Chas. Coolidge..H., '53—Nov. 3, 1880—34 Pine St.—A. B.
Pool, Harwood R.....Ohio, '81—July 2, 1884—69 E. 61st St.—Ph. B., LL. B.—Phi Gamma D.
Poor, Henry W.....H., '65—July 2, 1884—16 Wall St.—A. B., A. M.
Porter, Horace.....June 10, 1879—15 Broad St.
Postley, Clarence.....U. S. M. A., '70—July 6, 1887—817 Fifth Av.—D. K. E.
Powers, William V. V.....C., '77—Feb. 5, 1890—45 William St.—A. B., LL. B.—Psi U.
Price, Thomas R.....U. of Va., '58—Oct. 4, 1882—23 W. 53d St.—M. A., LL. D.—Beta Theta Pi.
Pringle, S. Duncan.....Cam. Eng.—July 2, 1884—55 Broadway—B.A., LL. B. (C., '79).
Prudden, J. Mitchell.....Nov. 6, 1889—23 W. 33d St.
Pryor, James W.....C., '78—July 11, 1883—27 Waverly Pl.—A. B., LL. B.—Psi U.
Purdy, J. Henry.....C., '75—April 3, 1889—150 Nassau St.—A. B., A. M., LL. B.—D. Psi.
Purdy, Theodore M.....C. C. N. Y., '83—May 4, 1887—304 Madison Av.—B. S.—A. D. Phi.
Purdy, William McNeven.C., '69—May 10, 1879—140 Nassau St.—A. B., A. M., LL. B.
Purrington, William A....H., '73—Jan. 5, 1881—Univ. Bldg., Washington Sq.—A. B., LL. B.
Pyne, Moses Taylor.....P., '77—May 10, 1879—26 Exchange Pl.—A. B., A. M., LL. B. (C., '79).
Pyne, Percy Rivington, Jr.P., '78—Jan. 4, 1888—52 Wall St.—A. B., A. M.

R.

Rainsford, William S.....St. Johns Coll., Cam.—Mar. 7, 1883—209 E 16th St.—B. A., D. D.
Randall, Francis E.....H., '74—Nov. 1, 1879—1245 Broadway—A. B., LL. B. (C. '79).
Randolph, Edmund.....C., '83—Feb. 2, 1887—7 Nassau St.—Ph. B., D. K. E.
Randolph, James F.....C., '77—Jan. 2, 1889—111 Broadway—M. E.—Zeta Psi.
Rapallo, Edward S.....C., '74—Dec. 11, 1879—32 Nassau St.—A. B., A. M., LL. B., D. K. E.
Reade, Robert L.....Y., '69—May 10, 1879—31 Nassau St.—A. B., LL. B. (C. '72), Wolf's Head.
Reed, Latham G.....Trin. Hall, Cam.—May 1, 1889—54 William St.—B. A., LL. B., D. Psi.

Reed, Sylvanus A.....C., '74—Sept. 3, 1879—6 E. 54th St.—A. B., A. M., E. M., Ph·D., D. Psi.

Rees, Frank.....C., '74—Aug. 4, 1879—1425 Broadway—M. E., Psi U.

Renwick, Henry B,.....C., '33—July 7, 1882—29 Park Ave.—A. B.

Renwick, James A.....C., '76—July 7, 1882—55 Broadway—A. B., A. M., LL. B

Rexford, Willie M.....U., '60—Apr. 6, 1881—29 Broad St.—A. B., Phi Beta K.

Rice, Edwin T., Jr.....C. C. N. Y., '80—June 6, 1888—59 Wall St.—A. B., A. D. Phi.

Rice, George S.....H. '70—Apr. 3, 1889—1 E. 82d—S. B.

Richards, Dickinson W...Y., '80—May 6, 1885—62 Wall St.—A. B., LL. B. (C. '82) Scroll and Key.

Richards, George.....Y., '72—June 11, 1879—62 Wall St.—A. B., D. K. E.—Scroll and Key.

Richards William W.....H., '68—May 10, 1879—P. O. Box 194—A. B., A. M.

Richardson, Homer B....H., '75—July 7, 1880—287 Fifth Ave.

Robbins, George A.....Y., '47—June 2 1879—9 E. 36th St.—A. B., A. M., A. D. Phi.

Robbins, Herbert D.....H., 84—Nov. 7, 1888—29 Munroe Place, Brooklyn.

Robbins, Horace Wolcott.—June 3, 1879.

Robertson, Kenneth.....C., '68—Nov. 4, 1885—121 E. 23d St.—E. M., D. Phi.

Robertson, Robert H.....R., '69—June 14, 1879—117 E. 38th St.—B. S., D. Phi.

Robinson, Beverly.....U. of P., '62—May 10, 1879—37 W. 35th St.—A. B., M. D., D. Psi.

Robinson, Douglass, Jr...Christ Church, Oxford, May 10, 1879—422 Madison Ave.—B. A.

Robinson, Thos. HastingsC., '79—June 11, 1879—1 Broadway—LL. B.

Roe, Charles F.....Cor., '72—Dec. 5, 1883—37 Fifth Ave.—B. S.

Rogers, Archibald.....Y., '73 S. S. S.—May 10, 1879—Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y.,—Book and Snake.

Rogers, Edward H.....Y., '75—May 7, 1890—48 Wall St.—A. B., LL. B.

Rogers Noah C.....Am., '80—Dec. 2, 1887—111 Broadway—A. M., D. K. E.

Rollins, Daniel G.....Dart., '60—Apr. 5, 1882—80 Madison Ave.—A. B., LL. D., Psi U.

Romaine, Benjamin F., Jr.C., '71—Jan. 5, 1881—20 Nassau St.—A. B., LL. B., Phi Gamma Delta.

Romaine, Louis T.....—May 10, 1879.

Roome, William Harris...C., '80—Apr. 2, 1884—16 Broad St.—A. B., LL. B., Psi U.

Roorbach, Harold.....Y., 79, S. S. S.—Mar. 7, 1888—P. O. Box 3410—A. B., LL. B. (C. '82) Phi S. D.

Roosevelt, Frank.....T. '83—Mar. 2, 1887—149 W. 18th St.—A. B., A. M,, D. Psi.

Roosevelt, James .....U., '47—May 10, 1879—Hyde Park, N. Y.—A. B., A. M., LL. B. (H., 51) D. Phi.

Root, Elihu.....Ham., '64—May 10, 1879—32 Nassau St.—A. M.. LL.B. (Berlin), Phi B. K.—Sigma Phi.

Ross, William B.....Y., 52—May 10, 1879—77 Wall St.—A. B., A. M., LL. B. (H., '54), Psi U., Phi B. K.—Skull and Bones.

Royce, Charles Havens...Y., 66—Nov. 4, 1885—258 W. 75th St.—A. B., A. M., Psi U.

Rudd, Robert S..... ..Ham., '79—Oct. 5, 1887—31 Pine St.—A. B., LL. B. (C. '84), A. D. Phi.

Russell, Charles H., Jr....H., '72—Mar. 1, 1880—2 Nassau St.—A. B., LL. B. (C. '74).

Russell, Horace.....Dart., '65—Sept. 10, 1879—47 Park Ave.—A. B., K. K. K.

Russell, S. Howland.....C., '75—May 10, 1870—2 Nassau St.—E. M., D. Psi.

S.

Sampson, Edward C.....—May 10, 1879—58 Reade St.

Sanborn, Edwin W.....Dart., '78—May 2, 1888—32 Nassau St.—A.B., A. D. Phi.

Sands, B. Aymar. .. ....C., '74—Mar. 4, 1881—73 W. 55th St.—A. B., A. M., LL. B., D. Psi.

Sands, Philip J.....C., '63—Dec. 11, 1878—18 Wall St.—A. B., Psi U.

Sanford, Edward I., Jr....Y., '84—Mar. 6, 1889—280 Broadway—A. B., Psi U.—Scroll and Key.

Sargent, John O.....H., '30—May 10, 1879—28 E. 35th St.—A. B., A. M.

Satterlee, F. Le Roy.....N. Y. U., '65—May 10, 1879—8 W. 18th St.—A. B., M. D., Ph.D., Zeta Psi.

Satterlee, Henry Yates....C., '63—June 7, 1882—103 E. 21st St.—A. B., A. M., D. D., S. T. D. (U., '82) D. Phi.

Satterthwaite, Thomas E. Y., '64—May 10, 1879—11 E. 44th St.—A. B., M. D., A. D. Phi.

Savin, John W.....—Mar. 6, 1889.

Schermerhorn, J. Maus....W., '69—Feb. 2, 1887—38 Park Row—A. B.

Schermerhorn, John E ...C. C. N. Y., '72—Feb. 7, 1883—17 Nassau St.—B. S., LL. B., (C. '74).

Schirmer, Rudolph E.....P., '80—Jan. 5, 1887—35 Union Square—A. B., LL. B., Zeta Psi—Ivy Club.

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HON ELIHU ROOT.

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President of the Sigma Phi Club.

DR. LEWIS A. SAYRE.

The Sigma Phi Club.

THE Sigma Phi Society is one of the oldest Greek-letter Societies in the colleges in the country. The modern chaptered Greek-letter society sprang into being in Union College about 1827. The Phi Beta Kappa is older, but it has lost its character as a secret society and remains simply an honorary degree.

In 1827, at Union College, was founded the Society of the Sigma Phi and is—if we except the Kappa Alpha, which came into being a short time before—the oldest Greek-letter society in the colleges of the country. It has always been claimed by its members that in its conception the Sigma Phi was prior to the Kappa Alpha, but the organization of the latter was the earlier. Chapters were established in Hamilton College, in Hobart, in Williams, in the University of New York, in the University of Vermont, at Princeton and at Ann Arbor. The Princeton Chapter was afterwards blotted out with the general extinguishment of secret societies at Princeton; the chapter in the University of New York was withdrawn, and the Sigma Phi Society existed in the six remaining chapters until after it had passed its fiftieth birthday. Many applications for chapters were presented during this period, but the society, true to its policy of non-extension, refused all. In 1888 the rule was relaxed in order to establish a chapter in Lehigh University, and in 1890 a chapter was organized at Cornell. These eight chapters now constitute the society. Its badge is the Greek letter Sigma placed on the letter Phi, the Sigma being jeweled according to the taste or the wearer.

HON. JOHN J. KNOX.

HENRY J. CULLEN, JR.

In 1887 the present club was established at No. 269 Lexington avenue. It was an experiment, and but a small house was rented, and the appointments were simple. A year's trial, however, showed the club a success, and the necessity for a larger house and one more convenient to the main arteries of the city became apparent. The club, therefore, moved to No. 9 East Twenty-seventh street, taking the large four-story English basement house, which it now occupies. The officers at present are Gen. Daniel Butterfield, President; Hon. Joel B. Erhardt, Hon. John J. Knox, Beverly Chew, Hon. Edwin Einstein, Thos. M. North and José R. Villalon, Vice-Presidents; Edwin B. Root, Secretary, and William G. VerPlanck, Treasurer; Trustees, Jarvis L. Carter, F. M. Vermilye, Wm. R. Page, Edward G. Benedict, John J. Allen; House Committee: Alexander D. Chew, Ernest F. Ayrault and Alfred A. Moore.

The club contains rooms for the assembly of the members, with a billiard-room, the upper rooms being occupied by bachelor members as living rooms.

Some of the prominent New Yorkers belonging to the Sigma Phi Society are as follows:

Collector Joel B. Erhardt, Elihu Root, John E. Parsons, John J. Knox, General Daniel Butterfield, Rev. Chas. A. Stoddard, Hon. Thos. Nelson, Ex-Judge Speir, Hon. John Bigelow, Leonard Jerome, Reverend Henry M. Field, Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, Col. Emmons Clark, Bradley Martin, John E. Burrill, Robert D. Benedict, Frank Loomis, Edward L. Parris, Hon. Theodore E. Tomlinson, Hon. Truman A. Merriman, S. V. R. Cooper, Henry Knickerbacker. Dr. Walter D. Gillette, William Hildreth Field, O. P. C. Billings, E. Winslow Paige, Hon. Edwin Einstein, J. B. Ham-

mond, Eugene M. Jerome, Cortlandt Palmer, Howard Potter, E. P. North, Henry J. Cullen, Jr., Wilhelmus Mynderse, Beverly Chew, Col. H. G. Prout, and Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer.

Other well-known names on the roll of the society are Hon. Edward Wemple, of Albany, Comptroller of the State, Professor William D. Whitney, of Yale; President Andrew D. White, of Cornell; President Matthew H. Buckham, of the University of Vermont; George B. Abbott, of Kings County; Hon. Matthew Hale, of Albany; Charles E. Fitch, of Rochester, editor of the *Democrat and Chronicle;* Senator John J. Ingalls, Hon. George F. Comstock, Rev. A. C. Kendrick, Prof. Brainerd G. Smith, Hon. G. G. Benedict, Hon. Homer N. Hibbard, A. Oakey Hall, Dr. John H. Raymond, Rufus H. King and Eugene Delano.

E. G. B.

The German.

BY H. H. TWEEDY.

BEFORE.

Mr. Millionaire offered his fortune last night,
And Jack proposed, too. Jack's horribly bold.
The idea of his daring to offer himself
When he hasn't a cent,—at least, so I've been told!
Besides, I don't like him,—well—not very much;
So farewell, Jack and Cupid! I'm yours, magic gold!"

Dan Cupid, by chance,
Her challenge o'erheard,
And laughed to himself;
"Strange things have occurred;
Maidens oft' change their minds,
I'll remember that word."

AFTER.

"Such a glorious waltz as that last figure was!
Mr. Millionaire came with a favor; but Jack
Came, too. I don't think that I cared whose it was
But somehow or other I—Jack looked so black—
I gave it to him. I'm glad that I did,
For the waltz was divine and—well—Jack is my Jack."

—*Yale Record.*

Distinguished Alumni of American Colleges.

BY MURRAY E. POOLE, A. M.

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CIVIL ENGINEER: Benjamin S. Church, Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct.

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COMPTROLLERS U. S. TREASURY: John M. Brodhead, Albion K. Parris.

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JUDGE U. S. SUPREME COURT: Levi Woodbury.

JUDGE U. S. CIRCUIT COURT: George F. Shepley.

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JUDGE COURT COMMISSIONERS, ALABAMA CLAIMS: Harvey Jewell.

JUDGES SUPERIOR COURT, CANADA: John S. Sanborn, Edward T. Brooks.

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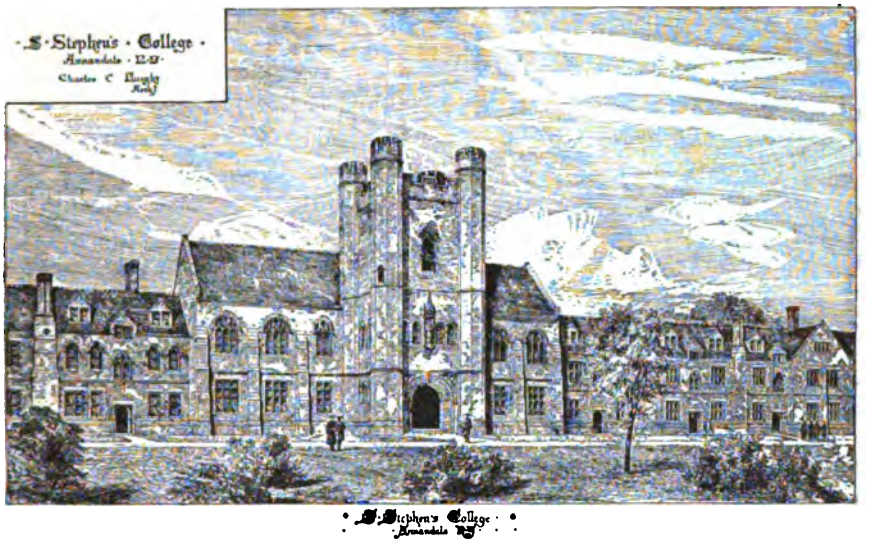
MURRAY E. POOLE.

(*To be continued.*)



(As it will appear when completed.)

St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y.

THIS College went into operation in 1860. It is situated at Annandale on the Hudson a hundred miles from the City of New York, opposite the Catskill mountains. The situation is universally admired for its beauty and salubrity.

It was founded by the Bishop of New York and by the Society for Promoting Religion and Learning as a TRAINING COLLEGE FOR THE MINISTRY. That was the first object in the minds of its founders. They that the Colleges were drifting away from the studies which are desirsaw able for one who desires to take Holy Ordersin the Epicopal Church. Its purpose gives sanction and force to the elective system, which is that the course of study should have reference to the future and special purposes of life. It cannot look on the study of Greek as it was presented by Mr. Charles Francis Adams at Harvard. To the young theologian, or to the one looking forward to an entrance into a theological Seminary Greek is no *fetish*, but it is a most solemn reality. On the study of that language depends the right interpretation of the Scriptures. So philosophy, rhetoric, elocution, and literature are particular branches and departments in which the theologian should be carefully trained. There is no abatement in theory or in practice in the study of those branches which deal especially with the nature of man, and which should prepare one to be a teacher and leader of men, as an intellectual and moral being. One of the Trustees in an address twenty-five years ago said—"Those languages wherewith the Saviour of the world was announced to be the Universal Saviour—the Latin, the Greek and Hebrew—shall through the instruction and study here bestowed, become the familiar tongues of the Missionaries from St. Stephen's College. No

HON. ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

REPRESENTATIVE TRUSTEES OF ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

REV. CHARLES F. HOFFMAN, D.D

COL. S. V. R. CRUGER.

VIEW ALONG THE FRONT OF THE COLLEGE.

longer shall the complaint be heard of imperfect learning and undisciplined minds. But right scholarship and ardent zeal, and holy lives in all the beauty of the music of order, proportion, and harmony which charms us to-day, shall characterize the Alumni of the College. and shall delight all who have contributed to its foundation and growth and welfare."

There was another purpose. It was this, that the order and arrangements and discipline should take into view, namely, the future purpose of the student—that of ministering in the Episeopal Church. As Keble College at Oxford was founded to afford an opportuuity to enjoy all the advantages of the University to persons who could not meet the expenses at the other colleges, so it was dsigned to be at St. Stephen's College.

In the thirty years that it has been in operation it has sent into the ministry many able men who are making their impression on the world; such as Bishop Leonard of Ohio; arch-deacons Carey of Saratoga and Thomas of Orange; and Dr. Kimber of Trinity Parish and Dr. Vinton of Worcester. It is represented in the Albany Cathedral by Canon Falcher and in the Cathedral of Perth, Western Australia, by Canon Groser; in Delaware College, Dr. Jefferis was professor of Mathematics and Dr. Donenport of Canon Law in the Western Theological Seminary. While in parishes in all parts of the Country it is represented by and efficient Rectors. There are now more than two hundred, who have received at Annandale their classical training, and have received the degree of B.A., who are in holy orders, and who are doing faithful work in the Episcopal Church.

It made a successful start by the aid of the numerous friends which it had from the beginning. The first one was the eminent and accomplished Dr. John McVickar. It had the benefit of the wisdom of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Horatio Potter. Mr. John Bard entered into the views of these two gentlemen, and gave a chapel which cost $34,000 and ten acres of land, and for a number of years paid part of the annual expenses. Mr. John L. Aspinwall, his friend, joined with him in sustaining the college. Through the influence of Dr. Francis Vinton, one of the ministers of Trinity Church, Miss Elizabeth Ludlow and her sister were interested in the college, and built the Ludlow Hall, at an expense of

BISHOP POTTER.

BISHOP LITTLEJOHN.

TRUSTEES OF ST. STEPHEN'S.

$55,000. The Rev. Charles F. Hoffman, D. D., has shown an appreciation of the work, and has given $75,000 for endowment and $30,000 for building. The property of the college now amounts to $300,000. The Alumni have also come to the aid of the college, and have within the past four years raised $11,000 for the endowment of the Professorship of Mathematics, which has been filled for the last sixteen years by James Stryker, LL. D., an Alumnus.

The following are some of the members of the Faculty: The present Bishop of Springfield, the Rt. Rev. G. F. Seymour, D. D., LL. D., was the first to begin and carry on the work of education at Annandale. He is the author of *An Essay on Romanism* and other works. He was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Richey, D. D., who is now the Professor of Educational History in the General Theological Seminary, and is the author of a treatise on the *Parables of the New Testament* and other

works. The Rev. Andrew Oliver, D. D., who is now the Professor of Biblical Interpretation in the same Seminary, and has published a *Translation of the Syriac Psalter*, was the Professor of Greek for nine years. The present head of the college, called after the Oxford fashion, Warden, which office he has held for nearly 28 years, is the Rev. Robert

REV. ROBT. B. FAIRBAIRN, D.D., LL.D.—Warden of St. Stephen's College.

B. Fairbairn, D. D., LL. D., the author of a volume of *College Juniors*, and of lectures on *The Doctrine of Morality*, and of numerous pamphlets on educational and religious subjects. The present Professor of Greek, the Rev. William W. Olssen, D. D., has held that office for 20 years. He is the author of *Personality, Human and Divine*, and of *Revelation, Uni-*

THE CHAPEL.

THE WARDEN'S RESIDENCE.

versal and Special. The Rev. George B. Hopson, D. D., has been the Professor of Latin for the past 28 years. He has published several pamphlets on religious and ecclesiastical subjects.

That the college meets a want which is felt in the church, is shown by the numerous applications which are made for entrance. The number of applicants has every year, but one, exceeded the number that could be received. During the past four years there have not been accommodations for more than one half the number of those who applied. The college is now, through money given so generously by the Rev. Dr. C. F. Hoffman, erecting more dormitories, which will afford accommodations for one hundred students. FRANCIS JOHNSTONE HOPSON.

Convention of the Zeta Psi Fraternity.

The forty-fifth annual convention of Zeta Psi was held with the Epsilon Chapter in Providence, Jan. 15 and 16. One hundred and twenty-five delegates and many guests were present. The business meetings were held in Masonic Temple at 9 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. On the evening of the first day an informal reception and banquet at Tillinghast's was tendered by the Epsilon Chapter. After the meeting of the second morning the delegates met in Brown University chapel to listen to an address of welcome by President Andrews and music courteously offered by the Brown Gee Club. The convention concluded with a banquet at the Narragansett, Friday evening Jan. 16th. Many prominent members of the fraternity were present.

Among the post-prandial speakers were the following : orator Aus-

ten G. Fox, Harvard,'69 of New York, poet, Ruford Franklin, Columbia, '86, of New York; "The Fraternity," Hon. G. M. Van Hoesen, N. Y. U., '49 of New York; "The Grand Chapter," President Harrison E. Webster of Union College; "Zeta Psi War Reminiscences," Gen. Livingston Satterlee, Brown, '56, of New York; and Gen. Wm. Ames, Brown, '59; "Our Legal Lights," James J. Myers, Harvard, 69; "Our Medical Men," Dr. W. K. Otis, Columbia '82 of New York; "Brown University," Hon. Henry W.Hayes, Brown, '76 of Bristol; "The Press," Dr. A. E. Wyman of the *Boston Traveler*. The toast to the local chapter was responded to by E. A. Bowen, '92.

Among the other prominent speakers were, Hon. John Carter Brown Woods, Brown, '68,who delivered a happy address of welcome, and to whose courtesy many of the visiting gentlemen were indebted for the hospitalities of the Hope Club and many of the pleasentest features of the convention; Wm. Grosvenor of Grosvenordale, whose remarks elicited much applause; Francis Lawton of N. Y., who created much merriment as toastmaster; Dr. Chas. Hitchcock of N. Y., and General Elisha Dyer.

Music was furnished by a fraternity double quartet and banjo club. The officers elected for the ensuing year, were Francis Lawton, President; Hon. J. Howard Ford of N. Y., Vice-President; Charles Cowperthwait of Phil., Secretary; F. R. Drake of Easton, Coresponding Secretary; A. Buchman of N. Y., Treasurer; and Frederick Bonner of N. Y., Sergeant-at-Arms.

Frederick F. Thompson.

THE well-known Director of the First National Bank was born in New York in 1836. His father, Mr. John Thompson, was before him a banker.

Mr. Thompson entered Williams College in 1852, and not long after founded there the Lambda Chapter of the Δ Ψ Fraternity. It was with regret that while still in college, he obeyed the summons of his father, and in 1854 went to Europe on an important business mission. Though unable on this occasion to return to college, he was afterwards restored to his class and received his degree. His name thus appears as a regular graduate of the class of '56. Soon after his marriage in 1857 to the daughter of Governor M. H. Clarke, he established the banking firm of Thompson Brothers, and in the same year succeeded to the business of his father.

At the breaking out of the war, Mr. Thompson secretly organized and drilled large numbers of colored troops, and subsequently went into the service himself as Captain in the 37th New York Artillery.

Mr. Thompson, phenomenally successful as a business man, was a founder of the First National Bank of New York, at whose office he is daily to be found; the National Currency Bank of New York, which

FREDERICK F. THOMPSON.

institution he subsequently closed with great profit; the First National Bank of Detroit; the Columbia Bank, at Chatham, N. Y.; and several other financial institutions.

He is a Director of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, Colorado Midland, several electric roads, and other railroads, and is largely interested in the Nicaragua Canal, as well as manufacturing and other companies. Nor have his energies been entirely devoted to money-making enterprises.

Like many representative men of our time, he has become widely known in connection with beneficent works and educational institutions. He was largely instrumental in building the Ontario Orphan Asylum, the Hopkins Memorial Building, and many other buildings devoted to the public good.

A trustee of Williams and Vassar Colleges, the Ontario Orphan Asylum, New York Dispensary, and multitudes of Libraries and Associations, he also supports a free course of amusement lectures in Williamstown, and is known to give largely to other colleges. Dreading to see his name in print, his gifts are consequently given in a quiet way, and only a life-long familiarity with his character and personality enables me to write so fully. Nothing that he ever says gives the slightest clue to his many acts of benevolence.

He has never had political aspirations. All his life a busy man, he has been heard to say that all riches beyond paying for the mere neces-

sities of life, he regards as given to him in trust for the best good of his fellow men.

Mr. Thompson is a member of several clubs and scientific societies, the American Institute, Historical, Geographical, Microscopical, Photographic, Archaeological and others. JAMES WILTON BROOKS.

Thomas C. Sloane.

AT a time when the eyes of the whole Yale athletic world are turned upon the beautiful structure rising on Elm street in the City of Elms, and which is to contain every appliance known to modern gymnasium architecture, it is fitting that some tribute should be paid to the memory of one whose life was given to Yale good works with a heartiness and liberality that left a long regret among Yale alumni, when death called him from their midst.

Thomas Chalmers Sloane, who died in June last, was a college man whose memory and the record of whose generosity and good deeds

could be but superficially recorded in so brief a sketch as this, but it would be unjust that no mention should have been made in so general a college journal of one who was so thoroughly imbued with the love of his alma mater as was Mr. Sloane.

Mr. Sloane was the youngest son of William Sloane, the well-known merchant of New York. Born October 21, 1847 he was graduated from Yale in the class of 1868 with honors. Before assuming the cares of business in the partnership to which he was a year later admitted, he traveled extensively abroad both to learn something of carpet manufacturing and for pleasure and cultivation. Returning to his father's firm, he rapidly became one of its chief experts with a cool head, courtly manners and excellent taste.

In his leisure hours his attention was absorbed by old Yale. After considering many ways in which to benefit her he decided to build, and, enlisting the services of his brother, Henry T., he erected the Sloane Physical Laboratory at a cost of $150,000, it has been in use since 1886.

But the deed for which his name is oftenest blessed was the raising of the large sum now being expended in the erection of the gymnasium. Not content with such energy and liberality, he left by his will $75,000 to the laboratory to be further supplemented at the death of his wife by an endowment of $200,000, given to the general fund of the University.

To his private character no greater tribute can be paid than to say that he was loved by all his employees.

He was a member of the University, Gentleman's Riding and Tuxedo Clubs. HENRY STANFORD BROOKS.

Collegiophiles in the St. Nicholas Club.

IT is by no means always manifest what is the prompting spring of a generous action. Such for instance as the building of the Memorial Arch, soon to grace the entrance to our famous avenue.

It will not surprise university alumni therefore to learn that the college men in the St. Nicholas Club, led by its President, Mr. David Banks, started the famous Arch Fund by contributing ten dollars each until the first $1,000 was raised, which was afterwards to be swelled to a hundred thousand.

The culture derived from university training was therefore the spark that started the blaze of enthusiasm and again is a graceful monument to our civilization to be a prominent addition to the community's attractions.

Mr. Banks was a member of the governing council of the city's University, and had been years previously prepared for the class of '43 in Columbia, to which institution his two sons also now claim allegiance. He was a boating man and one of the originators of the Atalantas, to whom he gave their last year's eight-oared shell.

DAVID BANKS, Esq., President of the St. Nicholas Club.

It was not surprising, therefore, that in looking about him he should find assistants among the college men.

Clarence Andrews was a New York University alumnus and member of an old New York family. Gerard Beekman was from Columbia, '64, and James W. Beekman, '34. Judge Bookstaver hailed from Rutgers. Alex. D. Chew from Hobart, '76. Wm. G. Davies from Trinity. Charles De Kay from Yale, '68 ; D. Bryson Delavan, '72, and Chauncey M. Depew, '56, of the same college.

Frederick De Peyster was educated at the college of the city of New York, while George G. Dewitt, Jr., Edward N. Dickerson, Jr., and Jacob A. Geissenhainer, were Columbians. Theodore K. Gibbs and Clifford A. Hand were sons of old Union, the former being also a trustee of St. Stephens College at Annandale, N. Y. Caert Du Bois was a Rutgers man ; Arthur Ingraham a Columbian ; Ed. R. Johnes, Yale; Rufus King, Union, and Newbold T. Lawrence a prominent graduate of the C. C. N. Y. Philip Livingston spent his college days at Harvard, and John Murray Mitchell at Columbia, whose School of Mines graduated a popular member of its class of '78 in Gouverneur W. Morris. Mathias Nicholl and E Winslow Paige left Union. Columbia also claimed Dr. Wm. A. Pierrepont, Senator Alfred Wagstaff, Wm. Purdy, John V. Wheeler, Richard Riker, G. S. Winston Thomas, D. W. Thompson, Geo. R. Schieffelin and Claudius M. Roome.

Wm. C. Verplanck and Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer graduated from Hobart ; Judge Van Hoesen from N. Y. U., and R. A. Zerega from Harvard.

Doubtless many more are here unnamed, but these serve to illustrate the point and the Club.

William R. Bliss.

IT is rather an interesting fact that while Harvard University draws a large proportion of its students from within a radius of forty miles of Boston, not a few of the brightest of the young men of Boston are found enrolled on the catalogue of Harvard's most ancient rival, Yale. Fiction has recently illustrated this tendency in one of the novels of to-day, "Miss Nobody of Nowhere," and as truth is often stranger than fiction so was it when the Rev. Seth Bliss, of Boston, sent his son William Root Bliss to New Haven. Mr. Bliss thus entered Yale in the Autumn of 1847, and was graduated with his class in 1850. While an undergraduate he was elected by his class to be one of the editors of the *Yale Literary Magazine*, better known, perhaps, as "*The Yale Lit.*," an honor which every Yalensian of to-day will appreciate, and also a "*Statement of Facts*" man, an honor which was dear to every son of old Yale ere the cheerful annual "*Statement of Facts*" succumbed to old age and fell into disuse. Mr. Bliss was a member of the literary society known as Brothers in Unity, of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, and finally of Skull and Bones. The literary reputation to which he attained in college was not belittled in after life. While he has long been at the head of one of the departments of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, he has found time to write; publishers and the public have found how, it large sales be any indication, to appreciate his works. Among them perhaps the best known are "Colonial Times on Buzzard's Bay," "Paradise in the Pacific" and "Down in Water Street Every Evening." Mr. Bliss lives at Short Hills, New Jersey, and though active in social life there finds time to become interested in numerous organizations elsewhere. He is one of the Trustees of the "Home of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts," in New York, is a member of The American Historical Association, and of the Bostonian Society. It may be said of him as of few, in the language, slightly changed, of Longfellow, that "He is more highly valued when he is best and longest known."

WILLIAM R. BLISS.

EDWARD W. LAMBERT.

COLLEGE NEWS.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS.

Harvard—Davis, Horace A.
Yale—Moorhead, S. W. B.
Columbia—Bishop, Cortlandt F.
Cornell—Rubert, K. F.
Univ. of Penn.—Williams, F. C.
Union—Carris, L. H.
Rutgers—Hopper, A. W.
Trinity—Lewis, E. G.
Amherst—Reeves, Jesse S.
Dartmouth—Metcalf, H. B.
Hamilton—Curran, John M.
N. Y. University—Tucker, J. F,
Williams—Williams, Clark.
Michigan—Booth, H. W.
Princeton—Wallace, Geo. R.
Wash. & Lee—Withers, J. P.
Syracuse—Sibley, Henry O.
Rochester—Warren, J. B.
California University—Drew, J. S.
Swarthmore—Eavenson, Howard N.
Illinois College—Mathews, B. C.
Hiram—Forrest, J. D.
Baker Univ.—Brummitt, Danl. B.
Hobart—Lapham, W. G.
Lehigh—Loeser, C. McK.
Wellesley—Emily J. Meader.
Mass. Inst. of Tech.—Snyder, Fred. T.
Wesleyan—Floy, Frederic H.

Harvard.—On Jan. 2 the Glee Club gave a concert in New York, at Chickering Hall. The Patronesses were Mrs. Francis R. Appleton, Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, Mrs. C. C. Beaman, Mrs. Arthur Brooks, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. W. H. Draper, Mrs. Chas. S. Fairchild, Mrs. Francis O. French, Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Mrs. Edward L. Parris, Mrs. Charles H. Russell, Mrs. Howard Townsend, Mrs. Robert Winthrop. —Congressman Breckinridge lectured before the Free Wool Club on the "Responsibilities of Power." —The Athletic Committee by a vote of 5 to 4 have decided not to engage Col. Bancroft as coach for the crew. This decision is regarded with regret by graduates and undergraduates.—75 men have presented themselves as candidates for the Mott Haven team.—The invested funds of the College amount to over $7,000,000.—B. N. Trafford, '93, has been elected captain of the football team.—J. N. Thompson has been elected captain of the Freshman Crew.

Yale.—The navy is to have a new launch that is expected to make 14 miles an hour.—Thirty men have presented themselves as candidates for the University Crew. —Five of last year's crew have returned to College.—Prof. Reynolds lectured on the Greek play "Antigone" on Jan. 12.—By the table of statistics prepared by Dr. Seaver it is seen that a majority of the students come from the West.—$2,000 were realized from the sale of boxes for the Promenade Concert.—The Junior appointments have been made.—There are seven Philosophical Orations.

Princeton.—Seventy men have applied for positions on the Intercollegiate team.—The Princeton Club of New York City held its annual dinner on Jan. 15, at the Brunswick. James W. Alexander, President of the Club, presided. Speeches were made by Pres. Patton, Dr. VanDyke and Chauncey M. Depew.

Columbia.—A burlesque entitled "Lafayette" was given by the Dra-

matic Club on Jan. 1. The performance was well attended. Additional presentations will be given. —A chapter of the Kappa Kappa Gamma has been established at Barnard College.—Eighteen juniors failed in Logic last year.—'Ninety-two holds the Championship in rowing, football, and baseball.—On January 9, the Barnard Literary Society held its semi-annual election of officers which resulted as follows: President, J. F. Putnam, '91; vice-president, E. R. Fiske, '92; secretary, Sheppard Knapp, '94; critic, E. S. Brownson, Jr., '92. —The Junior Ball Committee sold 587 tickets, thereby making a gross receipt of $2,935. From this $1,769 has been paid out for expenses.—The recent article in the *Spectator* on Elective Latin and Greek in the Junior year, has excited considerable interest among the underclassmen.—An instance of class spirit worthy of being imitated by classes now in College is that of the Class of '74. Of the thirty-four men who graduated in that year, never less than twelve have been present at the annual dinners held since graduation, and the class are now rapidly perfecting plans for a memorial window to be placed in the College Library. —After a test of two seasons in New York, "Lafayette" was placed on the road, and on January 9, gave a performance at Morristown, N. J. The house was crowded. The reception of Mr. and Mrs. Kip was most enjoyable.—On Monday last, the Senior Class elected the following class-day officers: Historian, Montague Howard; Poet, Charles Bartow; Prophet, Victor Mapes; Presentation orator, William C. Cammann; Memorial orator (to present the class window), John F. Putnam; Committee, Alexander W. Stein, Chairman; Cortlandt F. Bishop, Victor N. Elting, Arthur C. Gwynne, John G. Neeser, Richard S. Palmer, Henry R. Taylor.—As is usual, the 'Varsity tug-of-war men are all Miners.—Everybody is busy now studying for the "semi-annual."—A number of lower class-men in the mines received black eyes, etc., in the late free fight between '93 and '94 Arts.—The Architectural Sketch Club held its regular meeting on Saturday evening, January 10, at the house of Mr. Macy.

Cornell.—The second preliminary Junior contest in speaking will occur Feb. 10.—The crew run has been increased from a mile and a half to two miles.—Prof. Laughlin devoted the hour recently in his section in Political Economy, to a criticism of the bill for the free coinage of silver.—The class of '93 has decided to adopt the mortar-board as a class hat.—A lantern slide lecture on Mexico was given in the Physical lecture room, under the auspices of the Camera Club.—At the drawing for boxes at the Junior Ball thirteen fraternities participated.—The nnmber actually dropped last term has been reduced to twelve. The number included seven Freshmen, four Sophomores and one Junior.—W. K. Hatt has been elected Chief Engineer, and J. Knighton, Commissary, in preparation for the spring trip of the Juniors and Civil Engineers.—The Freshman crew fund now averages over six dollars apiece for those who have

subscribed. About $1,000 of the necessary $1,500 has been subscribed.—A meeting of the Athletic Association was held at the Kappa Alpha Lodge to elect a baseball manager in place of J. H. Garnsey, '91, resigned.—At the meeting of the Agricultural Association, P. B. Roberts, '87, son of Professor Roberts, gave an interesting talk on the Agriculture of Mississippi. —The December library *Bulletin*, which is recently out, and is being mailed to all professors and University instructors, contains over 600 additions, made from May to November, 1890.—Professor Laughlin failed to meet his sections one day recently, as he had gone to New York to participate in a discussion of the silver question with ex-Congressman A. J. Warner, of Ohio.—Courtney will coach the crew again this year.—There is a feeling among the students that more attention should be paid to developing the literary department of the University. The article recently printed in the *Evening Post* describing the growth of this feeling has excited much comment.

Williams.—Winter term opened January 15, a week earlier than usual.—The baseball teams are training daily in the gymnasium under the direction of Captain Hotchkiss. There are eighteen candidates for the nine, and much good material has been found in the Freshmen Class.—*The Gulielmensian*, Williams' annual, will probably be out the second week in March.—The Eastern Williams Alumni Association held their annual dinner in Boston on Thursday, the 22d day of January. Captain Brown, of the champion football team, was present to represent athletics.

Wesleyan.—Caleb T. Winchester, Olin Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature, will deliver a course of lectures on the latter subject at Johns Hopkins University during February.—W. H. Hall, '92, captain of the football team, was elected by the University to compete for the goal-kicking prize at the annual indoor games of the University of Pennsylvania, held in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on January 31st.—Interest in general athletics is taking definite shape. New board of officers recently elected, and F. H. Ralsten appointed trainer.—At a recent meeting of the University Y. M. C. A. it was determined to raise $25,000 for the erection of a building for the Association's purposes. An executive committee was appointed and the work will be steadily carried forward.—Annual banquet of the Hackettstown Club, composed of Alumni of Hackettstown Seminary, held January 23d, George Mooney, toastmaster.—Dr. Baldwin, returned missionary, and now one of the missionary secretaries of the Methodist Church, lectured to the students on "The Call and Qualification of Missionaries."—Borden P. Bowne, D. D., Professor of Psychology and Philosophy in Boston University, lectured to the students on "The Moralization of Life."—Prof. George Prentice, who has been suffering from a severe attack of tonsilitis, is recovering slowly. Mrs. Prentice has gone to California to be with her son, a graduate of '89, who is a victim of

lung trouble.—The report of the Librarian shows that the number of accessions to the library during the past year has been greater than for some years past. The additions have been made largely to the department of English Literature, including Anglo-Saxon.—The catalogue, just issued, shows an increase of students—253 in comparison with 230 for last year.

University of Pennsylvania.—A department of Hygiene is about to be formed. Henry C. Lea and Henry C. Gibson have contributed liberally to this new branch of the University.—Dr. Daniel G. Brinton lectured on "Religions of Mexico and Peru."—Prof. Boylsen has been giving a course of lectures on "English Poets."

Brown.—John M. Manly, Ph.D., has been appointed to the chair of English Literature, formerly occupied by Professor Bancroft.—University Extension classes are being opened in Pawtucket.

Johns Hopkins.—The Kappa Sigma Fraternity is about to establish a chapter at the University.

Rochester.—Prof. H. G. Fairchild has been elected Secretary of the Faculty in place of Prof. H. F. Burton, resigned.

College of the City of New York.—The Alumni Association held its annual dinner Jan. 17, at Sherry's. Pres. Webb presided.

Bowdoin.—The 21st annual dinner of the New York Alumni was held on Jan. 7; General Benjamin B. Foster, presided.—President Hyde was absent both last week and the week before, in attendance upon alumni dinners at New York, Boston and Portland.—He is to take up the course in Bible study again this term.—The library force is now the largest force ever employed there.—The observatory is now finished externally, and the instruments will soon be put in place.—The grove of small evergreen trees near South Appleton is being cut away.—In the Fayerweather will, in which Bowdoin is so much interested, to be heard by the Surrogate, January 26th, 27th and 28th, the interests of the college will be well looked out for by General Hubbard, '58.—The Athletic Association met last week and elected the following officers: president, E. A. Pugsley, '92; vice-president, M. S. Clifford, '93; secretary and treasurer, A. A. Hussey, '93; directors, J. D. Merryman, '92; G. S. Machan, F. S. Frost, '93; A. Chapman, H. A. Bagley, '94; master of ceremonies, G. Downes. —The Football Association met in Lower Memorial, January 14th, and elected as officers, president, H. C. Emery, '92; vice-president, J. F. Hull, '92; treasurer, E. A. Pugsley, 92; first director and manager, E. B. Young, '92; other Directors, Baldwin, Clifford, Fabyan and Plaisted.

University of Michigan.—The Glee Club together with the Banjo Club, will give concerts at Detroit, Jan. 30; Ypsilanti, Feb. 7; Lansing, Feb. 20; Jackson, Feb. 21; Saginaw, March 13; Bay City, March 14, and Detroit, March 28, and will sing at Bloomington, Ill., April 11; Spring-

field, April 13; St. Louis, April 14; Kansas City, April 15; Topeka, April 16; Leavenworth, April 17; St. Joseph, April 18; Council Bluffs, April 20; Des Moines, April 21, and Chicago, April 22.

The University Gymnasium.

May I beg you to announce to your readers that Mr. Joshua W. Waterman, of Detroit, has generously offered to give the sum of $20,000 to the Regents of the university for the erection of a gymnasium building, provided that the alumni and other friends of the university will raise an equal sum? We require at least $40,000 to construct a gymnasium spacious enough for our needs.

The sum of about $6,000 has been given during the last few years mainly by the students, but in part by citizens of Ann Arbor, for equipping and furnishing a gymnasium, and is now available for that purpose, but not for aiding in the erection of a building.

As it is an alumnus of Yale who makes this generous proposition, will not the alumni and all other friends of the University meet his offer with a prompt and generous response? We should like to begin to build at the opening of spring. Let the graduates who are so numerous in many cities, at once organize, form committees and raise money for this fund. An opportunity like this must not be lost. Subscriptions will be gratefully received and promptly acknowledged by me.

JAMES B. ANGELL, President.
University of Michigan, January 9, 1891.

Meeting of the Alumni Associations in the larger cities have been held since the above, and are helping the cause along. About $5,000 raised in Detroit at one meeting.—Dec. 19, H. M. Macy, Medical Student killed while coasting.—Dec. 24, Frank E. Dickinson and Miss Minnie Brundage, medical students, drowned while skating.—Dr. Alex. Winchell has been elected President of the American Geol. Association; also has been appointed a member of the executive board of the Pan-Republic Geol. Association.—The appointment of Judge Brown to the U. S. Supreme Court causes a vacancy in the faculty of the Law Department which it will be difficult to fill.—Senior election resulted in Lamont for President.—H. G. Field has been elected President of the Athletic Association.—A bill will be introduced in State Legislature calling for an appropriation of $199,025, to the University for the purpose of enlarging some of the buildings and general improvements.

Rutgers.—Prof. Stevenson, of Johns Hopkins, has accepted the chair of history.—The order of exercises at the inauguration of Austin Scott, Ph. D., as President of Rutgers College, at the Opera House, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 2.30 P. M., will be as follows: Invocation by Rev. Samuel M. Woodbridge, D. D., LL. D., president of the Faculty of the Theological Seminary. Music. Address and delivery of the keys, by his Excellency Leon Abbet, Governor of New Jersey and ex-officio President of the Board of Trustees. Address in behalf of the Faculty, by Prof. T. S. Doolittle, D. D., Vice-President of Rutgers College. Singing by Rutgers College Glee Club. Address in behalf of the students by Mr. John Howard Raven. Address in behalf of the Alumni by the Hon. Cortlandt Parker, LL. D., of the class of 1836.—Alexander Brown, '36, a Philadelphia banker, sent the Athletic Association a check for $200.—Rev. Benjamin C. Miller, Jr., '73, was on Jan. 20th, installed pastor of the Reformed Church at White House, N. J. Rev. H. DeHart, '65, President of Classis,

presided, the sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry M. Voorhees; '59, the charge to the pastor delivered by Rev. J. Preston Searle, '75; the charge to the people by Rev. John L. McNair, '50, while Rev. Austin F. Todd, '55, and Rev. Titus E. Davis, '74, took part in the services. There were present in addition to the above, Rev. George J. Van Nest, '42; Rev. V. B. D. Wykoff, '75 and Rev. George Davis, '84. In fact only two ministers not Rutgers graduates were present.—Rev. Wm. H. Scudder, '78, late of the Plymouth Congregational Church in San Francisco, has received a call to Windsor Avenue Congregational Church, Hartford, Conn.—Rev. William P. Merrill, '87, has begun work in his new pastorate at Trinity Church, Philadelphia, Penn. The congregation, at a cost of $42,000, is building a new house of worship which will soon be completed.—Hon. Robt. Adrian has been chosen President of the New Jersey Senate.—W. H. Vredenburg will give a dinner at the Manhattan Club to Judges Bookstaver and Dickson and Professor Doolittle.—A new catalogue of the Seminary has appeared.—The Seminary Faculty have secured the services of Mr. Silverfinger of the Brooklyn Polytechnic as instructor in elocution.—The Senior Class has decided to give an entertainment consisting of a burlesque on college life on April 17 at the Opera House.—Drs. McArthur, Wm. Taylor, Crosby, and Levy, have been engaged to preach in chapel this year through the instrumentality of the Graves fund.—Dr. Pierson, of Philadelphia, delivered the first and second of the Graves lectures on Missions in the First Reformed Church on the 11th and 19th respectively.—Dr. Doolittle delivered a lecture to the Juniors on the 23d on Wagner and his music.—The weather bureau of the College is now equipped by the appropriation of $1,000 made by the Legislature last year.—The amount of the subscription to the Athletic Fund has been raised to $4,200 of which $1,200 is in the possession of the treasurer.

Amherst.—The second drawing of Phi Beta Kappa men from the Senior Class is announced as follows: Clinton C. Clark, Granby, Mass.; Harry N. Gay, Newton, Mass.; Stephen B. Knowlton, Deer Isle, Me.; Isaiah L. Pickard, Littleton, Mass.; Herbert K. Stiles, Newtonville, Mass.; Frederick H. Tarr, Rockport, Mass.; Frank M. Tiffany, Sonth Hadley, Mass.

General College News.—The Annual Dinner of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity was held Jan. 2, at Delmonico's. Silas B. Brownell presided.—Mrs. E. P. Fogg, of New York, bequeathed over $600,000 to educational and charitable institutions.—Harvard received $200,000. Yale, $40,000, New York University, $20,000.

ALL UNIVERSITY MEN

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Peripatetic.

I extend my heartiest congratulations to Dr. MacCracken, of the University of New York. His accession to the Vice-Chancellorship has been synonymous with its period of greatest activity, and now comes a fresh impetus and most important departure from its old-time conservatism. I was informed last week that there was on foot a movement looking to the removal of its classical department to a new site in the suburbs, where freer scope can be afforded for its extension and where greater opportunities can be offered to students for the enjoyment of the immunities, pleasures and conveniences so dear to a college student. This is indeed a radical change and most progressive step. That it will strengthen the University is beyond question, and if the site is selected with discretion who can say that in time it may not follow Columbia's PAST example and become wealthier than that institution.

The possibilities opened out to an institution like the University in such a course, moving into the *suburbs* of a great metropolis like this, cannot be easily reckoned or forecast. I am told that all this is due to the efforts and advice of the new element gradually entering into its councils in the person of shrewd business men and competent lawyers, who are fast increasing their majority representation in the Board of Trustees. A committee is said to be already looking for available sites. With such shrewd men for advisers in real estate matters as David Banks, William A. Wheelock, John E. Parsons and Elbert B. Monroe, some good is sure to result.

Anent the Council and its composition I note with much pleasure the selection by the Alumni of five good names from which the Alumnus Trustee is to be selected. The successful five were Joseph S. Auerbach, Edward H. Litchfield, Ernest Crosby, H. D. Noyes and Judge Myer S. Isaacs. The choice unquestionably lies between the two first named. The interest and influence of Mr. Crosby is naturally enlisted forever because his revered father has held the Chancellorship. It would naturally seem wise, therefore, that Mr. Auerbach or Mr. Litchfield should be the man, as either of them would introduce new blood. I was decidedly interested in Mr. Auerbach's address at the Alumni dinner. It was forcible and terse—in fact one of the best delivered. He is a man of boundless energy and exceptionally clear head. Mr. Litchfield has probably a better knowledge of real estate than any man now on the council and, even should he fail of election this year, will undoubtedly be another year's successful candidate.

I note with considerable interest that Miss Marion Talbot is giving a course of lectures on Political Economy to the students at Welles-

ley, numbering among her students a young Japanese girl, Sadyu Saglyi.

President Hill of Rochester acted promptly and with wisdom on the 10th of December, in suppressing rowdyism when the freshman class, returning from a class banquet with drunken orgies and with no more respect for the sacredness of the place than so many cattle, disturbed the exercises in the chapel by carrying their toast-master on their shoulders amid wild yells into the chapel, while the exercises were in progress. Expulsion from college is altogether too good for the ringleaders in such a performance.

I spent a very delightful evening not long since in witnessing the performance of "War to the Knife," a little comedy given by the Amateur Comedy Club, the principal feature of which was the clever acting of Miss Georgie Shippen and Robert Lee Morrell.

I noticed that its management was largely made up of college men, with William Bard McVickar (Columbia) as president, Robert S. Minturn (Harvard), Vice-President; Stephens G. Williams (Columbia), Secretary, and Thomas Nash (Columbia), as stage director; the college of the other three officers, Frederick D. Phillips, Albert LeMontague and Dr. John H. Swasey not coming to my mind readily. Such a predominance of college men would lead one to infer that a college man on the stage need not be necessarily an absolute failure.

My suggestions in a recent issue of the magazine about night courses in Columbia have already taken practical form, for I notice that President Low has announced his intention of having a course of evening lectures, illustrated by experiments given at the College on the practical applications of electricity, as an experiment to discover to what extent such courses would be patronized by the general public. The lectures, ten in number, will be delivered at the College on successive Thursdays at eight o'clock, beginning January 15th. The lectures will be under the direction of instructors Francis B. Crocker and Michael Pupin, of the Electrical Engineering Course, two exceptionally bright and able men. The first lecture will be on the subject of "General Principles of Electricity;" the second, "Electro-Magnetism;" third, "Electrical Hints on Measurement;" fourth, "Dynamo Electrical Machines;" fifth, "Electric Motors and Transmission of Power;" sixth, "Electric Lamps;" seventh, "Alternating Current Electricity;" eighth, "The Telegraph;" ninth, "The Telephone;" tenth, "Storage Batteries." This is a long step in advance, and we earnestly hope that it will meet with the success which it deserves. It is perhaps a little unfortunate that this night instruction should be commenced with a specialty rather than with the idea which I expressed before, of a general course leading to a degree. I am nevertheless sanguine of the success of even this experiment.

Yale will lose this season its best baseball pitcher, W. S. Dalzell, son of the member of Congress from

Pittsburg who has been forbidden by his physicians to play.

Harvards' New Catalogue discloses a steady progress in the University. A gain of 192 students and 25 teachers is no insignificant affair. The total number of students in all departments is 2271, under the charge of 242 teachers.

The refusal of the Faculty Athletic Committee to engage Col. W. A. Bancroft is claimed by some to be due to Pres. Eliot's hostility to Col. Bancroft, but the probability is far stronger that it is due to a difference of opinion as to the pecuniary value of the Colonel's services.

A Graduate Advisory Committee for track athletics has been appointed at Harvard, to consist of the following graduates, all well-known track athletes in their college days: E. J. Wendell, '82; George Morrison, '83; George Mandell, '89. The committee will advise in matters of government of the Athletic Association, and also as to the manner of training the Mott Haven team. No more competent men could have been selected.

I find on the rolls of old Columbia the names of John J. Astor, '39, William Astor, '49, and William Waldorf Astor, '75, and yet this family has been of small service to its Alma Mater, notwithstanding the great monuments it has erected to the name within the city limits. It seems to me occasion will soon present itself when a donation of some of that land north of the Harlem River offered to theWorld's Fair, or a new building, such as the generous handed family of Vanderbilt gave to Columbia as the Vanderbilt Clinic, will be in order from the Astor family. They are college men. The Vanderbilts had a much smaller incentive to endow Columbia, and yet by their opportune gifts they have won the lasting gratitude of every man who has pride in the college or interest in medicine. A college building will still be young when Astor Place and the Astor House are forgotten.

Unhappily for the society fire destroyed much of the upper part of the Alpha Delta Phi Chapter House at Cornell on Jan. 24. The loss was fully covered by insurance. but the traditional "goal" is said to have been badly singed.

In these days of enormous bequests to colleges I have been curious to note how little has been done in this line by two or three families of great wealth, who have either been graduated or whose sons have been sent to college. Notable among these are the Havemeyers, trustees of the University of New York and graduates of Columbia. Neither college has thus far benefited in the least by their connection, but an opportunity will soon be presented to them. Let us see what they will do towards a Havemeyer Hall or memorial building to the newly located University of New York or to Columbia, where two of their sons have recently been educated.

As I fully believed, and so expressed myself last August, I am

glad to announce, that Rutgers College has performed an act of justice and given to Mr. Charles Heath of Newark the degree to which he was entitled and which now places him honorably upon the roll of his class. Such an act can only reflect credit upon the college and enlist the interest and good wishes of everybody cognizant of the facts. To Acting President Doolittle and President-Elect Scott, I imagine, is due the credit of the whole affair.

I wonder what other college claims the services of Samuel Sloan as a member of its governing board? He is a trustee of the New York University and of Rutgers, and finds time, in spite of the harrassing cares of his office as president of the D. L. & W. R. R. Co., to attend college trustee meetings. Such a man is a power for good in the councils of any educational institution.

Unceasing toil and unwavering constancy has placed the name of George Bancroft on the highest pinnacle of fame in his chosen calling, and as his hoary head and frame bowed with the weight of ninety years was laid at rest in the grave, touching tributes to his memory everywhere appeared. He was a typical New England scholar of wide culture and an intuitive knowledge of the men of his time. Thoroughly educated and widely traveled he was an historian whose love of unbiased truth was surpassed only by his philosophical estimate of historic cause and effect, and his keen observation. Many years must elapse before his worthy successor appears.

President Patton of Princeton is reported to have created a sensation in Philadelphia recently during the course of a sermon from the text "Righteousness exalteth a nation," when after giving a glowing description of the resources and advantages of the country, he paused and lifting his hands said, "And yet in spite of all this we lift our hands and pray, McKinley protect us."

The attendance at Princeton University, has nearly doubled within the last five years. In 1886 there were studying in the Halls of Old Nassau, four hundred and ninety-nine men. The total number of students in 1891 is eight hundred and fifty, showing an increase therefore of three hundred and fifty-one. It should be remembered that these figures includes simply those connected with the Academic Department.

I am glad to note one new feature of Princeton student life, the growth of upper class *clubs*. The appointments and advantages of the Club House have long been needed. The "Ivy" and "Cottage" are valuable additions which tend to make men more considerate of each other's rights, and gives to its members more elegance of manner and to the student's body an *esprit de corps*. Every man joins who can secure an election.

The statement is made that no smoker has taken the honors of his class in Harvard for fifty years.

Oberlin College is to be congratulated upon the happy solution of its presidential quandary. It finally selected one of its own Faculty in the person of Wm. G. Ballantine, D. D., of Marietta College, Class of '68. He has been for ten years Professor of Old Testament Language and Literature in Oberlin.

It may interest boating men, past and present, to learn the following facts about the Oxford and Cambridge crews, who are now training on the water:

The Oxford crew has been out only a week and its make-up is not known as yet. The Cambridge men at present are: E. W. Lord, 151 pounds, bow; J. H. Kempson, 163 pounds, No. 2; T. W. Daman, 151 pounds, No. 3; G. C. Kerr, 169 pounds, No. 4; W. Landale, 188 pounds, No. 5; C. T. Fison, 185 pounds, No. 6; C. T. Fogg-Elliott, 159 pounds, No. 7; J. W. Noble, 160 pounds, stroke. It is what might be considered a light crew in this country.

Dr. Albert H. Gallatin retires from the Chair of Chemistry in the University of the City of New York full of honors. He is still a comparatively young man and a graduate of the college. He has reflected credit upon the name of a distinguished family, and I wish him the peaceful rest which faithful service merits.

The endowment of the Professorship of Physical Education at Amherst, amounts to forty thousand dollars. Thereis also a Physical Fellowship, the first of its kind in the country, which is endowed to the extent of $10,000. In addition to these funds, Amherst has a $70,000 Gymnasium, the gift, some six years ago, of Mr. Charles M. Pratt, and a $20,000 Athletic Field recently given by Mr. F. Pratt.

It is an interesting fact that of the three hundred and forty-five colleges and universities reporting to the National Bureau of Education at Washington, two hundred and four are co-educational. The same thing may be said of thirty-eight out of forty-eight schools of science endowed by national land grant. Women at present constitute fifty-five per cent. of the undergraduates in this country. Wellesley College has an endowment of $2,500.000, Bryn Mawr of $1,100,000, Vassar of $1,200,000 and Smith of $400,000.

Since the death of the Hon. George Bancroft, the oldest graduate of Harvard is said to be the Rev. George A. F. Farley, of Brooklyn. Dr. Farley was graduated in 1818, is over ninety years old and is the resident pastor emeritus of a Brooklyn Unitarian Church.

Fifty institutions of learning are now entitled to the privilege of having an army officer connected with their faculties. Some of the officers so detached receive compensation from the institution to which they may be attached. This compensation varies from $200 to $1,200 a year.

A meeting of the New York Alumni of the Sigma Chi Fraternity was held at the Astor House, January 20. Business and pleasure divided the evening, Dr. Chauncey B. Ripley presided. Among those present were the Rev. Dr. Henry L. Ziegenfuss, of Poughkeepsie, the Rev. T. A. K. Gessler, William Erdman, Dr. J. H. Claiborne, H. B. Collette and Charles H. Coon. The fraternity men were the guests of Dr. Ripley, and after business was over a collation was served in genuine Astor House style. A resolution was unanimously passed that the Chapter give a National Banquet at Delmonico's in May next. Dr. Claiborne and William Erdman were appointed a Committee, with full power to provide for the banquet and invite leading members of the fraternity throughout the country.

I wonder how long it is going to be before some progressive college hits upon the idea of illustrating its annual catalogue with cuts of the college buildings, grounds and additions, and thus aid its alumni, who from time to time receive it, to remain constantly in touch with their college?

It is due to them and is their right; besides which such a feature would be valuable to preparatory students and their parents, showing as it would at a glance many of the prominent features of the college. I fancy Columbia, Pennsylvania University, or Cornell, will be the first to embrace the idea.

I am much pleased and indebted to Mr. Potter, the editor of *The New England Magazine*, for his courtesy in loaning some of the illustrations used in our Historical Sketch of Columbia.—[ED.

Literary Notes.

The Farmers' Alliance of Delaware has invited Professor Edmund J. James, President of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, to address the State Convention at Wilmington, on the subject of Our System of Taxation in its Relation to the Farming Classes. The farmers wish to know especially whether any State has solved the problem of relieving the farming classes of the unequal burdens which rest upon them It will be interesting to learn what a theoretical student of taxation has to say upon this subject and whether he will give the farmers much satisfaction.

The next number of the **Publications of the American Academy of Political and Social Science** will contain a valuable document on the recent reform in Railway Rates in Austria.

—It presents a clear and satisfactory exposition of the startling changes in railway management by which from one of the dearest countries in the world to travel in, Austria has become the cheapest. American Railway Managers in these days of shrinking dividends on the one hand, and the Farmers' Alliances on the other, should go to Austria and learn how to make large profits on low rates.

The Magazines.

The North American Review begins a most interesting group of reminiscences of "Gettysburg Thirty Years After," by the Count of Paris himself, General O. O. Howard, General Henry W. Slocum and General Abner Doubleday.—The forthcoming "Talleyrand Memoirs" are discussed with learning and felicity of style by the Right Hon. Sir Charles W. Dilke. —"Can Lawyers be Honest?" by Homer Greene, raises an interesting question which the writer considers with much skill and verstility.

The Forum for February, contains a number of good articles among which are:

The Vanishing Surplus, Senator John G. Carlisle.—Formative Influences. Prof. B. L.

Gildersleeve of the Johns Hopkins University. An autobiographical essay giving reminiscences of old Southern life.—The Next Step in Education. President C. K. Adams, of Cornell. A plan to make real universities of our larger colleges and better colleges of the smaller ones; a plea for such a separation—Mr. E. L. Godkin, undertakes to prove that the expedition to relieve Emin was clearly a piratical undertaking. Mr. Godkin shows that the sympathy for Emin which caused the expedition to be undertaken was a sentiment born of the Gordon myth, and he points out the curious fact that the people of Africa, owing to the slave trade, have always been regarded as fit spoil for pirates even by civilized nations who hold no such notions about other savages.

Some curious unpublished Letters of Charles and Mary Lamb cover the first sixteen pages of **The Atlantic.**—One most characteristic note of condolence, written by Lamb to Thomas Hood on the death of his child, after many expressions of grief, ends with the extraordinary sentence, "I have won sexpence of Moxom by the sex of the dear gone one;" Lamb being unable to forego his wager and his pun even at such a moment.—Mr. Alpheus Hyatt writes an "The Next Stage in the Development of Public Parks," in which he advocates the allowance of space for a collection of living animals grouped for the uses of the student.—William Everett has an article on the French Spoliation Claims, and Theodore Roosevelt, "An Object Lesson in Civil Service Reform."

Century gives an interesting instalment of extracts from the Talleyrand Memoirs. Napoleon being almost the sole subject of the extract of this number.—The scene of "The Faith Doctor," the beginning of a new novel, in a new field, by Dr. Edward Eggleston, is laid in New York City, and the subject is not only Christian Science, Faith Cure, etc., but the social struggle in the City of New York.—An interesting series is begun by George R. Parkin on the "Anglo-Saxon in the Southern Hemisphere," this article referring to the "Working Man in Australia."—"Early Education in Literature,"is worthy of note.

Scribner's is hardly as rich as usual in interesting matter. About the best of this issue appears in:

"The Point of View" under Law and Privacy—Art and Patronage in France—On Wills—The Government and the Citizen.

Clyde Fitch, the author of "Beau Brummell" contributes the complete novel to the February number of **Lippincott's Magazine**, called "Wave of Life," and the scene is laid in New York City, the author's own home The characters are drawn from among the fashionable and literary people of that metropolis.

The name of that clever and versatile society woman who writes under the *nom de plume* of Julien Gordon is signed to a bright article entitled: "Men's Women," which dilates upon the peculiar and irresistible charms which certain women possess for men.

To a thinking scholar the best matter in this Magazine appears under "The New Theory of the Universe," an article by Charles Morris, which shows that the old nebular theory of Kant and Laplace bids fair to become an outworn scientific creed, and that it will be replaced by a new theory based on meteoric aggregation.

Outing for February is a representative number.—Rowing at Oxford introduces the undergraduates of America to their kinsmen across the water, and furnishes, in a profusely illustrated article, a complete and accurate picture ofcollege life in England—Mr. Walter Camp reviews the past season of college football.—In fictionthe piece de resistance is the wonderful story of Edgar Fawcett, "The Pink Sun."—Lawn tennis has reached a critical period in its history—the point where the roads to success and failure divide—and in pointing out the method by which the danger of taking the wrong road may be obviated.—J. Parmley Paret, in "Tennis Honors in 1890," lays the foundation of that future handicapping on which so much good depends.

Christmas Bells, by Henry W. Longfellow.—The Story of a Wall-Flower, by Dorothy Prescott.—Verestchagin, by Annie Eliot—and The Future of the New England Country, by a Symposium of John D. Long, George B. Loring, Rev. Samuel W. Dike, Rev. George A. Jackson. represented the best things in The January number of the **New England Magazine.**

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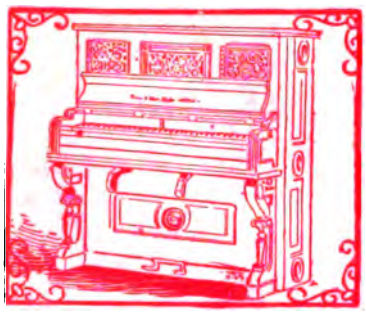

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CONTENTS.

PAGE

Register of Colleges..... 217
College Announcements—Harvard—Yale—Princeton—Williams—St. John's—N. Y. U.—Brown—Pennsylvania—Columbia..... 221
Popular Men at Princeton—Frontispiece..... 230
The Moral and Religious Oversight of Students—Ex-Pres. James McCosh, D. D., LL. D..... 237
My Song and I—Poem..... 239
Trinity College, Hartford—The Rev. Samuel Hart, D. D., Professor in Trinity College..... 241
Still the Same—Poem..... 247
A Princeton Baseball Team—Illustration..... 248
Inductive Work in College Classes—Francis H. Stoddart, A. M., Professor in N. Y. University 249
To a Humming Bird—Poem—W. C. N..... 253
Town and Gown at Yale—W. H. W. Campbell (Y. '80)..... 253
To My Lady's Pug Dog—Poem—J. A. Hamilton (Corn. '91)..... 254
Value of the A. B. Degree—Chas. McIntire, A. M., M. D., Professor in Lafayette College..... 255
The Mother Chapter of Alpha Delta Phi—T. N. Owen (Hamil. '91)..... 260

PAGE

Columbia—Reminiscences of '20—Thos. W. Ogden, A. M., LL. D. (Col. '29)..... 263
Columbia—Rufus Franklin, A. M., LL. B. (Col. '80)..... 267
An Exception—Poem—B. N. Corn. ('[illegible])..... 272
A Bit of College History—Wm. C. Robertson, A. M., LL. B. (Hamil. '77)..... 273
Rutgers Alumni Banquet—Reid Miller (Rut. '81)..... [illegible]
Wm. Henry Beaseston—W. M. Kingsley (N. Y. U. '[illegible])..... 288
John Brown's Narrow Escape—Robert Rolle Dunlop Weeks (Col. '[illegible])..... 287
A Popular Error—Poem—R. Priestly Hayes (Col. Corn. '90)..... 290
A University Course in Current Topics—Addison F. Andrews, A. M. (Dart. '[illegible])..... [illegible]
University Clubs of N. Y.—College Affiliations of Members..... 293
College News..... [illegible]
Periodicals..... [illegible]
Book Reviews..... 306
American College Fraternities—Delta Tau Delta—Delta U.—Wm. R. Baird, LL. B. (Stevens '76)... 312

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1855—Lane University, Lecompton, Kan.
Rev. J. A. Weller, D. D., Ph. D., Pres.

1856—Eminence College, Eminence, Ky.
W. S. Giltnee, A. M., Pres.

1856—Lake Forest University, Lake Forest, Ill.
Rev. Wm. C. Roberts, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1856—Lenox College, Hopkinton, Iowa.
Rev. Alex. G. Wilson, D. D., Pres.

1856—Baldwin University, Berea, O.
Rev. Joseph E. Stubbs, A. M., Pres.

1856—Southern University, Greensborough, Ala.
Rev. A. S. Andrews, D. D., Pres.

1856—St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.
Alpheus B. Hervey, Ph. D., Pres.

1856—Western College, Toledo, Iowa.
Rev. W. M. Beardshear, D. D., Pres.

1857—Bowdon College, Bowdon, Ga.
Rev. F. H. M. Henderson, D. D., Pres.

1857—Alfred University, Alfred Centre, N. Y.
Rev. J. Allen, D. D., Pres.

1857—Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.
William F. King, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1857—Upper Iowa University, Fayette, Iowa.
Rev. J. W. Bissell, A. M., D. D., Pres.

1857—The Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill.
Rev. J. B. McMichael, D. D., Pres.

1857—University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
Cyrus Northrop, LL. D., Pres.

1857—Oskaloosa College, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
A. M. Haggard, A. M., Pres.

1858—The University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.
Rev. Thos. F. Gailor, D. D., Vice-Chancellor.

1858—McMinnville College, McMinnville, Ore.
Rev. T. G. Brownson, Pres.

1858—Baker University, Baldwin, Kan.
Rev. W. A. Quayle, A. M., Pres.

1858—Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.
Rev. Charles Louis Loos, LL. D., Pres.

1858—Macalister College, Macalister, Minn.
Rev. Isaac C. Ketter, Ph. D., Pres.

1858—Mount Union College, Alliance, O.
Rev. T. P. Marsh, D. D., Pres.

1858—Amity College, College Springs, Iowa.
Rev. T. J. Kennedy, D. D., F. S., Pres.

1859—Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
George W. Atherton, LL. D., Pres.

1859—Olivet College, Olivet, Mich.
Rev. Horatio Q. Butterfield, D. D., Pres.

1859—La Grange College, La Grange, Mo.
J. F. Cook, LL. D., Pres.

1859—North Carolina College, Mount Pleasant, N. C.
Rev. J. D. Shirey. A. M., Pres.

1859—Griswold College, Davenport, Iowa.
Rt. Rev. William Stevens Perry, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L., Pres.

1859—Adrian College, Adrian, Mich.
Rev. George B. McElroy, D. D., Ph. D., F. S., Chairman of Faculty.

1860—Ottawa University, Ottawa, Kan.
Rev. George Sutherland, A. M., Pres.

1860—St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y.
Rev. Robert B. Fairbairn, D. D., LL. D., Warden.

1860—Kentucky Wesleyan College, Millersburg, Ky.
D. W. Batson, A. M., Pres.

1861—Mass. Inst. of Technology, Boston,
Francis A. Walker, Ph.D., LL.D., Pres.

1861—University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
Thomas M. Gatch, Ph. D., Pres.

1861—Albion College, Albion, Mich.
Rev. L. R. Fiske, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1861—Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Rev. James M. Taylor, D. D., Pres.

1861—Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill.
Charles A. Blanchard, M. A., Pres.

1862—State College of Agriculture, Orono, Maine.
Merritt H. Fernald, A. M., Ph. D., Pres.

1863—Bates College, Lewiston, Me.
Rev. Oren B. Cheney. D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1863—Grand Traverse College, Benzonia, Mich.
S. B. Harvey, A. B., Pres.

1864—University of Denver, Denver, Col.
Rev. Wm. F. McDowell, A.M., S.T.B., Chancellor

1864—Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.
Wm. Hyde Appleton, A. M., Ph. D., Pres.

1864—University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.
Francis H. Snow, Ph. D., LL. D., Chancellor.

1865—Nevada State University, Reno, Nev.
Stephen A Jones, A. M., Ph. D., Pres.

1865—Lincoln University, Lincoln, Ill.
A. E. Turner, A. M., Pres.

1865—Westfield College, Westfield, Ill.
Rev. W. H. Klinefelter, Pres.

1865—University of Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa.
Rev. J. P. Stephenson, A. M , Acting Pres.

1865—Washburn College, Topeka, Kan.
Rev. Peter McVickar, D. D., Pres.

1865—Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Charles Kendall Adams, LL. D., Pres.

1866—Berea College, Berea, Ky.
Pres. vacant.

1866—Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.
Rev. James W. Strong, D. D., Pres.

1866—Central Tennessee College, Nashville, Tenn.
Rev. John Braden, D. D., Pres.

1866—Hope College, Holland, Mich.
Rev. Charles Scott, D. D., Pres.

1866—The Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.
Robert A. Lamberton, LL. D., Pres.

1866—Tabor College, Tabor, Iowa.
Wm. A. Brooks, A. M., Pres.

1867—Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa.
W. E. Hamilton, A. M., Pres.

1867—Northwestern University, Watertown, Wis.
Rev. Augustus F. Ernst, Pres.

1867—Hiram College, Hiram, O.
Rev. E. V. Zollars, A. M., Pres.

1867—West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.
E. M. Turner, A. M., LL. D., Pres.

1867—Ridgeville College, Ridgeville, Ind.
Rev. E. O. Dickinson, Pres.

1867—Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.
Rev. Erastus M. Cravath, D. D., P res.

1867—Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.
Rev. Theodore L. Seip, D. D., Pres.

1867—Howard University, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Wm. W. Patton, D D., LL. D., Pres.

1867—Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
Daniel C. Gilman, LL. D., Pres.

1867—Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.
Rev. Horace Bumstead, D. D., Pres.

1868—University of California, Berkeley, Cal.
Pres. Vacant.

1868—University of Wooster, Wooster, O.
Rev. Sylvester F. Scovel, Pres.

1868—Wells College, Aurora, N. Y.
Rev. Edward S. Frisbee, D. D., Pres.

1868—Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.
Rev. T. H. Lewis, D. D., Pres.

1868—Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.
Homer T. Fuller, Pres.

1869—Boston University, Boston, Mass.
Rev. William F. Warren, S. T. D., LL. D., Pres.

1869—University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
Charles E. Bessey, Ph. D., Acting Chancellor.

1869—West Virginia College, Flemington, W. Va.
Rev. Thomas E. Peden, Pres.

1869—Ursinus College, Collegeville P. O., Montg'y Co., Pa.
Rev. J. I. Good, D. D., Pres.

1870—Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.
Helen A. Shafer, M. A., Pres.

1870—Buchtel College, A kron, O.
Rev. O. Cone, D. D., Pres.

1870—University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, O.
Hon. Jacob D. Cox, LL. D., Pres.

1870—Ohio State University, Columbus, O.
W. H. Scott, LL. D., Pres.

1870 - Carthage College, Carthage, Ill.
Rev. Holmes Dysinger, A. M., Pres.

1870—Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.
Rev. Charles N. Sims, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor.

1870—Trinity University, Tehuacana, Tex.
Rev. J. L. Dickens, Ph. D., Pres.

1871—Smith College, Northampton Mass.
Rev. L. Clark Seelye, D. D., Pres.

1871—Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa.
Rev. Wm. P. Johnston, A. M., Pres.

1872—Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.
Landon Cabell Garland, A. M., LL. D., Chancellor.

1872—Doane College, Crete, Neb.
Rev. David B. Perry, A. M., Pres.

1872—Arkansas College, Batesville, Ark.
Rev. I. J. Long, D. D., Pres.

1873—Drury College, Springfield, Mo.
Rev. Francis T. Ingalls, D. D., Pres.

1873—Penn College, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
Benjamin Trueblood, M. A., LL. D., Pres.

1873—Central University, Richmond, Ky.
Rev. L. H. Blanton, D. D., Chancellor.

1874—Pierce Christian College, College City, Cal.
James C. Keith, A. B., Pres.

1874—Ewing College, Ill.
Rev. John Washburn, D. D., Pres.

1874—Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Col.
Rev. William F. Slocum, Jr., A. M., Pres.

1874—Battle Creek College, Battle Creek, Mich.
William W. Prescott, A. M., Pres.

1874—Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

1875—Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.
Rev. H. M. Tupper, D. D., Pres.

1875—South Western Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tenn.
Rev. Chas. C. Hersman, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor.

1875—Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa.
Rev. Ambrose C. Smith, D. D., Pres.

1875—Hedding College, Abingdon, Ill.
Rev. J. R. Jacques, D. D., Ph. D., Pres.

1875—Wilmington College, Wilmington, O
James B. Unthank, M. Sc., Pres.

1876—Grand River College, Edinburg, Mo.
Rev. J. T. Williams. D. D., Pres.

1877—Adger College, Walhalla, S. C.
De C. Kemper, M. A., Pres.

1877—Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.
Rev. E. O. Thayer, A. M., Pres.

1877—Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C.
Rev. W. F. Johnson, D. D., Pres.

1877—Ogden College, Bowling Green, Ky.
William Obencham, A. M., Pres.

1877—State University of Colorado, Boulder, Col.
Horace M. Hale, A. M., LL. D., Pres.

1878—Ashland University, Ashland, O.
J. M. Tombaugh, A. M., Pres.

1879—Southwest Baptist College, Bolivar, Mo.
Julius M. Leavitt, A. M., Ph. D., Pres.

1880—Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, O.
Cady Staley, Ph. D., LL. D., Pres.

1880—University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal.
Rev. M. M. Bovard, D. D., Pres.

1880—Southern University, New Orleans.
Rev. George W. Bothwell, D. D., Pres.

1881—Drake University, Des M ines, Iowa.
Rev. George T. Carpenter, A. M., Chancellor.

1881—University of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M.
Rev. Horatio O. Ladd, A. M., Pres.

1881—University of Texas, Austin, Tex.
Leslie Waggener, LL. D., Pres.

1882—Roger Williams University, Nashville, Tenn.
Rev. Alfred Owen, D. D., Pres.

1883—San Joaquin Valley College, Woodbridge, Cal.
Darius A. Mobley, D. D., Pres.

1883—University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, Dak.
Homer B. Sprague, Ph. D., Pres.

1883—Little Rock University, Little Rock, Ark.
Rev. Alfred Noon, A. M., Pres.

1883—Pierre University, East Pierre, Dak.
Rev. Wm. M. Blackburn, A. M., D. D., Pres.

1883—Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.
Thomas Mason, A. M., Pres.

1883—Nebraska Wesleyan University, York, Neb.
Rev. C. F. Creighton, D. D., Chancellor.

1883—University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S. Dak.
Howard B. Grose, A. M., Pres.

1884—Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
James E. Rhoads, LL. D., Pres.

1884—College of Montana, Deer Lodge, Mont.
Rev. J. D. McMillan, D. D., Pres.

1884—Tulane University, New Orleans, La.
William Preston Johnson, LL. D., Pres.

1885—Nebraska Central College, Central City, Neb.
Rev. Horace, A. Crane, A. M., Pres.

1885—Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina, Kan.
Aaron Schuyler, A. M., LL. D., Pres.

1885—Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.
Rev. E. P. Hooker, A. M., D. D., Pres.

1886—Grant Memorial University, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Rev. Edward L. Lewis, A. M., D. D., Pres.

1890—The Catholic University of America.
Rt. Rev. John J. Kean, Rector.

1890—Keuka College, Penn Yan, N. Y.
Rev. Geo. H. Ball, Pres.

1890—Chicago Baptist University, Chicago, Ills.
W. R. Harper, Ph. B. Pres.

1890—Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

Harvard University,

Cambridge, Mass.

The College Conference.

In 1887–88 a series of meetings were begun at Harvard which were described as College Conferences. These were continued in 1889–90 under the direction of a committee of students. They were designed to deal with practical problems of College life, and it is announced that they will be continued from time to time, with the intention of uniting all who care for the higher interests of the University. These meetings during the year 1889–90 were as follows:

October 9, 1889.—Charity Work for College Men. Mr. ROBERT TREAT PAINE, of the Boston Associated Charities, and Mr. CHARLES F. BIRTWELL, of the Boston Children's Aid Society.

November 12.—Reforms in Political Matters. RICHARD HENRY DANA, Esq.

November 19.—The Modern Tendency in Theological Thought. Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, D.D.

December 3.—The Health of Students. HENRY P. WALCOTT, M.D.

December 17.—The Belief in Immortality. Professor C. C. EVERETT.

January 7, 1890.—College Discipline. Professor W. S. CHAPLIN.

January 21.—Problems of Charity in a Large City. Mr. ALFRED T. WHITE, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

February 18.—Medicine as a Profession. Professor C. J. BLAKE, M.D.

February 25.—Law as a Profession. Hon. JEREMIAH SMITH, of Dover, N. H.

March 4.—The Ministry. Rev. BROOKE HERFORD, of Boston.

March 11.—Public Life. Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of New York.

March 18.—Teaching. Mr. EDWIN P. SEAVER, Superintendent of the Boston Public Schools.

March 25.—Business. CHARLES S. SMITH, Esq., President of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

April 30.—The Necessary Elements of the Religious Life. Professor GEORGE H. PALMER.

During the year 1890–91 most of the evenings hitherto occupied by the College Conferences will be given to a series of meetings devoted to "An Introduction to the Study of the Bible." It is not proposed to attempt a complete or systematic course of study, but to approach the subject from many different sides, to contribute to a general appreciation of the Bible in its literary, ethical, and religious aspects, and to encourage and suggest private reading. These meetings will be directed by officers of the University; they will give opportunities for questions and conversions, and they will be open to the members of the University only.

The programme is as follows:

October 14.—FRANCIS G. PEABODY, *Plummer Professor of Christian Morals.* The Purpose, Scope, and Method of the Course.

October 21.—GEORGE L. KITTREDGE, *Instructor in English.* The Literary Aspect of the English Bible.

October 28.—CRAWFORD HOWELL TOY, *Hancock Professor of Hebrew.* The Old Testament in the Light of other Semitic Literature.

November 4.—JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, *Professor of Greek.* The Interest of the New Testament to a Student of Greek.

November 11.—CHARLE CARROLL EVERETT, *Dean of the Divinity Faculty.* The Bible and the Sacred Books of the East.

November 18.—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, *Preacher to the University.* The Bible in its Relation to Modern Problems.

November 25, December 2.—DAVID GORDON LYON. *Hollis Professor of Divinity.* The Old Testament in the Light of Hebrew History.

December 9. 16.—JOSEPH HENRY THAYER. *Bussey Professor of New Testament Criticism.* New Testament Times.

January 6, 13.—Professor TOY. The Development of the Hebrew Region.

January 20.—Rev. HENRY VAN DYKE, *Preacher to the University.* The spirit of the Psalms.

February 17, 24.—Professor LYON. Prophecy and the Prophet Isaiah.

March 3.—ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, *Professor of History.* The Old Testament in the Light of Universal History.

March 10, 17.—Professor J. H. THAYER. The Mutual Relations of the Gospels.

March 24, 31.—Professor PEABODY. The Sermon on the Mount.

April 14, 21.—GEORGE HERBERT PALMER, *Alford Professor of Philosophy.* Parabolic Teaching and the Teachings of Christ.

April 28, May 5.—JOHN HENRY WRIGHT, *Professor of Greek.* The Speeches of Paul.

The Harvard University library now contains 376,200 bound volumes, distributed as follows:

Gore Hall	282,000
Lawrence Scientific School	2,700
Bussey Institution (Jamaica Plain)	3,100
Phillips Library (Observatory)	6,800
Botanic Garden (Herbarium Library)	5,500
Law School	25,300
Divinity School	21,600
Medical School (Boston)	2,000
Museum of Comparative Zoölogy	21,300
Peabody Museum	1,100
Six laboratory and eleven class-room libraries	4,800
	376,200

The College Library in Gore Hall is for the use of the whole University. All students who have given bonds may take out books, three volumes at a time, and may keep them one month. Books, reserved at the instance of officers of instruction, as collateral reading for their courses, are shelved in separate alcoves, with tables for consultation, and may be taken out only near the close of library hours, and must be returned upon the re-opening of the Library.

The Collection of pamphlets and maps in the College Library is very large, and is estimated to be equal in number to the collection of bound volumes. The departmental libraries have also considerable numbers of pamphlet monographs on subjects connected with their specialties; and these are not included in the count of volumes. The College Library has also a collection of coins. In the Fine Arts Department (Sever Hall), there is a large collection of photographs, and at certain hours the room is open to the public.

The Catalogue of the Gore Hall Collection, including pamphlets, is on cards, accessible to the public, and consists of two parts, the one arranged by authors, the other by subjects. Printed strips of titles added to all the libraries are issued two or three times a week; and they are posted in Gore Hall and in the departmental libraries. Three or four times during the academic year, they are gathered in the *Bulletin of the University*, and issued with notes on the authorities in different departments of knowledge.

The average number of volumes added to the library in recent years is over 13,000. The number of books used in 1888–89 was 84,191. During the same year the percentage of students in college, who borrowed books from the library, was as follows: 97 per cent. of the Seniors, 99 per cent. of the Juniors, 90 per cent. of the Sophomores, and 69 per cent. of the Freshmen. Fifteen years ago, before the development of the elective system, the average percentage was only 57 among the corresponding classes.

CLEMENT L. SMITH, LL.D., Dean. CHARLES W. ELIOT, LL.D., Pres.

Yale University,

New Haven, Conn.

COURSES OF GRADUATE INSTRUCTION: Graduates of this and other Colleges and Universities and (in exceptional cases, by special provision), other persons of liberal education, who are not less than eighteen years old, are received as students in these courses, with or without reference to the obtainment of a degree.

THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY is conferred upon those who, after having taken a Bachelor's degree (implying a course of undergraduate study equivalent to that pursued in the Academical Department), and having studied in this Department not less than two years, shall have passed a satisfactory final examination and presented a thesis giving evidence of high attainment in the branches of knowlege pursued. The degree is not given, upon examination, to those whose studies are pursued elsewhere. The requirements for a degree in many cases exact of the student more than two years of labor; especially when the course of undergraduate study has been less than four years.

THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS is conferred on Bachelors of Arts of Yale College or of other Colleges, of two years' standing or upwards, who have given to the Faculty of the Academical Department evidence of having made satisfactory progress in liberal studies after receiving their first degree. Such evidence may be furnished by one year's systematic study (not professional) in New Haven, under the direction of the Academical Faculty, followed by an examination. Graduates of other colleges can obtain the degree only by residence as thus described.

THE DEGREES OF CIVIL ENGINEER AND MECHANICAL (or DYNAMICAL) ENGINEER are conferred on Bachelors of Philosophy who have taken the first degree in Engineering study, and who pursue a higher course under the direction of the Governing Board of the Sheffield Scientific School, for at least two years, sustaining a final examination, and giving evidence of their ability to design important construction and to make the requisite drawings and calculations.

YALE COLLEGE (ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT).

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.—(See December Number of the UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE).

Candidates are allowed to divide the examination, with an interval of not less than a year between the two parts. In such cases, they must present themselves at one of the two regular examinations, that is, either in June or September, of the first year; and at this preliminary examination each candidate must submit a definite statement from his principal instructor of the subjects which he is authorized to offer. No candidate will be allowed to offer French, German, Geometry, the translation at sight of prose Latin, or prose Greek, at a preliminary examination; and at the close of such an examination, no certificate of partial admission will be furnished, unless at least six subjects have been satisfactorily passed.

THE REGULAR EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION to College is held at Alumni Hall, New Haven, on the 25th, 26th and 27th of June, 1891.

A second examination is held in New Haven at the beginning of the College year, in September.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.—For admission to the Freshman Class the student must pass a thorough examination in the following subjects—(See December Number of the UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE).

SCHOOL OF THE FINE ARTS.—The School aims to provide thorough technical instruction in the Arts of Design, viz: Drawing, Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, and Copperplate Etching; and to afford a knowledge of such branches of learning as relate to the Philosophy, History, and Criticism of Art. As a professional School of Art it aims to furnish a thorough course of study in the practice of the studios; and as a department of the University it aims to provide instruction in Art as a constituent part of the scheme of general culture. These departments, of Practice and Criticism, may be regarded as distinct or correlative.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.—The annual term of study, commencing on Thursday, September 24, 1891, will continue until the third Wednesday in May, 1892, when the Anniversary and the Annual Meeting of the Alumni will be held. The School is open, on equal terms, to students of every Christian denomination. Blank forms of application may be obtained by addressing the Dean of the Faculty, Professor George E. Day, or any of the other Professors. The conditions of admissions are membership in some evangelical Church, or other satisfactory evidence of Christian character, and a liberal education at some College or University, or in exceptional cases, an equivalent preparation for theological studies.

YALE MEDICAL SCHOOL.—In this School as at present organized, the inherent defects in the older and still common method of instructing chiefly by didactic lectures are recognized, and the methods employed are similar to those in vogue in the other Deprrtments of the University, Didactic lectures are still employed as best in some branches, but recitations from assigned reading, with explanatory lectures, laboratory work, and personal instruction in the clinics, constitute the main portion of the curriculum. The School has well equipped laboratories for the study of anatomy, histology, chemistry, physiology, and pathology, and the student spends much of his time in them during the first two years. In the second year he begins the practical branches of medicine, to which he devotes the third year. While the attention of the student is particularly directed to those banches which can be studied to advantage only in a well equipped medical school, the value of clinical instruction is fully appreciated, and amply provided for.

YALE LAW SCHOOL.—The undergraduate course is mainly devoted to the practical side of legal education, but also gives some introduction to the general ideas and sources of jurisprudence. In the graduate course, the studies are so arranged that those of the first year have no necessary connection with those of the next, and can therefore be profitably pursued by themselves when the student has no time to devote to a more extended education. The first year is mainly occupied with further instruction in practical topics begun in the undergraduate course, such as Corporations, Railroad Law, Patents, Code Pleading, and Practice in the United States Coutrs. The second year is mainly devoted to studies of a more scientific and philosophical character, such as General and Comparative Jurisprudence, Legislation and Government, Roman Law, the French Codes, and Private International Law. It is believed that the studies of the undergraduate course, and those of the first year of the graduate course, cover all the topics which it is desirable for the ordinary law student to examine before admission to the Bar; and the fourth year (in which the degree of Doctor of Civil Law is awarded) is recommended only to those who desire to fit themselves to be something more than practicing lawyers.

The whole number of volumes in the several libraries of the University is over 200,000.

F. B. DEXTER, A.M., Sec. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, D.D., LL.D., Pres.

Princeton University,

Princeton, New Jersey.

Requirements for Admission.—Academic Department.

ALL entering students on their arrival must report at the President's house and register. Examinations for admission will be written, with supplementary oral examinations if needed. The first examination will commence in Princeton, on Thursday, June 12th, at 11 A. M., and continue through the afternoon of Friday. The second will commence on Tuesday, September 16th, at 11 A. M., and continue through the afternoon of Wednesday. Applicants who have any conditions or other deficiencies from the June examination are required to remove them at this time. *Attendance is required at the beginning of the examinations.*

Simultaneously with the June entrance examinations in Princeton, examinations will also be held in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, and at preparatory schools and other cities when necessary. The precise places in which the examinations are to be held can be learned by application to the President. Due notice of these examinations will also be published in leading local newspapers for several weeks in advance.

Examinations at other times and places than those specified are inconvenient and often impracticable, and applicants for examination at other than the regular days are required to pay $10 into the treasury.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman class are examined in the following books and subjects. It is recommended that the candidates be prepared for examination on the requirements as specified; but equivalents will be accepted.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—Whitney, or equivalent; Modern English History (1558–1880)—Gardiner, Anderson, or equivalent; U. S. History—Johnston, Scott, or equivalent.

The writing of a short essay may be required as a part of the examination; the theme for the essay of 1890 will be based on the life and writings of Prescott or of Bayard Taylor.

The attention of preparatory schools is called to the need of a more thorough study of elementary English; also, to the addition of Modern English History to the English entrance requirements.

Candidates for admission to the next Freshman Class, Academic or Scientific, in 1890, will not be required to pass examination in Modern English History; and those applying for the same class, Academic Department, will not have to be prepared on the whole of Plane Geometry, but only on two books of Euclid, or an equivalent.

LATIN GRAMMAR; especially the inflections; the simpler rules for composition and derivation of words; syntax of cases and verbs, and structure of the sentence in general, with particular regard to relative and conditional sentences, indirect discourse and the subjunctive; so much prosody as relates to accent, quantity, versification in general, and dactylic hexameter. Cæsar (five books of the Commentaries); Sallust (Catiline or Jugurtha); Virgil (six books of the Æneid); Cicero's Select Orations (six); Arnold's Latin Prose Composition (twelve chapters), or Jones' Exercises in Latin Prose; Geography of Ancient Italy.

GREEK GRAMMAR, including prosody; Xenophon (four books of the Anabasis), or Greek Reader (Goodwin's), 111 pages; Homer (the first two books of the Iliad, except the Catalogue of Ships); Greek Composition (Jones' Exercises in Greek Prose, or an equivalent —writing with the accents required); Geography of Ancient Greece and Asia Minor. Goodwin's Grammar is preferred. Special stress is laid upon a thorough knowledge of the noun and verb inflections. Candidates will do well to read an additional book of the Iliad, where

this can be done without sacrifice of thoroughness in the formal requisitions. Some experience in giving written answers to set questions is advantageous.

The Continental pronunciation of the vowels and diphthongs is preferred in both Latin and Greek.

ARITHMETIC, including the Metric system; Algebra, through quadratic equations involving two unknown quantities—including radicals, and fractional and negative exponents; Plane Geometry.

At the examinations in June and September, candidates intending to enter the Freshman class one year later are admitted, on request, to examination on a portion of the subjects required for entrance. Unless in exceptional cases, either two of the four general subjects, English, Mathématics, Latin, Greek, must be offered entire; or such parts of at least three subjects as are here prescribed, viz.: in *English*, Grammar and either U. S. History or Modern English History; in *Mathematics*, Arithmetic, with the Metric system, and either Algebra or Plane Geometry; in *Latin*, the full amount in Cæsar and one other author, with Grammar; in *Greek*, three books of the Anabasis, with Grammar.

Immediately after the opening of the College the entering students meet, according to announcement, for the registration of their names and subscription to the following pledge, required by the Board of Trustees:

We, the undersigned, do individually for ourselves promise, without any mental reservation, that we will have no connection whatever with any secret society, nor be present at the meetings of any secret society in this or any other college so long as we are members of the College of New Jersey; it being understood that this promise has no reference to the American Whig and Cliosophic Societies. We also declare that we regard ourselves bound to keep this promise and on no account whatever to violate it.

SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.—This institution is a department of the College of New Jersey, founded in 1873 upon an endowment by Mr. John C. Green.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman class must be at least sixteen years of age. They will be examined in the following books and subjects:

ENGLISH: Grammar—Whitney, or equivalent; U. S. History—Johnston, or equivalent; Modern English History—Gardiner, or equivalent; Essay—the theme for 1890 will be based on the life of Prescott or of Sir Isaac Newton. The attention of preparatory schools is called to the need of a more thorough study of elementary English; also, to the addition of Modern English History to the English entrance requirements. MATHEMATICS: Arithmetic entire, including the Metric system, a practical knowledge of which is indispensable; Algebra, through quadratic equations including two unknown quantities, including evolution, radicals, theory of exponents; Gebmetry—Plane Geometry entire (five books of Wentworth's or Chauvenet's Geometry, or their equivalent). PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY: The elements, as contained in Guyot's Grammar-School Geography.

MODERN LANGUAGES: Either FRENCH or GERMAN at the option of the candidate. In either language the examination will be upon the general principles of Grammar [French, Otto, pp. 28–201, or Whitney, pp. 27–202; German, Whitney, pp. 23–153 and 278–284; or Brandt, pp. 6–154; or Otto, Part I.; or Joynes-Meissner, pp. 19–177; or Huss, pp. 9–101 of the Theoretical Part,] and the ability to translate easy prose, such as, in French, the first fifty pages of *Lamartine's* Graziella, or of *G. Sand's* La Mare au Diable, or *Erckmann-Chatrian's* Le Conscrit, or *Lacombe's* Petite Histoire du Peuple Francais; or in German, either *Storm's* Immensee, or *Grimm's* Màrchen (Otis' edition, pp. 61–109), or *Boisen's* German Prose (pp. 3–51).

It is recommended that all candidates should receive instruction in free-hand drawing before their entrance.

President, FRANCIS LANDEY PATTON, D.D., LL.D.

Registrar, HENRY N. VAN DYKE, Princeton, N. J.

Williams College,

Williamstown, Mass.

Founded by Col. Ephraim Williams, who fell in battle at Lake George, September 8, 1755. Chartered 1793.

Corporate name: The President and Trustees of Williams College.

24 instructors; 311 students; 3,163 graduates.

Williams College maintains only an academic course, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and, after graduate work under certain conditions, to the degree of Master of Arts. There is no scientific or literary course of study and no degree is granted to irregular students.

Admission to the college is by examination or by certificate. The examination for 1890–91 will be held in No. 4, Hopkins Hall, Monday and Tuesday, June 22d and 23d, and Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 22d and 23d, and, in case the number of applicants warrants it, arrangements are made for simultaneous examination in places at a distance.

The examination may be divided by the student into preliminary and final. For the preliminary examination a student may offer himself only with the written approval of his instructor; certain subjects are reserved for the final examination, and no credits will be given for the preliminary examination, unless the student pass upon a substantial part of the work offered.

The right to send students by certificate is granted by special vote of the faculty to preparatory schools and academies upon the presentation of evidence that they maintain a good standard of scholarship, and the right is withdrawn if students coming upon certificate from any school are found to be insufficiently prepared.

Ability to read at sight in easy Greek and Latin is expected in the examination, but a thorough and accurate knowledge of the fundamentals in mathematics, and of the ordinary facts of Greek and Latin grammar is essential. Equivalents for the authors specified in the catalogue will be accepted.

For a specific statement of the terms of admission and the limitations of the certificate privilege, see the catalogue, pp. 23–28.

Students from other colleges of good standing are admitted upon certificate of honorable dismissal, but not to the senior class after the beginning of the second term. Examination is required upon subjects not covered by the certificate.

Provision is made for special students who for good reason may be unable to take up the full work, but no degree is granted to such students, and the right to attend classes is somewhat carefully restricted by special regulation (catalogue, pp. 26–27) to students of sufficient maturity and mental discipline.

The work of Freshman year in Greek, Latin, Mathematics and French, continuing the subjects of the preparatory course, but with considerable broadening of method in the direction of rapid reading and

attention to the form and subject-matter of the authors read in Greek and Latin. In Sophomore year, German, History, Physics, Biology and Chemistry are required ; the work is done largely by lectures or after laboratory methods. Greek, Mathematics and Latin are required for part of the year and continued as optionals, each student taking one of the three during the last half of the year. The required studies of Junior and Senior years are chiefly in the historical and metaphysical sciences ; this work continues to be considered, as it has been in the past in this college, especially important as an element in education.

The elective work of Junior and Senior years is explained in detail in the catalogue, pp. 31–37. The schedule is so arranged as to permit the grouping of similar studies, and the concentration of work upon history and political science, natural science and mathematics and astronomy, modern languages and literatures, philosophy, or classical philology. Still more important is the fact that the subdivision of the class into small sections allows special and individual work under the direction of the instructor. All the work in biology, physics and chemistry is done in the laboratories, two or three hours of such work counting as one in making up the six hours of elective work. The laboratory method is also followed in the higher mathematics, and for the electives in Greek and history there is a special room where working libraries, supplemented by books from the college library, are reserved for the use of students. For the Latin elective there is a similar room in the library building with access during working hours to the main library ; the electives in Greek and Latin have also a collection of about 4,000 dissertations and other philological pamphlets. It is the intention of the college that these newer methods of instruction and work in all departments, which are past modifications of the German *Seminar* system and which must be regarded as to some degree tentative, shall be used in advanced work as fully as the conditions of the American college permit. In this direction the small size of the elective divisions has been a great advantage, and has enabled the college to participate in the recent movements toward reforming and individualizing methods of instruction.

In connection with the electives certain voluntary organizations are maintained by the students under the direction of professors. The Journal Club meets weekly for the reading and discussion of articles on biology in the American and foreign journals ; the Classical Society, meeting about ten times in the year, occupies itself with the reading of papers and reports and general conference on Greek and Latin philology ; the Art Association has a large collection of etchings and photographs and meets weekly for lectures on the history of art ; under its auspices very complete exhibitions of the etchings of Platt, van S'Gravesande and other modern etchers have been given ; special instruction is offered in elocution and voice culture, and in other departments supplementary lectures and readings are given. The students keep up a musical society and dramatic and athletic organizations.

The college and society libraries contain about 40,000 volumes and 5,000 indexed pamphlets. These have been to a large extent purchascd within the last ten years, at the request of the several instrnctors and under the supervision of a library committee, and bear directly upon the work of the departments, affording in several directions excellent opportunity for advanced work. It is the fixed principle of the library management that every book should be accessible to any student; there are no closed alcoves. The two reading rooms in the library contain magazines and works of reference, and upon their walls are hung the Field collection of paintings. All departments of the library are open from 10 to 1, and from 2 to 4, and one of the reading rooms is open in the evening.

The Lasell Gymnasium is a new building and is equipped with the best modern appliances. It is under the control of a director, who advises students in regard to physical development according to the results of examinations and systematic measurements made at the beginning of Freshman year and repeated during the course.

REV. E. B. PARSONS, D. D., *Secretary.* FRANKLIN CARTER, Ph. D., LL. D., *President.*

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND.

TIME AND TERMS OF ADMISSION.

The regular examinations for admission into the College or the Preparatory Department are held on the third Wednesday and following Thursday of September of each year, and candidates for admission are requested to be present, if possible, on those days. Testimonials of good moral character must be furnished by each applicant, those of former teachers being preferred, and, if from another college, he must present a certificate of honorable discharge.

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, to obtain admission to the Freshman Class, must, unless they have passed through the regular course in the Preparatory Department, sustain an examination in the following studies:

English Grammar and Composition, (including Punctuation); U. S. History; History of England; Geography; Physical Geography; Physiology; Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratic Equations, especially Factoring and Fractions; Hadley's, Goodwin's or Kuhner's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, (one book); Harkness', Gildersleeve's or Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar; Cæsar's Commentaries, (four books); Ovid, (fifteen hundred lines); Virgil, (two books of the Æneid); Latin and Greek Composition.

Candidates for other degrees must pass the same examination, except in Greek.

Candidates for admission to any higher class must be examined in all the previous studies of the class they enter.

The course of study in the Classics and Mathematics in the Preparatory and lower collegiate classes has been arranged in accordance with the requirements of the examination for matriculation in the Johns' Hopkins University.

A student who may have advanced through the Sophomore Class is entitled to matriculate at Johns' Hopkins University without undergoing any examination. He is also permitted to enter the second year's course at the University if he can pass satisfactorily a test examination.

Special rates and scholarships for sons of the clergy. Students may board in the college commons, in the club or in private families, rates ranging from $140 to $200.

Next Session commences September 17th, 1890. For catalogues address the president.

THOMAS FELL, LL. D., Ph. D.

The University of the City of New York

comprises faculties of Arts and Science, of Medicine and of Law, the professors of each being elected by the University Council, which is the corporation. The University Corporation is in alliance with the Union Theological Seminary, conferring, on certain conditions, the degrees of B. D. and D. D. upon the graduates of the latter.

I.—THE FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCE has under its charge three distinct lines of work.

1st. *The undergraduate work or University College.* The student may enter either the Classical or Scientific course, which altke are intended to give a liberal education, the latter offering more of Modern Languages and Natural Sciences than the former. For details concerning entrance examinations, and other information, and for catalogues, address Secretary D. W. Hering, care of the University.

2d. *The Graduate Division or Graduate Seminaries.* Graduates of any college of approved standing may become candidates for the Doctorate of Philosophy. Three major courses, in one group or seminary, must be taken for the doctorate. Two minor courses, in the same, or in another group, must be taken in addition. Beside these four courses, a thesis is required. For a Master's degree, only two courses are required. The three groups or seminaries are : (a) Language and Literature, (b) Mathematics and Natural Science, (c) Philosophy and History. For details of courses and other information address Register of the Graduate Division.

3d. Professional schools under the Faculty of Arts and Science.

(a) *The School of Engineering* enrolls students who have completed the Freshman year in the Scientific Course, and offers them a four years' course for the degree of C. E., the fourth year being Post-collegiate. For full information, address Prof. Brush, care of the University.

(b) *The School of Pedagogy.* For admission to the School of Pedagogy a student must be a graduate of a college of arts and science, or of a New York Normal School, or must present testimonials of general scholarship and culture equal to that received by graduates of the New York Normal Schools. Students are enrolled in Senior and Junior Divisions. The members of the Senior division, after completing the course of study and seven years of successful teaching, will be graduated with the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy. The members of the Junior Division, after completing the course and three years of successful experience, will be graduated with the degree of Master of Pedagogy. This is the first instance in the history of Education in which a University has promised special degrees to teachers who should master a full course of study in Pedagogy.

II. THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.—The University Medical College or Department of Medicine of the University is in East Twenty-sixth street, immediately opposite Bellevue Hospital, between First Avenue and the East River. Hereafter matriculants desiring to become candidates for the degree of M. D., are required to pass an examination upon preliminary studies, except those who present certain testimonials which by the Rules of the Regents are accepted in the place of examinations. Beginning with the season of 1891-92, candidates for graduation, except such as have previously marticulated in this college, must have attended three full courses of lectures. Details concerning this change in the requirements will be published in the next catalogue.

THE FACULTY OF LAW.—The University Law School offers a two years' course for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Students may enter at any time, and while no previous course of study is required, careful preparation is urgently recomended. Blackstone's or Kent's Commentaries should be read, with constant reference to Abbott's, Bouvier's or Burrill's Law Dictionary ; and the student will derive great advantage throughout his course at the School from the previous study of Pomeroy's Municipal Law, or Walker's or Warren's Introduction, of some elementary work on the Roman Law, such as Poste's Gaius, or Ortolan's Roman Law, by Prichard, Clarke's Early Roman Law, and of Stubbs's Select Charters and Constitutional History.

Note.—By the terms of an endowment made by the Woman's Legal Education Society, a course of " Lectures upon Law to non-matriculants, and in particular to Business Women," is given by Mrs. Emily Kempin, LL.D., under appointment by the University Council.

HENRY M. MACCRACKEN, LL.D., Vice Chancellor.

Brown University,

Providence, R. I.

Department of Zoology and Anthropology.

ZOOLOGY is from the first taught in large measure by laboratory work, which forms a course in Comparative Anatomy. The student draws and dissects the most important types of the animal kingdom, star-fish, clam, lobster, grasshopper, beetle, butterfly, fish, frog, bird, mammal, and examines and draws portions of the skeleton of each type of vertebrates, including a comparative study of limbs.

An advanced course is devoted to Animal Morphology, including microscopic technic. Special instruction in the anatomy of insects is given those desiring to master general entomology or to teach Economic Entomology. The new and spacious Zoological Laboratory is supplied with microscopes, microtomes, reagents, incubators, injecting, dissecting and other apparatus, in a word with every facility of a first-class morphological laboratory. Both these courses are of great value for those intending to study medicine.

Students who have taken any one of the courses in Zoology can continue their work during the summer months, under special direction, at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Wood's Hall, Mass., where the opportunities for zoological study are most exceptional. The above work supplements and greatly enriches any which the student may do in Botany, Physiology, or Physiological Psychology.

In Anthropology lectures are delivered on the natural history of man, embracing the principles of Ethnology, Ethnography, and prehistoric Archæology, as follows: 1, Man as related to other primates; 2, The human races; 3, The prehistoric races and the antiquity of man; 4. The origin of man. 5. Language, sign-language, hieroglyphics, writing; 6, The arts of life, such as dwellings, household utensils, implements of war and the chase, amusements, burial customs, etc.; 7, Primitive society and culture, including folk-lore, myths, and religion. The growing Anthropological Museum of the University profusely illustrates general Ethnography. American Archæology is represented by a choice collection of Indian relics from Rhode Island. European prehistoric Archæology is illustrated by implements of stone, bone, and bronze, with casts, models and photographs, many of them representing the stone and bronze age of the Swiss Lake Dwellers and the neolithic race in France.

For fuller particulars write to Prof. A. S. PACKARD,
Providence, R. I.

J. C. STOCKBRIDGE, D.D., Register.

E. BENJ. ANDREWS, D.D., LL.D., President.

University of Pennsylvania,

Philadelphia, Pa.

The University of Pennsylvania is the outgrowth of a movement made by Benjamin Franklin in 1749, to establish an Academy in Philadelphia. A body of Trustees was formed and some $40,000 subscribed and the Academy opened in 1751 with its English, Latin and Mathematical Schools, each under a Master with a staff of tutors and ushers. It is of interest to note that the afterwards well known Lindley Murray was one of the pupils of this Academy. In 1755, the School was raised to the dignity of a college by virtue of a charter granted by the proprietaries of the Province, Thomas and Richard Penn, who were also its generous benefactors, The first Provost of the College of Philadelphia was the Rev. William Smith, D.D., one of the most active and influential men of his time both in Church and State, his activity in the latter sphere leading to his imprisonment for some time, during which he was obliged to receive his classes in the jail. Released on an appeal to the Crown he proceeded to England, receiving not only ample vindication, and his doctorate in Divinity from Oxford, but also utilizing his time in connection with a commissioner from Kings, (now Columbia) College to secure very large contributions for the two institutions. In 1779, the rights and properties of the College were confiscated by the Legislature on the most flimsy pretext, and conferred on a new organization entitled: "University of the State of Pennsylvania." For a while the two rival institutions struggled for existence, but in 1791 they were united by a new act of the Legislature, and the University of Pennsylvania constituted upon its present foundation.

The government of the institution is in the hands of twenty-four trustees, the Governor of the Commonwealth being *ex officio* President, and vacancies are filled by the surviving Trustees. They have the sole power of electing professors and instructors, of management of funds, and deciding upon questions of policy.

They delegate certain powers to subordinate bodies. The first of these are the Faculties, to which are committed the regulation of the instructive discipline, and working system of the several schools. Next are the two Hospitals, which have their own Boards of Management, elected annually upon the nomination of contributors and other authorized persons. Next the Museum, the Lecture Association, and some others, the work of which requires the co-operation of many liberal citizens, which are under Bonds authorized by the Trustees and on which they are fully represented. The seat of government being at a distance from Philadelphia, the Governor's position is an honorary one. The active presidency of the Board is therefore committed to the chief executive office, the Provost, who is *ex officio* the head of every Faculty, and a member of every Board or Committee deriving its authority from the Trustees. He is, therefore, not only the official organ of communication between the Trustees and all the subordinate organizations, bnt personally informed as to all the work of the University and an active participant in all deliberations whether of committees, of associations, of Managers or of the Trustees. Each Faculty has also its Dean, as the executive officer, holds its own meetings, recommends appointments, degrees, and expenditure of funds, and final action is taken by the Trustees, who alone form a corporate body.

Until 1765, the University had but one Faculty; that of ARTS. This maintained a respectable, though not a commanding, position for a long period of years, numbering among its graduates many of the most prominent citizens of Philadelphia, but including very few from beyond its borders. The general awakening to the demands for scientific culture led to the esablishment of the School of SCIENCE, endowed in 1872, by the late John Henry Towne, and thenceforward styled the TOWNE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL. A school of MUSIC was established in 1877. In 1881, through the generosity of Mr. Joseph Wharton, the WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY was erected and endowed;—and in 1884, the SCHOOL OF BIOLOGY was established and fully equipped. Finally, in 1890, the School of ARCHITECTURE was constituted. For some years these separate schools,—all of them the outgrowth of the old College course, pursued their way independently, each with its own faculty, although there was necessarily a considerable overlapping of courses and professors. It was therefore found de-

sirable to unite again them into one, the COLLEGE FACULTY, embracing these six courses: *Arts, Science, Finance and Economy, Natural History, Music, Architecture*, and having its standing Committees, composed of professors chiefly interested, on the several courses. By this fusion into one Faculty a very large facility was afforded, not only for a wide elective system, but for the utilization of the teaching force to the greatest extent possible. The individuality of the several schools is sufficiently maintained, and the advantages of unity in College life, instruction and discipline are perfectly secured. College Hall and Biological Hall are the buildings used for the College Department. They are of ample size and thoroughly equipped for literary and scientific instruction. There is probably no institution in America in which so much space and apparatus is devoted to undergraduate instruction,

The Philosophical Faculty was instituted in 1882. By a recent enactment of the Trustees any Professors may, under certain conditions, be called upon to give first graduate instruction, the importance of which, as pre-eminently University work, has come to be distinctly recognized. Numerous courses are offered, leading to the degree Ph. D.; and there will be opened this winter, through the liberality of Mr. Joseph Bennett, a Hall for Post-graduate Women students, who will share in all the facilities of the Department, and be fully eligible to the degree.

The MEDICAL DEPARTMENT has long been the glory of the University, and more than all others made it known throughout the world. Established in 1765, by Dr. John Morgan, the first Medical School on this continent, it has steadily maintained priority in every advance of medical science. One large hall and part of another are devoted to its use, and the University and Philadelphia Hospitals, closely adjacent, give still further scope for the graded and minutely personal instruction of its three years' course,—soon to be extended to four years, and soon to be enlarged by the addition of a complete School of Hygiene, with its elaborate building. A maternity hospital, a nurse's school, and a large dispensary service are appendages of the hospital, which directly co-operate with the work of the Medical Department.

The DENTAL DEPARTMENT was organized in 1878, with a two-years' course, which, after this year will be extended to three years. It occupies jointly with the Medical Department the two halls above referred to, and the students share with the Medical classes in those parts of the instructions which are not strictly Dental. A large and handsome apartment is devoted to the Dental clinic, and the same system of personal supervision and instruction prevails as in the Medical School.

The Auxiliary Department of Medicine, founded in 1865, by Dr. George B. Wood, is a post-graduate Medical course, including subjects which do not enter into the regular Medical curriculum, but which are deemed of great importance to supplement a Medical education. Its work is distributed in the departments nearest cognate to the special branches, and thus facilities are obtained which could not be afforded by the Department on its own foundation. It recommends for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, auxiliary to medicine, after a two years' course.

The DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY MEDICINE was founded in 1883, through the liberality of the late J. B. Lippincott, and immediately thereafter the Veterinary Hospital was established. A large space of ground is devoted to the lecture rooms, dissecting rooms, laboratories, farriery, offices and hospital stalls; these are of the most improved construction and drainage, and the internal organization of both school and hospital is most effective for their purposes. The course in Veterinary Medicine takes three years, and is as exacting and thorough as that of the Medical Department. The hospital furnishes ample clinical service, and the student has large opportunity for experience in all that pertains to Veterinary Science.

The DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION was erected in 1883, connecting with the Athletic Association of Alumni and undergraduates, and at once an apartment in College Hall was assigned to it, and fitted up with Sargent apparatus for a gymnasium, and an entire city block of the University ground ceded for Athletics. On this ground a cinder track of one-fourth mile in length was laid out, a ball field graded and grassed, and a grand stand erected. At the same time a Director of Physical Education was appointed who gives stated instruction and physical examination to the undergraduates, and supervises the choice of athletic exercises and contests. Suitable facilities are provided for rowing, both on the machine and on the river in season, and trainers of established reputation are secured. The benefits of the system have been immediate and apparent. The fullest scope has been given to the desire for College athletics, and yet these have been so controlled as not to interfere with the more direct purposes of a college co-career.

HORACE JAYNE, M. D., Dean. WM. PEPPER, M. D., LL.D., Provost.

Columbia College in the City of New York.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE in the City of New York at the present time consists of the School of Arts, the original college, founded in 1754 ; of sundry professional schools, to wit : the School of Law, the School of Mines, and its Medical Department, by joint resolution, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, admission to all of which, as candidates for professional degrees, is open to all students whether or not they are college bred men ; and of the University Faculties of Law, Mines (Mathematics and Pure and Applied Science), Political Science and Philosophy, which conduct all courses leading to the university degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.

The point of contact between the college and the university is the senior year in the School of Arts, during which year the students in the School of Arts pursue their studies with the consent of the Faculty of Arts, under one or more of the University Faculties.

The School of Arts.

The School of Arts, or the college proper, has a curriculum of four years' duration leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Candidates for admission to the School of Arts must be at least fifteen years of age and pass an examination on prescribed subjects, the particulars concerning which may be found in the annual Circular of Information.

For information concerning the School of Arts, address the Registrar of the School of Arts, Columbia College, New York.

The University Faculties.

The University Faculties of Law, Mines (Mathematics and Pure and Applied Science), Political Science, and Philosophy, taken together, constitute the University. These university faculties offer advanced courses of study and investigation, respectively, in (a) Private or Municipal Law, (b) Mathematics and Pure and Applied Science, (c) History, Economics and Public Law, and (d) Philosophy, Philology and Letters. Courses of study under one or more of these university faculties are open to members of the senior class in the School of Arts, and to all students who have successfully pursued an equivalent course of undergraduate study to the close of the junior year. These lead through the Bachelor's degree to the university degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.

For information concerning the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, address the Secretary of the President, Columbia College, New York.

The Professional Schools.

The professional schools of Law, Mines, and Medicine, receive, on terms prescribed by the faculty of each school, all students, as well those not having pursued a course of undergraduate study as those who have, as candidates for professional degrees.

1. The School of Law, established in 1858, offers a three years' course of study in common and equity jurisprudence, medical jurisprudence, criminal and constitutional law, international law public and private, and comparative jurisprudence. The degree of Bachelor of Laws is conferred on the satisfactory completion of the course. The courses in constitutional and international law and comparative jurisprudence are conducted by the Faculty of Political Science.

For information concerning the School of Law, address the Secretary of the School of Law, Columbia College, New York.

2. The School of Mines, established in 1864, offers the following courses of study, each of four years' duration, and each leading to an appropriate professional degree ; namely, mining engineering, civil engineering, metallurgy, geology and palæontology, analytical and

applied chemistry, architecture; and as graduate courses, of two years' each, sanitary engineering, and electrical engineering.

For information concerning the School of Mines, address the Registrar of the School of Mines, Columbia College, New York.

3. The College of Physicians and Surgeons, by joint resolution of June 18, 1860, the Medical Department of Columbia College, offers a three years' course of study in the principles and practice of medicine and surgery, leading to the degree of Doctor of Medicine (M. D.)

For information concerning the Medical Department, address the Secretary of the College of Physician and Surgeons, 437 West 59th St., New York.

The Non-Professional Schools.

The University Faculties of Political Science and Philosophy conduct respectively the Schools of Political Science and Philosophy, entrance to which is open only to students who have completed their junior year in the School of Arts, or in some other college maintaining an equivalent curriculum.

1. The School of Political Science, established in 1880, embraces courses in constitutional history and law, history of political theories, political economy and social science, Roman law and comparative jurisprudence, administrative law, international law, and history.

2. The School of Philosophy, established in 1890, embraces courses in philosophy, philology, and letters.

For information concerning the Schools of Political Science, and Philosophy, address the Secretary of the President, Columbia College, New York.

SETH LOW, LL.D., President.

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A special publication, issued on the first of each month, identified with the general interests of all higher seats of learning.

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JAMES WILTON BROOKS, LL. D. W. G. ELIOT, Ph.D., Editor.

REPRESENTING THE PROPRIETARY INTERESTS,
70 South Street, New York City.

TERMS, PER ANNUM, $2.00 IN ADVANCE. SINGLE NUMBER, 20 CENTS.

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1891.

The Moral and Religious Oversight of Students.

BY EX-PRESIDENT JAMES M'COSH OF PRINCETON.

AT the starting of American Universities, and for a thousand years from the reign of Charlemagne downwards, great care was taken of the morality and religion of the students. But as the colleges became larger and as the teachers felt it difficult to get time to attend to private character and as the cold spirit of the eighteenth century crept over the Protestant churches, less and less attention was given to instruction in morals and religion. In the Scottish Colleges, in which I was educated, there was little or no attempt made to form the private character of the individual student. (I was 5 years in Glasgow University and stood well in every class I attended but, while expected to, I was not just compelled to listen to very poor preaching on Sabbath, I had never had a sentence or word fitted or intended to benefit me in conduct or in piety.) I was never in the house of a professor except to pay my fees to him. All the while the professors were faithful in giving instruction in their several secular departments.

What was the effect of this mode of education on the character of the young? On being left to themselves and away from their homes and parents, did they behave better than if they had been under narrow professional control? I may give my own experience. Between twenty and thirty young men came up to Glasgow University from the "land of Burns" in the South of Ayrshire. They came from decent families. I was acquainted with all of them. It is one of the very bitterest recollections of my life that one-half of these promising young men fell into vice and disappeared from view; they were remembered only for a few years by parents, brothers and sisters and a pang went through their hearts as they thought or were obliged to speak of them. I ventured on one occasion to tell one of the professors of this state of things. His answer chilled me, "I am not concerned in this, my business is simply to teach effectually the Latin tongue."

When I travelled 7000 miles in this country in 1866 and visited a number of colleges with no idea of settling in any of them, I enquired carefully what was the nature of the instruction imparted in the American colleges, when I was unexpectedly called to be president of Princeton College. I had carefully to consider on what principles I should proceed in dealing with the character, moral and religious, of the students committed to my care. I found that in by far the greater number of American colleges, a strict account was taken of the moral and great attention was paid to the religious training.

Which of the methods was I to follow? The looser, or more liberal, as it was claimed, European method, or the more rigorous American plan. I did not decide at once. Without changing the old system I observed what was going on under it. I saw that some of the college regulations were too minute and formal, suited to boys rather than men and fitted to irritate rather than restrain. I felt that we must be careful not unnecessarily to offend young men by withholding from them all liberty of thought and action. I saw that a clear line of distinction should be drawn too between mere playfulness and fun on the one hand and disobedience, rebellion, or immorality, such as drinking, on the other; and that the former, however weak and even silly, need not be restrained, whereas the latter should be checked and suppressed at once by peremptory discipline. I remember on one occasion noticing a band of students, laying hold of a horse, so thin that his ribs could be counted, who had wandered into the campus for better pasture, and dragging him into the room of one of our goody students. I turned away my eyes and retired speedily believing that the goody student might be profited by being compelled to fight his own battle.

Acting on these views I allowed some of the restraints laid on the students by our fathers to fall into abeyance; as for instance, the rule that every student should be in his rooms by a certain hour in the evening, and that the tutor should go around and see that he was there. I saw at once that if the professors and students played at the game of watching each other and hiding from each other, the students would certainly outwit the professors and gain the victory over them. By stretching the bow too rigidly I saw that it might break. I perceived that as the result of a suspicious watching there would be the formation of a spirit and system of concealment, of lying and of deceit. So I told the tutor to avoid everything like espionage, such as peeping through windows or listening at keyholes. I said, "Let all you do be open and undisguised." On rare occasions when I was afraid of anything going far wrong I sometimes went out on the campus at a late or early hour, but I walked on the broad path and if I met a student I spoke to him in a friendly manner and allowed him to tell his story to me if he saw fit, which he commonly did.

I insisted on having a tutor in every building in College, not as a spy but rather as a friend to associate with the students. If he noticed a student often out at a late hour, constantly coming from a town of some distance, if he discovered students evidently joining in drinking

companies he was to deal with them himself or send them to me that I might deal with them, which I did. If the case was aggravated open disobedience or immorality we had to bring the case before the Faculty, perhaps to send the youth home for a time to his parents. When he took the discipline in the proper spirit we received him back with smiles and never referred again to the occurrence.

Thank God, I am able to say that I was able to save an immense number of young men going astray by this treatment. When the parents joined us in enforcing the discipline, it seldom failed to accomplish the desired end. The result was commonly different when the father and mother were bent on resisting the faculty.

Some may remember that I had a controversy with the President of Harvard at the Agnostic Club as to the place which religion should hold in a college. I shall not fight that battle over again. I believe that good arose from that discussion. Since that time a new method has been adopted in Harvard of providing religious instruction. Eminent ministers are invited to come and preach to them and hold conferences with the students. There are good features in that method. Young people are apt to look upon able intellectual men and to be swayed by them. But I am not sure that this method reaches all the students or the majority of them. I believe that those who go to the public services and conferences get good. But I am afraid that all do not avail themselves of the privileges vouchsafed to them. There are cases in which those who most need the religious instruction do not attend to it. Those who have no knowledge of religion or have no interest in it; those who are beyond the reach of parents and their counsels; those who wish to spend the Sabbath in amusement or in travel, those who have fallen into vice from which they are not willing to turn.

The Harvard plan is good so far as it goes. By all means let it be continued and something more individual may grow out of it and be added to it, so that every student may be reached and personal application made to him.

The Harvard method is one which cannot be adopted in every college. To bring distinguished preachers to our smaller colleges would be found oppressively expensive. Besides I am convinced that the methods hitherto adopted in our colleges, that of the teaching officers holding familiar intercourse with their pupils and influencing them for good, is the most effective and likely to be the most effectively useful.

I am sorry to find among the larger colleges in America a tendency to give up the oversight of students, out of, and beyond the class-room. The same process is going on in the United States as led in so many colleges in the old world to the abandonment of all general superintendence.

If the process goes on as it is now doing, public sentiment will be so freed as to make it impossible to return to the old method of superintending the conduct of students.

I hear of young professors taking up the ground: I am bound to teach Greek or I am bound to teach physics, but I am not to be annoyed

with anything beyond the walls of the class-room. I do trust that the President and the professors of colleges will continue, as in ages past, to attend not only to the scholarship but to the moral and religious welfare of their pupils. This will be for the good of the teachers as well as for the good of the taught. I grant that every professor may not be fit to conduct religious instruction in classes, but all professors, each in his own way, may exercise a beneficent influence over the conduct and character of his pupils. Even what is done in weakness, if done heartily, may be accepted and gratefully received by the young men. I believe that the teacher, with the proper Christian feeling, is sure to become interested in his work. I am sure that when he has ended his work he will look back upon this part of it with satisfaction. In casting my mind over my work in Princeton College there is no part of it on which I reflect with purer joy than that in which I have saved a young man, when being led into sin. I am confident that the interest taken in young men and the attention paid them will almost always be met by deep and tender gratitude. JAMES MCCOSH.

My Song and I.

Like the close of a plaintive story,
  Is the end of the winter day,
And the sounds of a sad, sweet music
  Around me swell and sway.

And I know not whence it cometh,
  And I know not where it goes;
It is like the murmuring ocean,
  With its ebbs and its inland flows.

I fancy I hear the sweeping
  Of invisible angel wings,
The mysterious voice of the darkness,
  And the songs of the stars she brings.

They cling to my soul as the dew-drop
  Clings to the heart of the rose,
As the gleam of a golden sunbeam
  On the breast of the pearly snows.

At a touch or a breath they vanish,
  As tremble the stars away
From the heart of the peaceful heavens
  At the breath of the early day.

As when a thrush that singeth
  So sweetly when 'tis free,
In the prisoning cage grows silent,
  So is my song with me. KAY WI.

—*Southern Collegian.*

Seabury Hall Northam Towers Jarvis Hall

Trinity College.

BY PROFESSOR SAMUEL HART, D. D.

HARTFORD, though it has been from its very settlement the home of scholarship and literary culture, was not made the seat of a college of liberal arts until 1823. More than a century before, when the Collegiate School of the Colony was removed from its first home in Saybrook, it was only after a controversy that it has been established at New Haven. The rival town on the Connecticut, the capital of the now consolidated Colony, though it "made no hand of getting money" for this institution, had claimed that the proper place for the College was within or near its own limits; and when the majority of the Trustees decided that New Haven should be its future home, part of the teaching force of the School and nearly half of the students withdrew to Wothersfield. There one student was given his degree in 1717 and others were graduated in the following year; but Mr. Yale's timely gift united with other circumstances to prevail upon the General Assembly and upon others concerned to decide that the Wothersfield students should be removed to New Haven. "As a relief," we are told, "to the wounded feelings of the respectable and influential citizens of Hartford County," the sum of five hundred pounds was appropriated from the colonial treasury for building a State House in Hartford. Thus for a long time New Haven remained the only college town in Connecticut.

The circumstances which led to the establishment of a second college in the State were many and various; and it is impossible in a short sketch to present them in full or to do more than suggest the way in which they worked together. The Episcopal Church in Connecticut, almost taking its start in 1722 from Rector Cutler, Tutor Brown, and the other ministers who had been led to the Church of England by their studies and conferences in the college library, furnished a large number of students to Yale College; and though Episcopalians, with other dissenters from the "standing order," had been excluded from officers of government and instruction by the laws which had been passed after

the defection of both members of the teaching force, they accepted this as a part of the disabilities of their position and felt grateful to the college and proud of it as a home of sound learning; and they were among its most liberal supporters. But, under Rector Clap's administration, the college gained a more distinctively theological character; "enthusiasts"—meaning the new-light congregational—received harsh treatment; and even "sober dissenters," such as the Episcopalians, might have felt that they were not regarded with great favor. Besides, King's College, under the presidency of a learned and honored Connecticut clergyman, a close friend of Cutler and Brown, drew Episcopal students to New York; and it is quite possible that, had it not been for the breaking out of the war with England, steps might have been taken for establishing in the colony a college, or at least a school of theology, under the care of the learned and respected clergy who were in charge of the rapidly increasing parishes of the Church of England in Connecticut.

Soon after the war was ended, and Dr. Samuel Seabury had returned from Scotland consecrated the first Bishop of Connecticut, plans were made for the foundation of a school of sound learning under his charge, and that of his diocese; and in 1795 the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut was founded at Cheshire, where it still remains, having among the schools of the country a long and honorable history. Its early principals were men of great learning; and from them many young men received all or a great part of the professional training which they needed for entrance upon the work of the ministry. The school was chartered in 1801; but its charter did not give it the power of conferring degrees, and it was in vain that the General Assembly was petitioned for such an extension of its privileges as would make it a collegiate institution. Then for a time a variety of circumstances led to a postponment of the plans for a second college in the State. At last in 1818 came that remarkable revolution in Connecticut, brought about by a combination of events and influences in matters political, social, and religious, which led to the setting aside of the charter of Charles II., the adoption of a Constitution, the disestablishment of the "standing order," and a general change in the condition of affairs. Political parties for the most part followed theological lines; financial questions were discussed as part of great constitutional and religious problems; and one who looks into the pamphlet literature of the day is surprised at the strange combination of subjects and of the arguments which were used in their discussion. The apportionment of public benefactions, the chartering of a second bank in Hartford and the disposition which should be made of its bonus, the illiberality of the college at New Haven and the plans for establishing another free from the trammels of the Saybrook Platform, the right of citizens to withdraw from the established ecclesiastical societies without joining those of dissenting bodies—these and other topics are discussed as forming part of one great and all embracing question. At last the dissentors and agitators prevailed; and, though it was by a small majority, the constitu-

SCIENCE HALL

tion was adopted. In the following year the vacancy in the episcopate of Connecticut was filled by the election of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Church Brownell, formerly professor in Union College, a man of scholarly tastes and of wisdom tempered with gentleness, well suited in many ways to deal with the peculiar circumstances by which he was surrounded. He soon set on foot a petition for a college charter, which was presented to the General Assembly on the 13th day of May, 1823; three days later the act of incorporation of WASHINGTON COLLEGE passed the house of representatives, and it speedily received the assent of the senate and the approval of the governor. The granting of the charter did not put an end to the war of pamphlets. It called first "considerations" which depicted in gloomy colors the evils that must follow from the "establishment of a second college in Connecticut," the danger which it involved to the prosperity or even the continuance of Yale College, and the "deadly and irreconcilable animosities," to which it could give rise, "arraying powerful, sagacious, and determined minds in a principled hostility to each other." The "Considerations" called forth "Remarks," from the pen (it is believed) of the Rev. Dr. Wheaton, having for a motto the words of Jack Cade. "Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm in erecting a grammar school," and written with a strong but not discourteous pen; and then followed an "Examination of the Remarks on Considerations," etc. At any rate, one purpose of the petitioners was secured immediately; for on the day before the petition for the charter of Washington College was presented to the legislature, the Trustees of Yale College met in Hartford and repealed the statute passed in 1722, which required that all its officers in all its schools should subscribe to the Saybrook Platform.

The petition continued these mighty words: "If it be thought ex-

ALUMNI HALL AND GYMNASIUM

pedient to establish a new college, your memorialists [they had said in a previous paragraph that they were members of the Protestant Epicopal Church] are desirous that it should be conducted on broad principles of religious toleration, and that Christianity should be exhibited in it, as it is in the Gospel, unincumbered with metaphysical subtilties, and unimpaired by any false liberality or refined by any explanations, which would divest it of some of its fairest characteristics." The charter named as Trustees some of the prominent clergy and laity of the diocese, with representatives of other religious bodies that had been opponents of the old establishment; and it expressly provided that no religious test whatever should be required of any officer or student. The trustees were empowered to locate the new college in any town in the State as soon as the sum of £30,000 should be secured for its support. Much more than that sum was soon obtained, and three-fouths of the whole was the gift of citizens of Hartford; it was natural, therefore, that the college should be established in that City, and that the inhabitants should testify their joy by bonfires and the ringing of the bells. A fine site of fourteen acres on an eminence south of Little River, then described as about half a mile from the City, now the site of the capital, was secured, and ground was soon broken for buildings. But before these were finished, the academic work was begun in the Baptist Church and other buildings in the City; and on the 23d of September, 1824, one senior, one sophomore, six freshmen, and one partial student were admitted members of the college. Bishop Brownell had been elected President, the Rev. George W. Doane (afterwards Bishop of New Jersey) professor of belles lettres and oratory, Mr. Frederick Hall, professor of chemistry and mineralogy, Mr. Horatio Hickok, professor of agriculture and political economy, and

ON THE CAMPUS.
Prof. Ferguson's House. The President's House.

Dr. Charles Sumner, professor of botany. The Rev. Hector Humphreys was appointed tutor in ancient languages, and the Rev. Horatio Potter (the late Bishop of New York), was soon chosen to the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy. The Rev. Dr. Wheaton went to England to ask for help for the rising institution; and, among other things, he seems to have been authorized to suggest that the college might perhaps take the name of some one who should give a liberal sum for its endowment. In fact, the honored name given by the charter was not one which the founders of the college would have preferred, if they had felt entirely free to choose; it was selected as being an honored name and one to which it was not possible that any objection could be made. When in 1845 the name was changed, on the petition of the Trustees and the Alumni, to TRINITY COLLEGE, it was not with any idea of distinguishing its supporters from those who held other theological views; for at that time, as before and ever since, the number of non-Trinitarians in Connecticut was extremly small; but it was desired to take a name at once impressive and dignified, and also associated in the Universities of England with profound learning under the sanctions of religion.

The college was soon housed in its new buildings, Seabury and Jarvis Halls, of free-stone in the Ionic order of architecture, the first containing the chapel, the library, and the cabinet, with the laboratory and lecture-rooms, and the other having lodging rooms for about a hundred students. The number of undergraduates increased rapidly as young men came from all portions of the country, attracted in part by the provision which was made for the admission of students in special courses and by the practical nature of the instruction which was to be given in science and other studies. In three years a good cabinet had been collected, a green-house has been built and an arboretum planted; and the library of the college, in connection with that of the Rev. Dr. S. F. Jarvis, who was now resident within the walls, was said to be sur-

passed in number of volumes by only one other in the country, and to be inferior in value to none. At the first Commencement, in 1827, ten young men received the bachelor's degree, the speeches and attendant exercises occupying the entire day. The Athenaeum Literary Society (lately revived) was organized in 1825, and the Parthenon two years later. The Missionary Society was established in 1831, and therefore celebrates its sixtieth anniversary this year. In the same year the Alumni formed a voluntary association.

After seven years, Bishop Brownell, about whose name as President linger the traditions which each college assigns to its president of three-quarters of a ceutury ago, laid down his office that he might devote all his time to the increasing cases of the diocese. He continued a trustee for thirty-four years longer, and during the latter part of the time he had the title of Chancellor. When impaired strength made it impossible for him to attend the public exercises of Commencement, the academic procession in its way to the hall stopped before his house and all stood with uncovered heads while the band played "Auld Lang Syne." His statue on the campus facing the buildings, is a daily reminder to officers and students of what the institution owes to its founder and first president. To him succeeded one of the most wise, liberal, faithful, and indefatigable friends that the college has ever had, the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel S. Wheaton. He secured the foundation of two professorships, and did much in his six years' incumbency to increase the resources and the facilities of the institution and to make it an attractive and helpful home of learning. When the new chapel shall be built, it should be largely a memorial to him, as his will not only presented a valuable collection of books to the library, but also laid a generous foundation of a chapel fund. In the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Silas Totten, which extended from 1837 to 1848, a third building—Brownell Hall—was erected, completing the stately and impressive range of academic halls which so many still remember with affection ; and at the same time that the name of the college was changed the Alumni were organized into a Convocation as a Senatus Academicus and a board of Fellows was instituted. These adaptations to the form of the English Universities, though welcomed with enthusiasm at the time, have hardly accomplished that which was expected of them ; and lately, at the request of the Alumni the title of their organization has been restored to the simpler word "Association."

In 1848, the Rev. Dr. John Williams, a graduate of thirteen years' standing, but less than thirty-one years of age, already a man of great ability and of remarkable promise, was chosen president. In the six years of his administration, a decided impulse was given to the development of the course of study, especially in his chosen department of history and literature. An informal theological department was also started, which in 1854, when Dr. Williams resigned on account of his increasing duties as assistant Bishop of Connecticut—he had been consecrated in 1851—was removed to Middletown and organized as the Berkeley Di-

vinity School. His successor, the Rev. Dr. Daniel R. Godwin, was one of the leading metaphysicians of the day, and gave a great impulse to study in that direction ; while the polished historical scholarship of the next president, Dr. Samuel Eliot, left a decided influence in another direction upon those who studied under them. In their administrations the college matured and advanced its standards of learning, and the generosity of freinds endowed the Scovill professorship, provided for the more rapid increase of the library, and made additions to the general funds. The Rev. Dr. Kerfoot became president in 1864, and had made the begenning of a good work, when he was called, in less than two years, to the Bishopric of Pittsburgh.

The civil war had greatly diminished the number of the students, many of whom in preceding years had come from the southern States, and put a check—though it was but a temporary check—upon the prosperity of the college. The number of undergraduates, which had been not far from eighty throughout Dr. Totten's presidency, had increased under President Williams ; but during the years of the war it declined and in fact rarely exceeded fifty. But Trinity College was well represented in the field. Her roll of honor shows the names of sixty-eight graduates, undergraduates, and former students who served their country in the war for the union ; and that at a time when the number of her alumni was only about 550, and less than a thousand names in all had been entered on the roll of undergraduates.

The second half-century of the history of the college began in teh presidency of the Rev. Dr. Jackson, a sketch of which must be deferred till our next article.

SAMUEL HART.

(*To be continued.*)

Still the Same.

I pressed her to my throbbing heart,
I swore no power on earth should part
Our lives ; our love, time should not kill.
With oft reiterated vow
I said that as I loved her now,
When we grew old, I'd love her still.

The years have passed, and now my wife,
Whom once I loved as my own life,
Has all according to her will.
She rules. The accents of her voice
Give me no reason to rejoice.
I sigh, "Oh how I'd love her still!"

—*Bowdoin Orient*

PRINCETON BASEBALL TEAM.

McMillan — Payne — Knickerbocker — Watts — Dana — Young — — Brokaw — — Durell

Inductive Work in College Classes.

BY PROF. FRANCIS H. STODDARD, OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY.

I WISH to say a word upon a very practical topic, and therefore I shall, in the briefest and most direct manner, set forth my proposition. I plead for a greater use of inductive methods of work in the mid years of the college course in those branches usually chosen by the classical student in our colleges.

In making such a plea I know that I speak for a certain number of puzzled professors engaged in advanced work, and I believe that I am really speaking for each one of them as an individual. But in using the phrase "inductive methods of work" I may say at the outset that I use the term "methods" in no restricted sense. Every teacher has a dozen methods; uses no single device or plan; finds this one or that one fit for his purpose, as subject, opportunities and occasions change. Moreover, the consideration of such matters as detail of manner would hardly come within my present province. We should not expect to advance ourselves to any extent by the advocacy of such plans, or the consideration of such details. I do not use the word there in the limited sense of the detail of procedure, nor even do I seek to limit my meaning to the more general phrases which we have all agreed to use for description of inductive procedure, such as the Seminary Method, Laboratory Work, divisions of special investigation and the like. I plead for no special laboratory scheme. I wish only to urge that at some time during the years of his college course the classical student may have the same opportunity that his scientific brother now has, of learning how to investigate for himself, and have some practice in the art of so grouping particulars as to lead up to original and definite conclusions.

That very little really inductive work is now done in the classical courses in the majority of our colleges has been forced upon my attention by experience.

It is my duty and privilege to have in charge a considerable number of graduate students pursuing post-graduate studies. To these studies I think the Seminary method is exactly fitted. Most of us become, indeed, so accustomed to this method in our work abroad as to know of no other plan whereby the highest grade of work can be done with the best of our students. Now, I appeal to the experience of college presidents and professors if I am not right in the statement that very few of the classical students, graduates though they are from our best colleges and universities, come to us equipped with any training whatsoever in inductive methods. I think I hardly need to quote figures, but I may say for myself that out of thirty-two students under my care in my special branch, during the past three years, graduates representing the classical departments of seventeen different institutions, including Yale,

Oberlin, Williams, Dartmouth and Princeton, only two students, both of whom came from Princeton, had any notion, when they came to me, of inductive methods nor any respect for or appreciation of the value, thoroughness and discipline of the Seminary systems. So far as this limited experience goes, then, it would support the proposition that very little inductive work is done by classical students in the mid-years of the college course.

This view having been suggested to me, I have found great support for it in examining the text-books now in use in our colleges. Since we most of us edit text-books, it must be that we believe that instruction is now carried on in most of our colleges by means of text-books. These text-books, in the branches with which I am familiar, are almost without exception deductive in method from beginning to end, and adapted for didactic methods only. For the study of English Literature I know of but three text-books for undergraduate use now offered which can be used to advantage in Seminary divisions. I hope, then, that I am mistaken, but I am certainly of the opinion that very little work of investigation is now done by the classical students in our colleges. If this be admitted, I plead for an increased use of inductive methods.

But I do not urge this without a perfectly clear understanding of the difficulties involved in doing Seminary or work of investigation with large divisions, and under ordinary circumstances in our colleges. These difficulties, with classes as already constituted, are very great indeed, with very large divisions such methods are almost impracticable. The difficulty, of course, is to supply problem material and working facilities to so large a number, engaged at one moment in the same necessarily rather limited field. For such work is needed an English Literature Laboratory, a Greek Laboratory, a Latin Laboratory, a Philosophical Laboratory and a Politico-Economic Laboratory, each equalling in cost and in space the physical or chemical laboratories rightly considered essential for scientific studies. But if we ask such laboratory facilities from trustees and generous benefactors we do not get them, bnt instead are given a ten by fifteen alcove in a library, an equipment quite comparable to the chemical laboratories of a generation ago in our colleges, with their two sinks, at which sixty students were expected to carry on operations of experiment, and of discovery, in thirty turns, of fifteen minutes each. With large divisions, then, I say, extended inductive work is very difficult.

And this difficulty brings with it a second one—the constantly attendant evil of hardships of condition—the attempt to cover without completing. Excessive conditions are always immoral conditions. A moral inadequacy is almost invariably the concomitant of, if not the consequent of a physical inadequacy, or an inadequacy of condition. In such work, then, it is very difficult, no matter how conscientious we ourselves may be, to compel an attitude of sincerity from students making simulated bricks with an essential element of raw material absent.

The student, if not the professor, comes sometimes to wink at the

employment of all sorts of assistants, compendiums, compilations, originals in the fourth or tenth solution, introductions, hand-books and make-ups of all sorts, handy guide-books for a Cook's tour of three months through literature. Under these conditions it is very difficult to keep the moral system in tone in the employment of this method of work.

There is a third condition of difficulty in using the Seminary methods, the element of time. We gain momentum by the system, with a loss of speed. Steady, regular, harmonious progression, so dear to the pedagogic person, becomes impossible when individual research is the plan. Results come very slowly ; to some members of a division they never come at all ; to all young students they seem, perhaps, meagre brain-sustenance compared with the fuel meat diet of the professional lectures in the deductive course next door.

The time question is an important one, absolutely as well as relatively. The years of training are very short. In these years must be gained knowledge as well as discipline, and the spending of weeks and months upon investigations the results of which in themselves considered will be of little value and the difficulties of which are great because of the incomplete equipment of the investigations, is sometimes a questionable use of force. It is a real condition of hardship, and the attendant moral harm comes inevitably in a diminished pedagogic stress. The race is long ; professors and students have great temptation to quit on the last quarter, in doubt of ability to cover ground enough to save themselves from being distanced.

Finally, the Seminary method is most difficult of application to students of the humanities in the mid-years of the college course, on account of the almost absolute lack of what I may call problem-books. Reference guide-books certainly are coming in, bibliographies of this and that, but problem-books, records of and suggestions for inductive work are very rare. They are common enough in Germany and German pamphlets containing them lie in piles upon our tables, useless, however, to perhaps half of our divisions because the students have studied Greek, and " therefore," as they will tell you, with placid satisfaction, " do not know German."

Formal difficulties then are these. Recognizing them, and fully realizing their imperative character, I yet come to plead for an increased use of inductive methods in the years of the college course. I urge it, indeed, because of the difficulties. The studies, known under the name of " humanities," have, perhaps, in late years, lost something in their exclusive importance as disciplinary aids in education, because the methods adopted had so much of fixedness and so little of flexibility.

Fixed in habit and method, quailing before difficulties whose extent and importance they have never investigated, many of our college instructors have come to be timid at the thought of contact with the living issues of modern educational life, and they send forth yearly students as prejudiced and as timid as themselves. The helplessness of the aver-

age classical student in the first years after graduation has become a matter of common fame. He has learned to lean upon and trust an authority outside of himself to the temporary enfeeblement of his own executive powers. He will be aided to independence, I think, if he be sometimes compelled to think and labor for himself; and therefore I conceive it of very great importance that every student should have some acquaintance with his method.

I urge it first on this lowest ground, that of the value that a practical knowledge of the best methods of individual investigatory study will be to the student in after life. It is no small part of the student's education that he gain acquaintance with differing habits and plans of work of which before he had no notion. The best stimulus to new endeavor is the consciousness of past achievement and new endeavor of this sort is the business of the graduated student. It is the method which he will use in his post-graduate studies if he become a graduate student. It is largely the method which he will use in his technical studies if he enter a profession. More important still it is to a great degree the method which he will use in his life work whatever that work may be. On this low ground of utility I urge it.

In the second place I urge it in the interests of the art of teaching. It is our privilege to cultivate in the student a respect for scholarship and for scholars. Now the student has a vigorous respect for that which is difficult, and there is no pony, no crib, no lecture abstracts, no crutch for the lame, in the Seminary division. The student makes his investigation, or he does not make it, and in either case is pretty sure to come out with a healthy and lasting respect for the fellow who has made it. Teachers, as teachers, do not, I apprehend, to-day, impress themselves upon the world as they did a generation ago. It is the investigator who commands our plaudits. The habit of thought in the world has changed in a generation. In the interest of the teacher's art, then, I urge that even in dealing with the classics some of our methods recognize this changed thought-habit.

Finally, I would desire more inductive work in our classical course that we may keep all of the work in our colleges in touch with life. "The principal business of life," remarked Emerson, "is the forming of inferences." We have before us suggestions and plans for University Extension, suggestions and plans for the more perfect articulation of the college course with the professional course. What are these but indication of a desire that the college life and the college thought be made to join the larger life and the larger thought of the world! The college years are no longer conceived of as a period set apart from life, a period during which studies and recreations having no relation to later habits of thought and work can be pursued. The college has ceased to be a cloister and has become a workshop. But one corner, the classical retreat, has in most of our colleges held fast to traditions and is somewhat in danger of perishing with its traditions. If learning is to live, learning must keep in touch with life.

FRANCIS H. STODDARD.

To a Humming-Bird.

Humming-bird, honey-bird, tell me, I pray,
A thought or a fancy as airy and gay
As thyself who 'midst flowers whose sweets never cloy
Ever flits like an angel-born message of joy.

Whisper me softly, thou dear humming-bird,
The daffodil's music which fairies have heard ;
Or better by far, little bird, murmur low
The truth—whether Rose loves me truly or no.

W. C. N.—*Harvard Advocate.*

Town and Gown at Yale.

BY W. H. W. CAMPBELL.

"TOWN and gown" no longer dwell in chronic animosity in New Haven. The citizens of the burg appear to take as genuine a pride in the triumphs of the University as do the collegians themselves. Thirty-five years ago the state of affairs was far otherwise. Two notable outbreaks of the existing hostile feeling took place during the writer's college term.

It was a lovely, moonlit evening in the autumn of 1852, and the presidential campaign was at its height. The Democracy were holding a mass-meeting on the portico of the old State House, facing Chapel street. The steps were packed with enthusiasts, and the crowd overflowed liberally upon the broad path in front. At the same time the Whigs were gathered in a campaign meeting at Brewster's Hall.

One of the Democratic orators had warmed up in his eloquence, and his resonant periods stirred the listeners to an intense fervor of enthusiasm. Suddenly, at the acme of the speaker's most thrilling apostrophe, there reverberated from the quiet elm—shades of old Yale, the most dismal and cat-rasping echo of ra-ta-tao that the melodic imagination of mortal can conceive.

It was the achievement of a musical senior, who shall here be nameless, although I believe he afterwards became a laborious and useful missionary. He possessed a pet conch-shell, and he had chosen this lovely but untoward hour for his practice in the free air beneath the elms.

Surly murmurs of disapproval arose from the Democratic crowd, for the orator had become visibly perturbed in his flight of eloquence. Again and again this little by-play of conflicting harmonies was repeated, till the surly murmur of the Democratic mass swelled into a savage growl.

"D——n that horn!" bellowed a hoarse voice; "let's go for it," and impelled by a single impulse, the mob broke into a mad gallop for

the college campus. Whether a glimpse of the too melodious senior in active retreat determined their course, or some other consideration, I cannot aver, but the raging horde dashed straight at old South College.

There, on the very door stones of the venerable pile, they were confronted by the handful of students whom the sudden alarm had hurried to the spot. The air was pulsing with the oaths and imprecations of the mob, while the few Democratic students at hand labored desperately with personal persuasion to mollify the wrath of their compatriots.

Meanwhile the peace of the Whig meeting at Brewster's Hall had been broken by a stentorian voice from the doorway, shouting: "Yale! Yale! South College! Yale! Yale! South College!" Of course, there was an headlong rush for the door. The Whig conventicle was left to its fate, and a formidable band of students—followed by a trail of curious spectators, went streaming off up Chapel street, making the welkin ring with those volleys of shouts and yells which are never so electric and stirring as when pouring from the throats of a concourse of excited students.

It was the echo of these sallying cries, faint at the first, and then swelling into startling climax, which fell upon the ears of the Democratic roughs storming at the doors of old South College. It was just at the moment when it seemed as if all efforts at pacification must fail and the babel of profanity give place to the stern clash of fist and bludgeon. The Democratic leaders hesitated, wavered, and began to shrink back. The undistinguished mass of followers slunk away and took to its heels. The triumphant collegians poured with cheers and howls of victory upon the campus, and in a brief quarter of an hour all was quiet as usual, except that the carols of the boys on the fence might have been an unusual ring of hilarity, and that the musical senior who was the cause of the brief, but sinister disturbance, indulged in a free rehearsal on his conch, which makes the writer's ears tingle to-day, as the memory of it drifts back to them. W. H. W. CAMPBELL.

To My Lady's Pug Dog.

Cunning little nasty wretch,
Such a lovely neck—to stretch,
My lady loves you, hence do I,
But inborn tastes will not soon die.
You fat, disgusting little pet
I'd like to wring your neck, and yet
My darling hugs and kisses you;
Well—you are safe; I love you too.
So live on, pug, and when you die
No one will mourn more deep than I;
For are you not my lady's pet?
I love you dearly, dog—and yet—

J. A. HAMILTON.—*Cornell Era.*

The Value of the A. B. Degree.*

BY CHARLES MCINTIRE, A. M., M. D.

THE writer would be glad to report "progress," but he doubts the propriety of using that word in this connection. Not that work—and hard work—has not been done, and there is a mass of documents here, and literature, in the shape of college catalogues, by the hundred weight almost, at home to show for the work. But he is willing to confess himself very humble, the results of the work are so meager. He also is free to confess that the actual knowledge of our colleges, their courses and degrees, is much less at the end of the year than he fancied he possessed before he entered upon the work. And he states, as a result of much thought, that Charles V. had an easier task in his attempt to synchronise the time-pieces of his day, than this attempt to bring together in one scheme the discordant and divergent courses of our American colleges.

A report is prepared tabulating the degrees of 342 institutions of higher instruction in the United States out of a possible 434. This list was prepared by combining four lists given in the Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1886–'87, the latest report issued when the investigation was begun. Thse are—[1] The list given in Table 42, Division A, which are those colleges for the superior instruction of women, organized upon the usual plan of the arts colleges. [2] Table 47, colleges of liberal arts. [3] Table 51, schools of science endowed with national land grant. [4] Table 53, schools of science not so endowed. Some half a dozen additional names were added to these lists for some sufficient reason.

The data were gathered by an examinination of the catalogues.

But even in those catalogues where the information about the degrees and courses is stated in fairly clear language, confusion reigns supreme with the significance of the degrees other than A. B. In one college a course leads to Ph. B., in another a corresponding course is crowned with B. S., while in a third, it is B. L.; while each of the colleges may also use the other degrees for some other purpose. This confusion and multiplicity of degrees has attracted the attention of educators; thus, in a conference of college presidents and professors in Philadelphia, November 26, 1889, the subject was referred to both by a letter from President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University and by Professor E. H. Griffin, who read Dr. Gilman's letter, and then read a paper on the subject. The "points" in President Gilman's letter, and the conclusions of the paper are so relevant to this report that they are quoted in full.

President Gilman says: "The points to which I should have directed attention are these:

* Report of the Committee of the American Academy of Medicine on the comparative value of Academical Degrees in our American Colleges.

"1st. The American propensity to multiply academic titles so that the real significance of a degree is obscured.

"2d. The tendency to confer the baccalaureate degree in so many forms and phrases that its meaning cannot be discovered even from the name of the institution which confers it, but must often be worked out by a study of catalogues constructed in different orders of complexity.

"3d. The enumeration of the manifold forms of the baccalaureate degree now given in this country.

"4th. The historical significance of the bachelor's degree as marking attainment of the first grade in the fellowship of scholars—a grade which may be attained in any faculty of a university, arts, medicines, theology, law.

"5th. The value of a certificate, the meaning of which is obvious at first sight, considered from the point of view of the holder of the diploma, and second, from that of the public.

"6th. The importance of restoring, if possible, the baccalaureate degree to an honorable significance before it is altogether lost.

"7th. The importance of acknowledging that it is not essential that any one curriculum should be followed in order to attain the degree of bachelor of arts.

"8th. It is essential that the candidate who receives that degree should have received much instruction in [*a*] ancient and modern languages and literature, [*b*] in mathematics, [*c*] in the natural and physical sciences, and [*d*] in historical and moral sciences.

"9th. It is also essential that the candidate should pursue these studies in a public institution, under competent instructors, for a definite period, in a systematic way, subject to examination, the results of which are to be recorded, proclaimed and certified to by a formal diploma."

Professor Griffin's conclusions are:

"1. Diminish the evils growing out of the number of our colleges, and the inferiority of some of them, through an agreement among the strongest and best, which would have the force of an authoritative example.

"2. Distinguish sharply between the technical and the baccalaureate degrees, reducing the latter to one, or, at most, two forms.

"3. Relax the requirements in regard to Greek, accepting one ancient language as sufficient for the bachelor of arts degree.

"4. Allow no elections on the part of students that will prevent a suitable distribution of attention between the four great groups of subjects which have been named."

For fear that some of the fellows will conclude that this confusion affords a just retribution for our changing the qualifications of fellowship, so that any other degree than A. B. need be considered by us, let me say that I hope to show in a paper on the A. B. degree, to be presented at this meeting, that this degree does not represent a standard of training, and that many a B. S. or Ph. B. degree of one college represents more nearly the average qualification for the A. B. degree than does the

A. B. degree itself as given by some other college, hence our former position paid more attention to the name than to the reality: we were making a fetish of the degree.

The colleges of the United States may be divided into four classes in the line of our investigation:

1. Those colleges that provide a four years' course, prescribing or suggesting a regular order of studies for each year; these are the most numerous. Princeton and Yale may be instanced as examples of this division.

2. The colleges of the schools, the departments of the college are called schools and the degree is obtained by passing the examination of a certain number of these schools. The University of Virginia is an example of this division.

3. This division is confined to the colleges under the care of the Roman Catholic Church, where the preliminary and collegiate work is so run together in a course covering six or seven years, and with names given to the classes that sound peculiar to those of us who have been familiar with the Freshmen, Sophomore, Junior and Senior classes, in most of these cases the preparatory study can be distinguished and the courses compared. St. Ignatius College, San Francisco, is an example of this.

4. The exceptional colleges, *e. g.* the "University system" of the University of Michigan.

It was thought best that the report should contain the examination of as many colleges as possible, with a positive opinion expressed as to the relative value of the degrees, even if this opinion is based upon a superficial examination of the course, rather than to make an analysis of the courses of comparatively a few colleges and probably not include the very colleges about which the Council may desire information.

Such a report is presented with full consciousness of its shortcomings. One catalogue, more frank than its neighbor, tells that the B. S. degree requires one year less in the preparatory school, and the degrees are not marked as equivalent; its neighbor, silent on this point, has her degrees marked of equal value. It may be possible to find such inaccuracies on every page, and the report can only be considered provisional, until by further examination and correspondence the actual facts in every case may be determined.*

Certain general principles had to be determined in order that there should be a harmony in the decision as to the equivalency of the degrees for all colleges, these were:

1. Technical degrees are not to be included.

2. The college is to receive the benefit of the doubt, but anything going to show that the courses were inferior, even to the least degree, the degrees were not to be ranked of equal value.

3. The degrees of each college were compared with themselves, if the college granted the degree of A. B.

* The tabulation presented a list of colleges with the degrees granted and an opinion of the comparative value of the degrees. As it is but a provisional report it is not yet in a condition to publish.

The writer would recommend a further examination be made into the first degrees granted by our colleges for the purpose of determining if it can be of any assistance in reducing the present chaos into order. And secondly, that a standard be adopted by the Academy of Medicine for the degree of A. B., below which standard no diploma will be recognized as evidence of the academical training necessary for fellowship. The writer would like also to recommend some plan by which the colleges over our land could become better acquainted with each others' methods, but as the thought is very vague in his mind, he will only thus allude to it.

"THE VALUE OF THE A. B. DEGREE IN OUR AMERICAN COLLEGES DETERMINED BY AN ANALYSIS OF THE CURRICULA OF A NUMBER OF COLLEGES SELECTED AT RANDOM, AS TO THE RELATIVE TIME GIVEN TO GREEK, LATIN AND MATHEMATICS." *

The catalogue of Carleton College says: "The degree of A. B. has come to represent a definite training and has a well-recognized significance which we should preserve." Examination of a number of catalogues seemed to show that this is a pleasant statement not warranted by the facts. Comparison was made by computing the percentage of time given to Greek, Latin, Mathematics, "other studies" and "electives" of forty colleges, (time failing for the examination of a larger number,) selected hap-hazard, so that the results are fairly an average. Some colleges could not thus be analyzed. Thus the only *required studies* for Harvard are Rhetoric and English Composition, Chemistry, Physics and German or French in the Freshman year; twelve themes in the Sophomore, and Forensics in the Junior and Senior years. In the University of Indiana the degree of A. B. can be received after one language (ancient or modern) shall have been studied daily for two years, or two languages each for one year. Latin, but not Greek, is required for the entrance examination and the course is four years long. In Johns Hopkins the degree is given after a three years' course and can be obtained without the study of Latin and Greek, or of Mathematics, during the College course. The University of South Carolina confers the degree of A. B. in one of its courses, without the study of any Greek whatever.

The courses of forty other colleges were analyzed and tabulated. If any college gave the degree of A. B. for more than one course that course was selected for comparison that required the least amount of the classics. These colleges, arranged in the order of the percentage of time given to the study of Greek, beginning with the least amount, are:

	Per cent. of time to Greek.
1 H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial (Tulane University)	0
2. Allegheny College	0
3. William Jewell College	0
4. Baldwin University	0
5. Delaware College	0
6. Tulane University of La	0
7. Bowdoin College	5.7

* Abstract published by resolution of the Academy.

8.	Roanoke College	5.9
9.	Wellesley College	6.6
10.	Boston University	8.0
11.	University of Vermont	8.7
12.	Cornell University	9.82
13.	Amherst College	9.84
14.	University of Rochester	10.3
15.	Williams College	10.4
16.	Wesleyan University	10.7
17.	Brown University	11.3
18.	Marietta College	11.5
19.	Lake Forest University	12.3
20.	University of Michigan	12.5
21.	College of Emporia	12.7
22.	Dartmouth	13
23.	University of California	13.1
24.	Western University of Pa	13.?
25.	University of Denver	13.4
26.	Des Moines College	14.1
27.	University of Minnesota	14.14
28.	University of Wooster	14.6
29.	Kansas Wesleyan College	15
30.	University of Colorado	15.4
31.	Lawrence University	17.2
32.	Central University of Iowa	18.32
33.	De Pauw University	19.1
34.	University of Nebraska	19.5
35.	Earlham College	19.8
36.	Luther College	20
37.	Augustana College	20.5
38.	Central University of Ky	21
39.	Iowa College	22.6
40.	Oskaloosa College	23.5

In like manner the percentage of *required* Latin in these same college varies from 0 to 29; of Mathematics from 4.9 to 31. The amount of studies that can be chosen by the student also varies very much among the forty mentioned from none to 57.6 per cent.

Four questions seem pertinent in conclusion:

1. Can a degree obtained after pursuing one of so many courses "represent a definite training?"

2. Is it fair to consider the A. B. degree as representing the more liberal culture, when one college grants a degree of *e. g.* Ph. B. for the same course of studies leading to an A. B. in other colleges?

3. Since it is not those Colleges best known to us as doing good work that require the greatest proportion of time to be given to the study of the classics, which is the fair deduction? (a) That much of the work required in the smaller colleges is relegated to the preparatory school by the others; or, (b) that other studies are being considered by our educators as possessing greater disciplinary power.

4. Would it not be well for the Academy to determine for itself the proper proportion of studies to lead to an honest A. B., and not to content itself with so indefinite an assertion as the degree of "Bachelor of Arts from a respectable institution of learning?" CHAS. MCINTIRE.

1 2 3 11 4 5 6
7 8 10 9 12 13 14 15
"Rip"

The Mother Chapter of Alpha Delta Phi, Hamilton College.

BY T. N. OWEN.

THE members of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity who have read "Ten times one is ten" doubtless allow their thoughts at times to wander from the story to the author, the late President of the Fraternity, Edward Everett Hale, and, with the title still before their eyes, they could not help thinking of that other brother, Samuel Eells, who founded this Fraternity at Hamilton College in the year 1832 with little thought of the breadth and scope of his work, with little knowledge of what an inspiration this one plan of his was to be to the five thousand or more men who now honor his memory. Truly it has more than fulfilled the wildest dreams of those who watched through its earlier days, for it now numbers among its members hundreds of men who are leaders in all departments of business and professional life, and many scores, at least, of men confessedly among the most honored and eminent of our times. It is necessary simply to read the names of the speakers at the conventions, held annually to convince those outside that "mystic bond" of the intrinsic value of Alpha Delta Phi. Not a little of the admitted worth of

KEY TO THE ABOVE CUT.

1. T. N. Owen
2. S. H. Adams
3. R. C. Stevens
4. F. B. Hathaway
5. J. P. Martin
6. C. R. La Rue
7. J. H. Myers
8. S. Cadwallader
9. H. P. Osborne
10. H. F. Hayes
11. E. E. Woolworth
12. T. W. Chester
13. C. F. Willard
14. S. J. Miller
15. A. F. Smithling

EELLS' MEMORIAL—ALPHA DELTA PHI LODGE—HAMILTON

the society has resulted from the dignified character and elevated themes which, in the conventions, have attracted the public notice. For when Joseph H. Choate, Dr. Storrs, Phillips Brooks, James Russell Lowell, Charles Francis Adams, Geo. W. Curtis, Presidents Gates, Dwight, Eliot and such men address their younger brothers, people stop and listen.

For nearly sixty years the Mother Chapter has flourished, proved herself strong and ready always to take her share in scholarly honors, many times has she been found a successful rival to other fraternities.

A large quota of famous Alpha Delts owe their early training to this chapter. Notably among them are Isaac H. Hall, Manager of the Metropolitan Museum, New York, and Daniel Huntingdon, President of the National Academy of Design ; Rev. Herrick Johnson, of Chicago, and the Rt. Rev. T. B. Lyman, Bishop of North Carolina.

In the business world are found Dan. P. Eells, Vice-President of the Erie R. R.; Rowell Miller, President of the Chicago, St. Paul and Milwaukee R. R.; Schuyler B. Steers, the late cotton king of New Orleans, and Franklin H. Head, President of the Union League of Chicago, and donor of the Head Prize Fund to Hamilton College.

The Mother Chapter is especially proud of the unusual proportion of judges which have gone forth from her lodge room. Judge Theo. W. Dwight, Warden of the Columbia Law School; Hon. Nath. Bennett, Chief Justice of California; Hon. Glenni Scofield, Judge of the Court of Claims; Hon. Wm. J. Bacon, of the Supreme Court of New York, and Hon. Milton H. Merwin, also of the Supreme Court. of New York, are among the older graduates. When Chief Justice Blatchford, of the Columbia Chapter, was promoted to the vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench in 1882, Judge Wallace, of the Hamilton Chapter, became his successor, and Judge Alfred C. Coxe, also of the Hamilton Chapter, was appointed to the post of District Judge as the successor of Judge Wallace.

Mention only can be made of the prominent educators whose names are found on the roll of the Mother Chapter: Oren Root, Sr., Marcus Catlin, Henry Mandeville, Edward North, A. G. Hopkins, H. C. G. Brandt, the latter of whom is the author of Brandt's German Grammar and Brandt's German Reader. S. G. Williams, Professor at Cornell University; John H. Raymond, President of Vassar, 1864–78; E. A. Sheldon, President Oswego Normal School.

Prominent Editors: Andrew Shuman, late chief editor of the Chicago *Evening Journal*; H. D. Cunningham, of the N. Y. *Evening Post*; S. N. D. North, one time President of the N. Y. State Associated Press; Willard A. Cobb, of the Lockport *Journal* and Regent of the University of New York State.

The Chapter owns a beautiful stone structure called the "Samuel Eells Memorial Hall." The corner stone was laid in 1876. The hall is three stories in height, and is built in the style of the French renaissance of bluestone ashlar, broken on one side by a bow window. The hall and staircase are in the centre of the building. On the right, as you enter, is the parlor, separated from the library in the rear by an arch and portiere. On the left of the hall is the smoking room. The main floor is finished in birch, giving a pretty effect. The floors throughout the building are of hard wood, with borders in many of the rooms. The furniture is of a Turkish pattern and material. The total cost was over twenty-five thousand dollars.

Aside from being a comfortable home, this beautiful lodge with its solid walls, looking far down the Oriskany and the Mohawk, serves as a fitting memorial to

> "His brief career with honors filled
> Whose name heads brightly our good scholar-guild."

T. N. OWEN.

Columbia.—Reminiscences of '29.

BY THOS. W. OGDEN, A. M., LL. D.

I HAVE been invited by the editor of THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE to write "an article" on the "reminiscences of '29" in Columbia College. At first I hesitated and almost decided to decline the invitation, though presented in courteous and flattering terms, but there came to my memory the catalogue of the College, which once startled me with its array of graduates bearing my family name from a period previous to the Revolution to the present day, embracing my father, uncles, brothers, my sons and an innumerable crowd of cousins. How could I refuse the humblest task in connection with the bountiful mother who had received so many of my kin within her courts? In obedience therefore to duty and sentiment, I shall try to the best of my ability, to discourse concerning the old college and the reminiscences of the class of 1829.

I must be permitted to connect with an account of the college the famous school which for many years supplied its best students, best, I mean, at the time of admission, for there was a considerable change when the impelling force was more voluntary and considerably less violent. The school referred to was that of Joseph (familiarly "Josey") Nelson, totally blind, the veriest type of a class of teachers almost extinct, a determined disciplinarian, who through accurate instruction and severe training succeeded in bringing the Latin, a dead language, into life within the dullest brains in his school.

It is strange how often a scene of awe in boyhood becomes comical in later years. I have in my mind's eye a row of boys drawn up before a teacher having in hand an article of discipline with a leather handle and several tails of leather, a sort of "cat o' nine tails." At the first blunder of a pupil there was a bristling up of the master with a tightened grasp of his weapon, then an approach alongside of the menaced youth and a position in parallel lines, and then as the signs of laziness and remissness became more palpable, the unsparing whacks with the tails of the cat winding around and stinging the young and tender supporters.

There were two or three boys who received their quantum so forcibly and so regularly that I have wondered if the welts remained during their lives or could be seen on the legs of their children. It was a dilemma indeed when the master chanced to drop his instrument of discipline. Who was to pick it up? The victim wouldn't, the executioner couldn't, and the others present chose not to take sides, and the instrument of flagellation had an unaccustomed rest.

At the public examinations in the college, Mr. Nelson was always present, listening with intense interest and deeply concerned as to his

pupils maintaining the reputation of his school, they ranking first on every such occasion in many successive seasons.

On one occasion there was a supposed slip in the rendering of a Latin sentence by a favorite pupil hard pushed by a bright lad from another school.

Suddenly Mr. Nelson, with his sightless eyes, arose from his seat and stated that in the edition of the book used by his pupil there was a comma, which fully vindicated his construction. The nice accuracy of the blind teacher made a marked impression on the President, the faculty and all assembled. But—pardon me—I have been invited to write about a college, *not* about a school.

There is not much sentiment in boys, but I think not a little was excited in their young bosoms when in 1826 they were transferred from the school house in Franklin street, near Elm street, to the lawn of the old college, beneath the venerable trees which shaded its time-worn walls.

The President of the college was the Rev. William Harris, a meek and humble man of whom I can recall only a placid countenance and gentle bearing. The Professor of Greek was Nathaniel F. Moore, a fully equipped scholar, less fitted as I conceive, to impart knowledge than to take delight in study as an accomplished gentleman. The Professor of moral philosophy, &c., was the Rev. John McVickar, D. D., a patient, conscientious instructor, the weight of whose duties was certainly not lessened by the deportment of the students. In later days I was brought into close association with Dr. McVickar, and learned to estimate highly his wisdom and learning, and to venerate his character; such association gave rise to many self reproaches, a well merited penalty for my part in college indiscretions. The Professor of Latin was Charles Anthon, an admirable instructor. With a stern nature, and with warm devotion to his calling, he exacted order and attention in his department, drilling the students in roots and tenses, and establishing or strengthening foundations, the benefits of which have been in most cases, I am persuaded, real and enduring. What shall I say of James Renwick, the Professor of Chemistry, so tried and so well tempered, from whom so much valuable instruction might have been derived if the students desired to learn instead of to play? It was outside of Mr. Renwick's nature to exact discipline; there was a twinkle in the eye or a play in the corner of the mouth more indicative of amusement than severity when the rod of discipline should have been used unsparingly. Not one of the students laughed more heartily than the Professor when speaking of the expansive power of heat at the enquiry innocently put by a student, if that was the cause of the long days in summer. It might have been at the time of chemical experiments when the fun was bottled up in the boys, that the natural effect of a burst or even a fizz in a retort or vessel in the hands of the Professor would be a general explosion all around.

The Professor of Mathematics was Robert Adrain, a Scotchman with a large figure and a genial face.

He seemed to love us all, calling us in a fond way "Tommy," "dearie," "Jimmy," "dearie," "Johnny," "dearie," and the fellows with sympathizing tenderness called him "Bobby." He was succeeded during our course by Henry Anderson, an admirably equipped professor and an accomplished gentleman. Without any effort on his part order was generally well maintained in his lecture-room.

To the survivor of a college class, and with one exception the only survivor, the most impressive of his "reminiscences" must be his classmates, his companions within a four years' round in study and pleasure, in many good things and in—several bad.

The head of the class, and most worthily so, was George F. Allen, subsequently a trustee of the college.

Our valedictory orator was:

Theodore Sedgwick, Jr., U. S. District Attorney for New York.

We had other lawyers besides, among them:

Robert J. Dillon, Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New York; Thomas E. Blanch, District Attorney, Rockland County; John D. Van Buren, and two members of the New York Assembly, viz., Charles R. Swords, afterwards Trustee of the College. John D. Ogilby, a Doctor of Divinity of solid learning and Professor in General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church, and Alfred W. Craven, Chief Engineer of Croton Aqueduct Department.

Let me add the names of William Edgar, Peter Augustus Schermerhorn, I conclude with the name of John Treat Irving, my beloved friend. Together, arm in arm, we are closing up the class procession.

I feel tempted to mention the names of several then in the college, though not in the class of '29, who have attained eminence, but my limits will permit me to refer only to one student, Hamilton Fish, in the class of '27, of which he was the head. As a student, there were manifested the resolute will, the patient industry, sound judgment and deliberate action which bore him along through successive positions of dignity and usefulness to the State Department at Washington, the duties of which he filled with enduring honor to himself and benefits to the country.

I must include in the personnels of the college the Janitor, whose name was Dougan, a broad-shouldered, muscular man, representing the physical power behind authority. He was ready at all times to bring his muscle into exercise when a refractory student would not heed the intimation that his presence in the lecture-room was not desirable, and preferred to make use of another's strength, rather than his own, to get outside. In such cases it was the chicken in the grasp of the hawk.

I suppose it may be said that in these reminiscences encouragement may be given to college students of the present time in my *not* throwing a veil over the naughty conduct of earlier days. In reply I have to say, that I set out, not to throw a veil, but to bring to light from my memo-

ry. Besides among my "reminiscences" is one that I, myself was once a boy, and moreover, I have had in my mind a small talk on this subject. According to my experience there are two classes of mischief makers and mischief followers in school and college, one, a reckless class, acting without regard to authority, to the feelings of the professors, or to the purposes for which they entered the college. There is another class with tact and taste, acting generally under proper restraints, rarely going too far, recognizing the professors as gentlemen, whose feelings may be wounded and whose labors may be aggravated. They love fun, as all lads do, but they enter college to be instructed and equipped for the duties of life and are unwilling to permit the spirit of fun to get the upper hand; and here I must confess that my "reminiscences" are at fault, for I entirely forget as to these two classes, of which the class of '29 held the more.

It is pleasant in a retrospect of more than three score years to realize the vigor with which our revered Alma Mater has grasped the spirit of the age and has met its manifold requirements. I have no sympathy, however, with the disposition to bring the present into contrast with the past, implying that at one time Columbia was inert, and behind the age and at a later period vigorous and heeding its demands. There is a contrast between the simple demands of an early period and the more varied demands of an advanced age. At and after the period of the Revolution the call upon Kings, now Columbia College, was to help in the foundation of a new Republic and to set in motion the wheels of its government, and this duty was well performed in equipping such men as John Jay, Robert R. Livingston, Gouverneur Morris, and others, especially Alexander Hamilton, who illustrated the wisdom and spirit of his training at the very doors of the college ; and then it became the duty of the most patriotic institution to train men fitted to fill up the various duties and callings in the new community. Read over in the December number of the magazine, the long list of distinguished Alumni. Cabinet officers, Commissioners under important treaties, Governors, Judges, Bishops and Divines, Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, Foreign Ministers, Literary and Scientific persons. Such was the duty of Columbia during at least two generations. It was a grave and dignified position, from which she did not hesitate to stoop at the demands of an age of steam and electricity, the necessities of which she is now meeting with unflagging zeal and energy.

There has been no drowsy period in the history of Columbia with a sudden awakening, but throughout her existence a firm and calm resolve to accomplish her mission. The only contrast has been in the need of the present and the past. There are now men regarded as wise, hoping and expecting that the inventive spirit of the 19th century will discover the means of rapid transit, or rather of rapid fugit in the atmosphere above, but who now, in view of such a possibility, would desire the Trustees of the college to establish a professorship of ballooning and aerial navigation?

THOMAS W. OGDEN.

HON. SAMUEL BLATCHFORD, LL.D., Trustee

COLUMBIA.

BY RUFORD FRANKLIN, COL. '86.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COLLEGE.*

The following year his second wife died, a further victim of the deadly disease, its germs seeming purposely to overshoot the worthy President himself that his heart might be wrung by the loss of those nearest and dearest to him. He felt now that his burden of domestic affliction unfitted his mind for close attention to the multitudinous cares of the government of the growing college; and this latest grief accordingly hastened him in the execution of a resolve already formed, namely, to return to private life.

With reluctance, the governors accepted his tendered resignation and voted him a yearly pension of £50. It must be remembered that this sum, though far from being a munificent provision, represented greater utility in those days than now; and that, moreover, a larger amount would undoubtedly have been bestowed had the meagre resources of the college treasury permitted.

He retired now to his former home in Stratford, Conn., to spend there the rest of his days in quiet parochial work and in revising his former learned writings. He published also an English and a Hebrew grammar. Death overtook him, June 6, 1772, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

Dr. Cooper now assumed charge of the college, being chosen president on the twelfth day of April, 1763. He was a young man, only twenty-eight years of age at the time of his elevation, but of distinguished reputation as a scholar nevertheless. His only published work seems to

* Begun in December number.

have been an octavo volume of poems, given to the public in 1761, about a year before he left England to assume his position at King's.

Under his government strict discipline was enforced. The students were made to lodge in the college building and it became obligatory for them always to wear a "proper Academical Habit," unless special permission to lay it aside for the time being had been granted by the President or a tutor. It was necessary to attend morning and evening prayers at the college and divine service on Sundays. Various penalties or money fines were imposed for infraction of any of the college laws, money obtained in this way being expended in procuring books for rewards to worthy students.

In 1767, during the governorship of Sir Henry Moore, a large tract of land was granted by the province to the college. Twenty-four thousand acres were included in this most magnificent gift; but very unfortunately they were located in that part of the province which became ultimately a portion of the State of Vermont. Vermont at this time had no existence as such. The territory lying west of the Connecticut River and included between it and the present eastern boundary-line of New York was known only under the name of the "New Hampshire grants." New York claimed jurisdiction over it by virtue of grants made by Charles II. to the Duke of York; but the settlers in the territory declared allegiance to New Hampshire. New York appealed to the King and its claim was upheld. The commencement of the revolution caused a suspension of the controversy for the time being; but afterwards, in 1790, the question was revived and New York, to settle the matter peaceably, offered to relinquish all claims to lands within the disputed territory and all jurisdiction over them on payment of the sum of $30,000. Vermont acceded to the proposition; and thus, most unhappily, the college lost a princely endowment, a tract of land upon which subsequently grew up the county town of the county in which it lay and which would undoubtedly in itself, if held to-day, cause the college to be one of the richest in the land. Other minor grants of land lying in Vermont were also lost in the same way.*

The instruction at this time seems to have been given by the President and three tutors or assistants. In August, 1767, a faculty of medicine, consisting of six eminent professors, was added.

The following account of the institution is thought to have been written by President Cooper, and gives a good idea of the scope and characteristics of the college at that day:—"Since the passing of the charter, the institution hath received great emolument by grants from his most gracious majesty King George the Third, and by liberal contributions from many of the nobility and gentry in the parent country; from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts and from several public-spirited gentlemen in America and elsewhere. By means of these and other benefactions, the Governors of the College have been

* Vermont was soon after (March 4, 1791), admitted to the Union as a State, New York having opposed its admission during the pendency of the controversy.

WILLIAM HENRY DRAPER, A.M., M.D., Trustee

GEORGE L. RIVES, A.M., Trustee

enabled to extend their plan of education almost as diffusely as any college in Europe; herein being taught by proper Masters and Professors, who are chosen by the Governors and President, Divinity, Natural Law, Physic, Logic, Ethics, Metaphysics, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Geography, History, Chronology, Rhetoric, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Modern Languages, the Belles-Lettres, and whatever else of literature may tend to accomplish the pupils as scholars and gentlemen.

To the college is also annexed a grammar school for the due preparation of those who propose to complete their education with the arts and sciences.*

All students but those in medicine are obliged to lodge and diet in the college, unless they are particularly exempted by the Governors or President; and the edifice is surrounded by a high fence, which also encloses a large court and garden, and a porter constantly attends at the front gate, which is closed at ten o'clock each evening in summer, and nine in winter; after which hours, the names of all that come in are delivered weekly to the President.

The college is situated on a dry, gravelly soil, about one hundred and fifty yards from the bank of the Hudson River, which it overlooks; commanding, from the eminence on which it stands, a most extensive and beautiful prospect of the opposite shore and country of New Jersey, the city and island of New York, Long Island, Staten Island, New York bay and its islands, the Narrows forming the mouth of the harbor, etc.,

* (This grammar-school was established at about the time of President Johnson's resignation and was put under the charge of Mr. Matthew Cushing, of Charlestown, Massachusetts.)

etc.; and being totally unencumbered by any adjacent buildings, and admitting the purest circulation of air from the river and every other quarter, has the benefit of as agreeable and healthy a situation as can possibly be conceived.

Visitations by the Governors are quarterly; at which times premiums of books, silver medals, etc., are adjudged to the most deserving.

This seminary hath already produced a number of gentlemen who do great honor to their professions, the place of their education, and themselves, in divinity, law, medicine, etc., etc., in this and various other colonies, both on the American continent and West India Islands; and the college is annually increasing as well in students as reputation."

The colony was at this time in a ferment of political agitation. The ôdious "Stamp Act" had been repealed by the British government in consequence of the violence of the opposition it had engendered, but other severer and even more detested measures were speedily imposed to burden the colonies. In the midst, however, of all the turmoil and revolutionary gossip, the citizens found time to evince interest in the welfare of the college; and the public exercises held at the commencement in the spring of 1768 were attended by an unusually large, fashionable and intelligent audience. The members of the graduating class were Benjamin Moore, afterwards Bishop Moore and ultimately President of the college, John Stevens, Gouverneur Morris, who delivered an oration which won much applause, Gulian Verplanck, Egbert Benson, James Ludlow, Peter Van Schaick, Charles Doughty and John Beardsley. To Benjamin Moore and Gouverneur Morris, silver medals were awarded; all at a later day became men of note either in the city or nation. Morris, though only sixteen years old when he was graduated, soon after began to give evidence of the abilities that were afterwards to make his name well known. A short time after leaving college he commenced to write anonymous papers on grave questions of finance and taxation; and after studying law under William Smith, the historian, was admitted to practice before he was twenty years old. One of the early important cases in which he took part was that of a contested election in Westchester County, a case which involved principles requiring in their elucidation no slight degree of forensic ability and legal learning. His opponent in this case was a fellow alumnus, John Jay.

The troubles with the mother country grew apace, and the seeds of bitterness were taking deep root; many and of no uncertain voice were the outcries that arose against the unjust taxation of the home government and the arbitrary measures imposed in retaliation to opposition. Some differences arising in the city as to the selection of delegates to a continental congress, which had been proposed, led to a public meeting to discuss the subject. This was accordingly held on the 6th of July, 1774, in the open fields, (just above Dey Street.) Among others who spoke was a young man who had, during the year, matriculated as a student of the college and who was at the time seventeen years of age.

The surprise which greeted his temerity in addressing the assemblage gave way to loud applause and unbounded admiration when he finished a most stirring and brilliant address. This precocious collegian was Alexander Hamilton, Columbia's most eminent alumnus, future first Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, a man to whose temperate zeal and clear foresight is largely owing the successful establishment of our Federal constitution.

Young Hamilton was not afraid to differ from large men and accordingly he began coolly to oppose the head of his college. President Cooper was in deep sympathy with the mother country and used all his influence, both in speech and writing, against the agitation going on in favor of the freeing of the colonies from the control of England. He published a number of pamphlets dealing with the affairs of the times from the Tory standpoint, and Hamilton, taking up the cudgels for the other side, replied in other pamphlets, refuting the learned President's arguments and gaining for himself no little renown. Doubtless Dr. Cooper found it difficult at first to realize that it was one of the callow striplings under his charge who replied to him so strongly and whose opposition was so powerful to affect the minds of the people. One of the President's pamphlets was blandly entitled "A Friendly Address to all Reasonable Americans on the Subject of our Political Confusions." His conservative views fashioned after the old Oxford pattern, proved exceedingly distasteful to the popular party which was by no means in the humor to entertain or to tolerate scholarly arguments in favor of Kingly prerogatives. Finally the expression of his opinions became so obnoxious and so enraged the liberty-loving people of the City that on the evening of May 10, 1775, during a period of intense excitement, a mob entered the college grounds with the expressed determination to force conviction of better ideas under the seemingly impervious cuticle of the dignified President or seriously damage the cuticle in the attempt.

Hamilton and a fellow student named Robert Troup, fearing the consequences of these rash measures, held back the crowd in order to give the President time to escape. Ascending together the steps of the President's residence, after pushing their way through the rabble which was now noisily assembled there, Hamilton addressed the ringleaders with great eloquence, urging less harshness and warning them not to belittle by excessive zeal the greatness of the cause they were seeking to uphold. He succeeded in holding their attention until another student, who had preceded the throng, made his way to the President and told him of the eminency of the danger; and Dr. Cooper fled just in time to save himself. "He escaped only half-dressed over the college-fence, reached the shore of the Hudson, and wandered along the river-bank till near morning, when he found shelter in the house of his friend Mr. Stuyvesant, where he remained for that day; and during the night following took refuge on board the *Kingfisher*, an English ship of war, in which soon afterward he sailed for England." A few days later,

the Rev. Benjamin Moore, whom we saw receive his diploma about seven years before, was made Praeses *pro tempore.* Dr. Cooper found the climate of Great Britain better suited to his constitution and never returned. He became pastor of the First Episcopal Church of Edinburgh and died in that city in 1785.

All affairs were now in a chaotic state, both in the college-world and in the world of politics. The morning of the same day on which the mob determined to discipline the college president saw the surrender of the British stronghold of Fort Ticonderoga to determined Ethan Allen and his eighty-three men. Two days later, Crown Point was taken. About a month before, Lexington and Concord had been fought and became history. On June 6, Marinus Willett,* another young collegian of King's, backed by an excited crowd, stopped the shipment of a quantity of British arms which had been ordered to be taken to Boston for use in subjugating the insurgents there.

On the sixth of April, 1776, the treasurer of the college received a communication from "The Committee of Safety" requesting the governors to prepare the college within six days for the reception of troops. This was accordingly done, the students were dispersed and college affairs remained in abeyance to affairs of the nation until after the war.

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*In the college "Book of Misdemeanors" or "Black Book," preserved in the library of the College, is found the following memorandum under date of Dec. 23, 1774 :—"Willett, for not performing his exercise the last vacation, as ordered by ye preceding visitation, to finish that, and also to translate half of the eighth Aeneid of Virgil into English by ye first day of next term." This delinquent student was presented with a sword by Congress for distinguished services during the war, and, after its conclusion, became Mayor of New York City.

RUFORD FRANKLIN Col. '86.

(*To be continued.*)

An Exception.

Logicians say that no phrase means
At once both YES and NO.
But they are not correct, it seems,
As one short phrase will show.

(Where it meant "yes,")
I sat one eve with Maude, a miss
Who's pretty, sweet, and coy;
Said I, "Maude, dare I steal a kiss?"
She said, "You silly boy."

(Where it meant "no.")
And in a little while I said,
"Art angry, dear, at me?" [her head,
She smiled, and laughed, and shook
"You silly boy," said she.

B. N.
—*Cornell Era.*

A Bit of College History.

BY WM. CLEVELAND ROBERSON, A. M., LL.B., UNION, '77.

THE prohibition of Greek-letter fraternities at Princeton has long been one of the peculiar anomalies of the college world.

It is generally supposed that this attitude of the college authorities was assumed in the first instance in deference to some curious notions of Dr. McCosh respecting the morality or immorality of these fraternities, but the meed of respect due to such views was paid long ago, and for years the trustees of Princeton have been under no obligations either of honor or common-sense to continue an embargo that time and experience have proven to be entirely unjust.

That the good Dr. McCosh probably had some sound reason for his vigorous opposition to the fraternity there can be little doubt, although perhaps they were altogether inscrutable.

To the average man there was certainly nothing about Greek-letter fraternities that seemed to call for heroic treatment. They had never attempted the overthrow of any established code of morals nor (so far as I know) had they ever threatened to compromise any single article of the Calvinistic faith, no matter how objectionable it may have been.

Their object was simply to inoculate raw youth with the principles of manhood, which they desired to do in their own way.

At all events he attacked that Greek-letter fraternity, and since then "fraternity" at Princeton has been naught else than a tradition—or a hope.

Greek-letter fraternities in general seem, however, to have survived the cruel fate of Princetonian displeasure. The stage of the debate was passed long ago, the verdict of the college world was long since recorded, and perhaps the time is not far distant when considerations of taste and expediency will impel Princeton to correct what is generally regarded as an obvious wrong.

The Greek-letter fraternities can wait.

The publication of Mr. Cole's argument on this theme in the December number of the UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE recalls, however, an incident in the early history of College fraternities, and I cannot refrain from telling the tale as 'twas told to me.

It was back early in the thirties—or to be exact, in 1832.

In those days there were no "processions" to be kept up with; the modern "hustler" had not been evolved; the professional "funny man" was still confined in his bottle and had not yet been allowed to spread over the land like an ominous pall. The people were primitive: Virtue characterized their lives, and innocence, their thoughts, and in their simplicity they even regarded Statesmanship as a Science and the scholar in politics as a matter of course.

Yet I suppose it will be claimed that however well the world went then it has distinctly progressed in the meantime.

It may be conceded, however, that those were undoubtedly quiet times, and perhaps the most quiet place was the village of Schenectady. It boasted of Albany, Troy and Amsterdam as its suburbs, and of Union College as its especial local feature. And Union College in her relationship to Schenectady has never changed, but continues to occupy exactly the same place in her regard, her glory and her affliction.

In 1832, Schenectady was a synonym for repose.

Dr. Eliphalet Nott was president of Union College and his three-wheeled chaise and his three-cornered hat were among the wonders of the time. Twenty-eight years previous he had delivered the oration at Hamilton's funeral and it had made him famous. Altho' but thirty-four years of age he had been called to Union and had answered the summons in person. For sixty-two years he presided over the destinies of the college, and when at last his career ended and he was laid at rest the Earth closed over the most impressive personality the American world of learning has ever known, and five thousand American scholars felt they had indeed lost a friend.

But as Webster said of Massachusetts, Dr. Nott needs no encomium. His life was impressed on the scholarship of his time. The Church, the State and society felt alike the beneficent influence of his teachings, and looking backwards through the dim mists of years we may now almost see his imperious figure standing as a sign-post for Truth—pointing the way to the Future.

Even the men of Princeton must admit that Dr. Nott was a fellow whose opinions were not exactly to be sneezed at.

Well, it was at this quiet time and among these peaceful surroundings that a great commotion transpired. The hitherto tranquil waters of Union College were agitated by an unwonted gale. Students were upset and professors became excited, and there was no telling when the tumult would subside. Dr. Nott alone kept his base. With his habitual imperturbability he continued sawing wood and saying nothing.

Seven years before a few rebellious spirits, probably chafing under restraints and wishing systematically to raise the devil, had banded themselves together into an association which they dubbed the Kappa Alpha Fraternity.

Their proceedings were kept secret, and although they professed to have none but a harmless purpose in view, it was quite clear to some that the mere fact of secrecy banded them and that their real object was to institute a sort of reign of terror in the peaceful college world of that time. This secret organization was plainly a conspiracy against the discipline of the institution and might properly have been called a "Society for the Propagation of Wickedness."

As time went on, these young conspirators gathered into their net the brightest men in college.

Among those "puffed and reckless libertines" who joined were Amasa J. Parker, Rufus W. Peckham, Ward Hunt and Isaac W. Jackson. Hunt afterwards rose to the U. S. Supreme Court, Peckham to the Court of Appeals and Parker to any number of high places. But what shall I say of Jackson, the arch-conspirator of them all. Here was a man who "deliberately undertook to reduce deviltry to a science," but it must be admitted, however, that none of the fifty successive classes who knew him as "dear old Captain Jack" would ever have dreamed that this splendid incarnation of conscience, charity and learning was a scholastic Machiavelli in disguise.

There is grave doubt, I fear, that Jackson was born for evil, if the Kappa Alpha Fraternity remains as a monument to his depravity.

In the spring of 1827 the star of a rival fraternity appeared above the horizon, and as it shot its baleful light accross the collegiate sky, sent another chill down the backs of the orthodox.

In November of the same year appeared still a third of these odious fraternities, and sorrow received then and there its crown amid the jeers of the profligate.

The Kappa Alpha had been "bad" enough; but when to this engine of evil were added others in the Sigma Phi and the Delta Phi the "friends of peace and order" felt that something would certainly have to be done.

As a matter of fact, however, no steps were yet taken to check this growing "evil." Although the spirit of wickedness as embodied in these strange fraternities was in the air and bound to spread, no one seemed courageous enough to attempt its suppression even when the means suggested itself.

It was expected that Dr. Nott would take the matter in hand, but that sagacious individual gave no sign of interest.

Meanwhile these fraternities held to their alleged naughty course. To make matters worse the fascinations of membership grew more and more irresistible till it seemed as if the entire undergraduate attendance of the College had come under its spell.

But the fraternities themselves had all they could do to keep their

members within manageable limits, and were soon obliged to exercise such discrimination in selecting candidates for membership that they acquired the reputation for exclusiveness, which has clung to them to the present day. And thereby hangs this tale.

And thus it came to pass that in 1832 rumors of war filled the air about Union College. The Greek-letter men had threatened to corrupt the social and literary taste, tending to reject such sterling literature as Fox's Book of Martyrs from their daily intellectual diet and to substitute therefor such diaphanous food as Waverly and the impossible Byron ; and finally in the attempt of one particularly depraved fraternity man to maintain a setter pup among his personal effects. But when it came to the adoption of a policy of *exclusiveness*, outraged patience in the "outsider" could endure it no longer, and war was declared.

These fraternities had thus far been confined strictly to the soil of Union ; but it was confidently believed that once firmly rooted in this corner of the garden of learning they would spread like pusley until no college could be free from them.

Extermination at once therefore meant their destruction forever.

No time was lost in deciding upon a plan of campaign. A paper was drawn up in which the iniquities of the fraternities were fully set forth. Without going into details it may be said that the fraternities were arraigned generally for their demoralizing influence upon the undergraduate character. It was pointed out how they distracted the minds of the student from study, impaired his appreciation of the serious things in life, inclined him toward dissipation and in short tore him from the safe anchorage of morality and left him free to be dashed upon the rocks of temptation, and ultimately stranded upon the shoals of moral, social and intellectual degradation. Their immediate suppression was demanded in the interests of the True, the Beautiful and the Good, and the visitation of such punishment upon the members as might appear proper in the eyes of the College authorities was finally suggested as a matter of course.

The indictment was strong, and when it was handed to Dr. Nott its framers could scarce repress a smile of exultation.

Dr. Nott took the paper, bade the petitioners call again, and retired to his study.

The college was in a fever of suspense pending Dr. Nott's verdict, the "secrets" and the "anti-secrets" alike being in a tremor of uncertainty.

The fraternity men were now on the defensive.

The situation to an observer was interesting.

A hurried consultation among the fraternities disclosed a difference of opinion as to the best course to pursue. The Kappa Alpha and Sigma Phi deemed a temporary disbandment advisable to permit the whole trouble to blow over, while the Delta Phi held that it would be best to stick it out and take their chances of being allowed to go on as a result of their defence. Failing to agree upon a common

course the Kappa Alpha and Sigma Phi concluded to appear in chapel the next morning without their badges and on the other hand the Delta Phi proposed to marshal their entire force and proceed to chapel with their badges pinned conspicuously on the front of their caps.

The result was awaited with the most intense excitement.

Dr. Nott did not keep them waiting long. He stated shortly that he had received a document containing certain charges, that the matter was a grave one and called for drastic treatment. He added, however, that, inasmuch as the Delta Phi was still in the field, an opportunity would be given it to be heard in its own defence and indicated the time and place when one of their number might plead the fraternity cause.

This left the matter still open and of course the excitement increased.

The Delta Phi had some very bright young scalawags among its members, and these were duly canvassed with a view to select the right man for the work in hand.

The choice fell upon John Day Hyde of the class of '34, a man of ardent temperament, logical mind and unusual facility of expression.

His appointment was a high compliment inasmuch as there were among the "Delts" such men as Henry S. Randall and David R. Floyd-Jones, each of whom became afterwards secretary of State of New York, William Cassidy, late Editor of the *Albany Argus*, Judge Kanouse of New Jersey, Judge Averill of Connecticut, Prof. Goertner of Hamilton College, Dr. McDonald of the *Princeton Review*, and Dr. Chauncey L. Mitchell of Brooklyn, most of whom have since gone to their long home.

Among the "Kaps" and "Sigs" were Thos. Allen, afterwards Congressman from St. Louis; Danl. L. Clark, late U. S. Senator from New Hampshire; Dr. West of the Brooklyn Seminary; John Bigelow, late Minister to France, Judge Comstock of the Court of Appeals, President Raymond of Vassar College, Judge Spier and Judge Hamilton W. Robinson, so that as far as presenting the case of the fraternities was concerned there was no end of talent from which to select a spokesman even if the "Delts" had failed to provide one. At the appointed time Hyde repaired to the presidential presence and proceeded to put in his answer to the charges.

The specific charge of delinquency received rather contemptuous treatment. In the matter of the charge (*e. g.*) that the fraternities tended to debauch the student's literary tastes, he simply claimed that in the exchange of the fish-balls of philosophy for the tea-custard of poetry, or of the pork-and-beans of theological dissertation for the raisin-cake of fiction, no laws of intellectual hygiene were violated.

And thus with the other special charges all of which were disposed of with like levity; and Dr. Nott was said to smile as Hyde continued his address.

Regarding the general charge that the fraternities really undermined a student's moral nature, Hyde met it with a more serious argument. He insisted that there were some things in the formation of

manly character that collegiate instruction could not supply, that social fellowship was needed to supplement purely academic training in order to make the complete man.

Emulation in the fields of generosity, courage and courtesy was quite as necessary to develop the emotional side of character as emulation in the field of study to develop the mental side; and both were necessary to make an harmonious whole.

In short, Mr. Hyde, afterwards Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut, covered the whole ground in a fervid, eloquent address that evidently impressed Dr. Nott at once, for when he ceased speaking the latter extended his hand and said: "Mr. Hyde, this is my answer. If it be consistent with the rules of your fraternity, I shall be glad to be notified that I have been elected an honorary member." Shades of Calvin! Was there ever such a case as this? The fraternities had won in a canter to the surprise of professors (all save Jackson who was then in the faculty) the joy of the fraternities and the dismay and mortification of the petitioners. Hyde was the hero of the hour and his badge was coveted by every girl in Schenectady.

The "Kaps" and "Sigs" immediately swung out and resumed business at the old stands; and all three fraternities blessed Dr. Nott.

The latter had proven himself, if not the noblest work of God, at least that work in which the Lord might take the most pride—a man of common-sense.

The petitioners were routed. Some left college, went to another institution to organize, it is said, the Alpha Delta Phi, as a fraternity with purely moral and literary aims. Others remained at Union hardly to enjoy themselves thereafter.

In conclusion, may it not be said that Dr. Nott's practical wisdom has been singularly vindicated. His decision certainly settled the fate of Greek-letter fraternities, for they sprang up like mushrooms throughout the whole college world—the Psi Upsilon, Zeta Psi, Delta Psi, Theta Delta Chi and Delta Kappa Epsilon following immediately upon the steps of his verdict.

To-day there is no other tie that so binds together the educated men of America and so holds them thus as an organized influence to promote the cause of learning in general and the fortunes of their colleges in particular as the Greek-letter fraternity. Is it not almost time that Princeton came to a knowledge of this fact?

WM. CLEVELAND ROBERSON.

To President Austin Scott, Ph. D., LL. D., of Rutgers College.

SONG OF WELCOME.

Words by W. A. Beardslee, '88. Music by Loren Bragdon, '76.

1. The loy - al hearts of Rutgers sons, To - day are con - fi dent, A trust - ed lead-er
2. With rose - ate hues the eastern sky Makes known the dawn of day; With glowing hopes we

we re-ceive, Our honored Pres - i - dent. To him we pledge sin cere sup - port, To
rouse ourselves, And forward urge our way. A fu-ture bright we pic - ture forth, Of

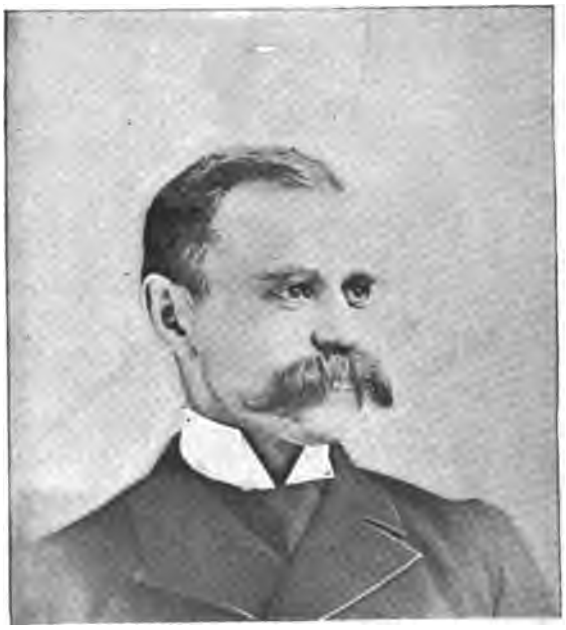
him our greeting bring; His name is on our lips to - day His welcome would we sing.
days and years o be; "By mutual faith and aid assured Of strength and har-mo - ny."

Chorus.

To - day we wel - come him, To - day we wel - come him, As

Lead - er, Friend, and Pres - i - dent, To - day we wel - come him.

COL. HENRY RUTGERS.



PRES. AUSTIN SCOTT, PH.D., LL.D.

PROF. CARL MEYER, D. D.

PROF. FRANCIS C. VAN DYKE, Ph.D.

A Dinner of Welcome to President Scott of Rutgers.

BY REID MILLER, RUTGERS, '81.

THE "*Sol Justitiae*" of Rutgers certainly illuminated the blue-tinted banqueting hall of Delmonico's, Friday evening, February 27, and so many sons of Rutgers were present that even the pale ultramarine decorations were so vividly enlivened as to take on a scarlet hue.

VICE-PRES. T. SANFORD DOOLITTLE, D.D.

The occasion was a welcome to Austin Scott, Ph.D., LL.D., the new President of the College, and a scene of a right hearty congratulating it was. The gathering of February 4, at the inauguration of Dr. Scott, was enthusiastic but the spirit infused into this occasion by the Alumni of Rutgers was sufficient to show that their little *alma mater* held a big place in their hearts. L. Laflin Kellogg, '70, Chairman of the Committe of arrangements, presided with an easy grace that made the dinner a complete success; with him at the table of honor were: President Scott, the guest of the evening, Vice-President T. Sanford Doolittle, '59; the Hon. Cortlandt Parker, '59; Robert F. Ballantyne, Esq., of the Board of Trustees; the Hon. Garrett A. Hobart, the Rev. Joachim Elemendorf, Judge Henry W. Bookstaver, the Rev. D. D. Demarest, the Rev. Talbot W. Chambers, Judge Jonathan Dixon, '59, and the Hon. Robert Adrian, President of the New Jersey Senate.

The college Club sang as many of the jolly songs of the Rutgers boys as they could crowd in between the courses and speeches.

All having feasted and fared sumptuously, attention was directed to intellectual enjoyment. Chairman Kellogg in his introductory speech said among other good things:

"We have met here to-night to celebrate our birth right as the sons of old Rutgers. It is related that Esau sold his birthright for a mess of pottage. But we are far ahead of Esau for we have had our pottage to-night and our birth right too. What more appropriate place could we have to celebrate the life and being of a Dutch College than in the old Dutch City of New York. One would naturally think so, but the fact is that the College was English when the City was Dutch and the

College became Dutch when the City became English. And yet I say without shrinking that both College and City are indebted to the industry, integrity and dogged perseverance of the Dutch for their success. We have all great reason to be proud of our College. We are proud of her antiquity for she is the seventh oldest College in the land. We are proud of her founders because they foresaw the need of higher educational advantages at a time when education was little thought of. We are proud of her sons because we find them installed in the highest offices in the gift of the nation, in the Senate and Legislative Hall of the Country and State, in the Cabinet and on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. They are Governors of States, Judges of Courts. The pulpit, the bar, art and literature all have among their number many distinguished Alumni of Rutgers College. But we have another cause for congratulation to-night. It was not possible for the institution to succeed until it had invaded that true home of all office holders, Ohio. A large line of Presidents have done yeoman's service in the good cause. We have been and seen and conquered and to-night we can congratulate ourselves not only that we have an Ohioan safely in the Presidential chair but a man of known talent and learning, who has won his spurs by experience and whose resources of mind cannot fail to create a new era in the history of the College. Gentlemen, I introduce to you your new President, Dr. Austin Scott, and I call upon him to respond to the toast OUR NEW PRESDENT "Hearts to conceive, the understanding to direct, and the hand to execute." Dr. Scott was greeted with the Rutgers "Bow-wow-wow!" thrice repeated and the health of the new President was drunk with much enthusiasm. Only portions of President Scott's address can be given; his speech was often interrupted by loud and prolonged cheering. He said, in part:

"We are doing down yonder at the College that which I suppose is not what a college president is supposed to do at all; he must tell you about new methods in education and short cuts to the higher degrees. We have not quite come there yet, and I do not know that we are quite competent to expand very much upon the ideal and the real. We are very practical at Rutgers. We find the ideal not so much way off yonder, beyond the reach of our own, as in what we have at our hand. We are trying to do down there just what our hand finds to do (applause).

In this latter day real originality and power consist in intensity of purpose and action. One of my ideals is to have the boys punctual. Why, bless me, that to my mind is one of the greatest of achievements."

After instituting a comparison between the promptness of college boys and employees, which was rather humiliating to Rutgers students, he went on to say:

"We have a large opportunity—a large field. Don't you believe them when they point the finger of scorn at you and say that you come from a small college. It is a small college, but, in the words of Webster, 'There are those who love it.' As the presiding officer of the Senate of New Jersey said to me, 'It is the only college I have, and I'm going in

for it.'" Continuing he emphazied the importance of seizing all the advantages enjoyed by Rutgers in the capacity as the State College and the immense possibilities that lay outstretched before it in taking hold of the comparatively new idea of "University Extension."

The needs of the college were then pointed out and signs of approaching showers of plenty were shown to be already visible.

An alumnus has headed a subscription list with $1,000 to erect a fine stone-wall with appropriate gate-way of antique design (a sketch of which was exhibited) and this generous promoter is sufficiently well-known to assure us that what he undertakes will be carried out even if he has to "foot" the list himself. The class of 1876 has increased its prize in "Political Philosophy" from $500 to $1,000. The "deed of gift" made by the executors of the Fayerweather estate by which Rutgers is to receive $100,000 was mentioned but as yet there was not enough of certainty to warrant any rejoicing.

As Dr. Scott took his seat cheering again broke out and the sentiments of his speech were warmly applauded.

Following him at intervals during the course of the banquet toastmaster Kellogg arose and introduced the other speakers as follows:

"The Faculty," Prof. T. Sanford Doolittle, D. D. "Board of Trustees," Rev. William R. Duryee, D. D. "The Alumni," Talbot W. Chambers, D. D. "The Bench," Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, LL.D. "The Bar," Tunis G. Bergen. "The Clergy," Rev. Joachim Elmendorf, D. D.

Dr. Doolittle, who spoke pleasantly and wittily to "The Faculty," was introduced by Mr. Kellogg with a little poem, full of bright and sharp hits at "The Faculty," purporting to come from an undergraduate, but strongly suspected of being a reminiscence of his own undergraduate days. Space will not permit us to quote the various addresses. Dr. Wm. R. Duryee spoke admirably for the "Board of Trustees" and the sentiment "You may trust him in the dark."

Tunis G. Bergen, in the course of his remarks, said: "This college, because of its ancestry, presents what may be termed a middle system between New England education on one side and Western on the other. It is the child of the Universities of Leyden and Utrecht, and has been the foster-mother of that conservative education which has made the Middle States of this country conservative centers—financially, socially, commercially and educationally."

Dr. Joachim Elmendorf, speaking for "The Clergy," during an able and thoughtful address, mentioned the importance of the discovery by the faculty of the individuality of the student, thus enabling him to select a sphere in life most appropriate for the highest development of his individual endowments, intellectual and moral.

Among those present were Hon. H. W. Bookstaver, John W. Searing, J. DeWitt Peltz, Chas. A. Runk, Aug. Floyd, Geo. S. Duryee, John N. Carpender, Rev. William R. Duryee, Rev. Peter Stryker, Rev. J. Howard Suydam, J. C. Pumpelly, Chas. Bradley, Garret J. Snyder, W. H. Demarest, Alfred H. Demarest, Edwin F. See, John E. Elmendorf, Rev.

Joseph R. Duryee, Rev. P. D. VanCleef, Rev. John H. Jackson, Rev. J. I. Harper, Geo. Buckham, Geo. W. Coakley, '36, Garret A. Hobart, Cortlandt Parker, Thos. H. Stout, James C. Stout, Rev. Joachim Elmendorf, Samuel D. Morris, Richard W. Herbert, Geo. H. Sharpe, Rev. W. H. Ten Eyck, D. D., Dr. S. V. Ten Eyck, Egbert Le Fevre, Chas. L. Pruyn. Frank Van Brakle, Rev. John N. Jansen, Rev. J. S. N. Demarest, William P. Wilson, Joseph W. Sutphen, John Lefferts, Jr., Theodore Frelinghuysen, J. Scott Nostrand, John G. Floyd, Nicoll Floyd, L. Laflin Kellogg, Charles E. Whitehead, A. Q. Garretson, Tunis G. Bergen, Rev. J. B. Drury, Robert Schell, R. N. Perlee, Dr. Van Arsdale, Hon. Jonathan Dixon, Warren Dixon, T. S. Doolittle, Dr. Austin Scott, Prof. Louis Bevier, Jr., George Berdine, Robert Lefferts, P. V. Voorhees, Charles S. Van Nuis, Rev. J. V. Verbrycke, Rev. C. L. Wells, D. T. Kirkpatrick, H. W. Winfield, Rev. V. B. Carroll, Ed. D. Shepard, A. Britton Havens, Rev. U. D. Gulick, Vanestus S. Gulick, Henry R. Baldwin, M. D., Prof. E. A. Bowser, Ph. D., Lewis B. Chamberlain, Rev. J. A. H. Cornell, D. D. Demarest, D. D., S. DuBois Demarest, John DeWitt, Jr., Prof. Carl Meyer, D. D., Prof. C. E. Hart, D. D., Henry L. Janeway, Rev. James Le Fevre, James Neilson, John H. Raven, Prof. E. S. Shumway, Lieut. Samuel E. Smiley, Prof. John C. Smock, E. L. Stevenson, Ph. D., Irving S. Upson, Prof. F. C. Van Dyck, Ph. D., Hon. Foster M. Voorhees, Prof. F. A. Wilber, C. E. Deshler, Rev. Henry M. Cox, F. J. Collier, B. M. Tremper, Rev. J. G. Van Slyke, W. A. Chapman, H. A. Smith, G. D. Hasbrouck, Stephen Fiske, Charles F. Cantine, Howard Gillespie, T. H. Grant, Charles Davis, Frank T. Lent, F. H. Skinner, Geo. V. N. Baldwin, Rev. Chas. Wright, John S. Voorhees, John S. Russing, F. Reid Miller, Talbot W. Chambers, F. Frelinghuysen, Wm. H. Waldron, Charles Heath, J. M. Moore, G. Lee Stout, H. S. Rockenbaugh, F. M. Breese, C. Parker, Jr., J. W. Herbert, J. A. Miller, Robert Ballantine, E. H. Duryee, J. S. Van Cleef, '52, C. L. Edgar, A. F. Skinner, D. D. Sutphen, Kev. I. W. Gowen, Chas. H. Voorhis, DeWitt Reilly, Leo Stocksbury, Warren A. Morgan, Dr. E. H. Cook, Prof. J. E. Hasbrouck, F. R. Voorhees, Harry Baldwin, J. P. Street, Theo. Shafer, W. P. Voorhees, Dr. A. V. N. Baldwin, B. C. Sears, Charles F. Cowenhoven.

REID MILLER.

William Henry Beadleston.

WILLIAM HENRY BEADLESTON was born in New York, February 27th, 1840, and was prepared for college at the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, a school famous in its day. Having finished his studies at school, he then spent two years in business; years which gave him such habits that without difficulty, he stood throughout his college course near the head of his class.

In 1882 he was graduated from the University of the City of New York. While in college Mr. Beadleston became affiliated with the Psi

WILLIAM HENRY BEADLESTON.

Upsilon Fraternity, and is now one of the Governors of the Psi Upsilon Club in New York. He belonged also to the Eucleian Society, and by reason of the rank in his class, to the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity.

Though inheriting large mercantile and manufacturing interests, Mr. Beadleston became a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and he yet retains his seat. He was a member of the firms of Beadleston & Hallock, and then of Gibson, Beadleston & Co.; of later years, however, he has become the President of the Brewing Corporation so well known as Beadleston & Woerz, and has devoted most of his business energy to attending to the many ramifications of its large interests. Mr. Beadleston's nature is, however, too many-sided to be entirely absorbed in any one direction. Among many other positions of trust, he is a Director of the Pacific Bank, Pacific Fire Insurance Company, Stuyvesant Safe Deposit Company, and a Trustee of perhaps the financially strongest Bank for Savings the world has thus far known, The Bowery Savings Bank. He is a life member of two social clubs, the New York Athletic and the Psi Upsilon, and belongs also to the Riding Club, the Union League Club and to the University Club.

His broad-hearted sympathy for others has caused him to yield to the solicitations of friends and become associated with many art, literary and scientific organizations. He has thus become a life member of the American Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York Historical Society, and associate member in many similar bodies of men.

Though always loyal to his fraternity and to his Alma Mater, the circumstances of its situation in the heart of a great city perhaps as much as any other, caused him to send his eldest son, a youth of promise, Henry Colwell Beadleston, to Yale, who is a member of the class of 1893, and has just been elected among the first members of his class to his father's fraternity. The second son, William Langdon Beadleston, will enter Yale with the class of 1895. Mr. Beadleston lives with his wife and children in a beautiful house, worthy of its owner's culture and taste, not far from the lower and eastern entrance to the Central Park. Courtly in presence, courteous in manner, he is one of those large-hearted men whom it is a rare pleasure to meet.

W. M. KINGSLEY.

John Dunn's Narrow Escape.

BY KENT ROLLA DUNLOP, WELLESLEY, '90.

THE sun looked down from the bluest of skies, one afternoon in May, smiling approval upon the towers of Barton College, and throwing tempting shadows beneath the trees that bordered its spacious campus. With beautiful impartiality it also smiled upon a sorry figure staggering along the now deserted walk. It was the figure of a man—or the wasted material of what might have been a man—looking as if he had spent some thirty-five summers in drifting and drinking, with now and then a Sabbath wherein he was clean, sober and newly clothed in cast-off garments.

The personality beneath this unattractive exterior—for even a drunken tramp has a personality—evidently did not appreciate the condescension of the gracious sunshine, for in the first shady corner the unwieldy body sought refuge from the whims and vagaries of the props nature had given it, and rested on the ground as if glad to find a firm foundation.

"Hits a park, I'm thinkin';" mused the traveler, "I'll jist rest a bit, an' then be movin' afore the perlice comes."

But the police did not disturb him, and in a few moments, soothed by the warmth and quiet of the day, he gradually lost consciousness and lay prone on the ground in a heavy, drunken sleep. He might have lain there unmolested, had not fate decreed that, a half hour having elapsed. Hal McIvor and his chum Walter Burke should happen upon this spot. The circumstance proved a turning point in the history of John Dunn.

McIvor was the acknowledged leader at Barton—"Prince Hal" the boys called him—a handsome, generous-hearted fellow, with plenty of money, which he freely spent, and a superabundance of vitality that found an outlet in many a mischievous prank. Walter Burke was naturally sober and quiet, but was devoted to Hal and perforce a sharer in his work and play.

Walking slowly, they were discussing a problem in Calculus, when they came upon our traveler.

"Ah, the Sleeping Beauty!" said Hal, with a dramatic gesture. "Come, do the waking act, Walt."

"Sleeping Beast, I should say," rejoined Walter, looking disgusted, "we'd better get Jones to take him off."

"No, wait; I have an idea!" exclaimed Hal excitedly.

"Cling to it, old man, it's once in a lifetime, you know. But, I say, we'd better let him alone. We'll get into trouble if we try to handle him."

"Listen here, let's get Harwood and have a lark. We'll take this fellow up in our room, bring in a few skeletons and a little brimstone, and make the old rascal think he's struck the wrong place, seest thou?

He's so drunk he won't wake up until we get things fixed. It will teach the man a lesson and give us no end of a time. Will you do it?"

"Yes, I'm with you, only we mustn't hurt the man. I'll go for Harwood while you get a blind from the window to carry him on."

A little later the three boys had deposited their unconscious victim on the floor in their room, and were busily at work preparing for his awakening. They had soon removed all the portable furniture, covered the rest with sheets, and arranged about the room a gruesome collection of uncanny objects. The man was stretched full length on the floor. Around him burned low fires of chemicals in a row of pans, emitting indescribable odors. The walls were smeared with phosphorus and glowed with a ghostly light. From the medical laboratories ghastly relics, skeletons, skulls, stuffed snakes and huge lizards made the room hideous in the dim light. Altogether the vision was not a pleasant one, and might have shaken the nerves of a less ignorant and superstitious man than the heavy sleeper.

The work completed, the boys laughingly surveyed the room.

"Gracious," said Walter, "it will turn his hair gray! It almost scares me into repenting my sins."

"Go and confess to Prof. Shedd that you didn't know half as much as you pretended about the Reformation. That'll ease your conscience a little. Yes, this looks pretty much like 'Walpurgis Nacht,' I think. Our friend will be sober for once in his life, and keep sober too, if my plan works. Harwood, you and I must put aside our real natures awhile, and become spirits of evil. A mask and a red blanket will effect the transformation. Walt, clothe your angelic form in a snowy sheet and come to the rescue when you think he's scared enough," said Hal.

Then began blood-curdling groans and howls, while two fiends danced around the sleeper, now and then poking him until he began to move uneasily, and gradually opened his eyes. In an instant he was wide awake, sitting bolt upright, his hair rising, his face blanched with terror.

Hal advanced with a mocking salaam and then asked sternly, in sepulchral tones, "Man, who art thou?"

"My name is John Dunn, yer honor, and I come from New Yorrick," gasped the man.

"I know you, John Dunn; I have known you well this long time. That last drink gave you to me forever. I have known the time would come, and have been waiting. Now you are mine."

"Mine, mine," echoed Harwood, with fiendish joy.

"Do you know *me*, John Dunn?" Hal continued.

"I—I ain't never had the honor o' meetin' yer majisty, as I knows on," answered the man politely, "but I think I reckignize ye. I know'd ye won't be hard on a poor man like me, it wouldn't be loike the kind gintleman ye are."

"We have a place for all drunkards down here," said Hal solemnly, "you can have your choice of being boiled a thousand years in your beloved rum, or of drinking up a lake of it, red hot."

"O, plase yer honor, I pray ye let me off this time! I never meant to anger ye, an' if I done you any wrong I 'umbly ask yer parding, sor."

"You have pleased *me* only too well. I am delighted to see you, John Dunn. I laughed to see you drinking and loafing, knowing I'd get you in the end. You have been a lazy, drunken rogue, never doing a good deed in your life, and I am glad."

"Glad, glad," echoed the other fiend.

"O, sor, I knows it, sor; but I ain't 'ad no show, ever. Me fayther was a drunkard afore me, an' my mither died when I was a young 'un, an' things 's allus been aginst me. I ain't knowed no better."

"This is no time for idle excuses. *Did you not know better?* Did you not see men every day and hour whose lives taught you better? You didn't care. You didn't want anything better. It would have been hard for you to have been sober and honest and a good workman, and it was easy to be a beggar, a rogue, a drunkard. You liked this hog's life. You had your choice, now you must take the consequences. Come, hurry, we want you," and he grasped the man's arm.

"Help! murder! save me!" shrieked the despairing victim, "O, if only I had another chance, I'd be a good man and kape sober all me days."

"You shall have another chance, John Dunn," said a gentle but firm voice, and a white-robed figure held up a warning hand. "I have been sent to offer you one more chance, but remember, it is your last. I will take you to earth again, and you must try to be a good, sober man, working for your living, and doing what you can for others. Go to church regularly, and there learn the way to live, and need never come here again. When you get back don't think you have been dreaming, or have had delirium tremens, and go back to your old ways. As sure as you do there will be no help for you. Mind what I say."

John Dunn raised a trembling hand, "I swear," he said with solemn earnestness.

"Then I will blindfold you and take you back to earth. Only remember your promise."

The boys wrapped a heavy bandage around his eyes, then carried him to the window. It was only a few feet from the ground, so they held him suspended in air as long as their strength would allow, then let him fall easily upon the solid earth. Then, hastily throwing off their strange garments, they ran out. Harwood caught him by the arm and lifted him to his feet, saying in a surprised tone, "Hello, what's up? What are you doing here, blindfolded? Been robbed?"

"No, young feller," answered John Dunn, pale and still trembling, as the boys removed the bandage, "I ain't been robbed, but I've had an awful narrer escape."

"A narrow escape! Tell us about it! What has happened?" asked Hal, looking eager and curious.

"It won't do to talk about, young gentlemen, I'm too scared a man. But I'll just warn ye that there's more'n you think knows what you

do, and you want to be careful how you live. Plase to tell me where I am?"

"You are in Barton, and this is the college campus, where *you* don't belong," said Hal.

"Barton," mused the man, "why they brought me back where they took me from. Can any of you tell me where I can get some worruk?"

"Why, if you want work," said Hal, "I guess you can get something to do on the grounds. That man you see there beyond those bushes is Jones, the head gardener. Go tell him you want a job, and say Harry McIvor sent you. Here's some money to get you some supper and a bed to-night."

"We must look after him a little, boys," said Walter, "and help him keep his good resolutions if we can."

> "'When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be;
> When the devil got well, the devil a monk was he.'"

quoted Harwood skeptically.

"No, I believe this man is in earnest," said Hal, "and I shall help him get started right."

John Dunn did keep his promise. He believed till the last in the reality of his experience, and in all Barton there is no more earnest believer in the doctrines of eternal punishment, none more eager to turn the sinner from the error of his way than John Dunn.

KENT ROLLA DUNLOP.

A Popular Error.

BY R. PRIESTLY HAYES, UNIVERSITY OF PENN.

The game of baseball
Isn't modern at all,
  For its pedigree bristles with age,
And the Olympic games
Its history shames;
  Just inquire of some star-gazing sage.

Modern players, I say,
Like O'Rourke and O'Day,
  Or Ewing, Mike Kelly or Connor
May behold with surprise
A form in the skies
  Of the earliest batsman, 'pon honor!

There a player they'll find;
He is fanning the wind
  With a bat that's uplifted to strike,
For he's posing, in fine,
For the old Pleiad's nine;
  'Tis O'Ryan—Orion is right.

—*Red and Blue*

A University Course in Current Topics.

BY ADDISON F. ANDREWS, A. M., DARTMOUTH, '78.

PURE education should include instruction and much besides. Instruction furnishes the mind with knowledge. Education means, from its Latin derivation, a *drawing forth;* and embraces the discipline of the intellect, the establishment of the principles, the regulation of the heart. Instruction is allied with book-learning. Education goes farther and develops the intellect, the sensibility and the will. Instruction will not of itself give a man a broad and thorough education.

The chief fault of our American system of study has always been, and often still is, that it has aimed at instruction merely and not at the nobler features of a complete education.

This thought might naturally lead to a discussion of ancient *versus* modern languages, and the consideration of the elective system of study of late years adopted by so many of the larger colleges ; but these subjects have been ably discussed by noted writers, and form altogether too elaborate a theme to be treated in this article.

Many a fine classical scholar, many an extraordinary mathematician goes from college into the world to seek his fortune, never to be heard of afterward, simply because he has filled his mind with abstruse facts in themselves of little or no practical value. He has wasted the best years of his life, because he learned theories instead of practical facts. Many a graduate can translate a page of Schiller's "William Tell," but cannot describe the causes which have led to Bismarck's retirement ; or can converse fluently in French, but cannot name the President of France.

The truth is that the practical elements are not sufficiently introduced into the studies of our institutions of learning, and I include them all in the statement.

The topics of the day ought to have a prominent place in the work of the colleges. The wonder is that such a course has not been more generally pursued. It is not absolutely necessary that a chair be established in each college, whose sole object shall be the discussion and study of current events with the students. Let each professor of whatever branch of learning, strive and plan to make the recitations of his class practical, entertaining and modern in their character, by connecting their dry, ancient and soporific details with the wide-awake and fruitful present. This can always be done ; and, as a result, the student will not only better retain the contents of the text-book, but will acquire a valuable knowledge of important current events and, unconsciously, form his own opinions of them.

The professor of belles-lettres has an especially fine opportunity in this direction. Let him devote much time to the polite literature,

rhetoric, poetry, history-making, philology and criticism of to-day. The professors of physics, political economy, psychology and the various sciences and arts will have no trouble whatever in finding current topics which can be appropriately and profitably studied. In addition to this plan let there be more frequent debates and discussions by the students upon the great question of the hour, a line of work shamefully and inexcusably neglected. It ought to be regarded a higher honor and a more important achievement to come off victorious in a debate on Free Trade *vs.* Protection than to rank at the head of a class in Greek for four years. Fortunately the Greek-letter secret fraternities supply in a measure this want in many colleges, these organizations privately discussing at their literary meetings timely subjects of importance ; in some instances engaging in debate as often as once a week throughout the college year. I have heard many a faithful fraternity man say that he gained more practical knowledge at the private sessions of his Greek-letter companions than in his entire collegiate course.

Nor need this study of current topics be delayed until the student reaches college. It should begin in simple form in the schools, grow broader and deeper in the higher academies, and reach its complete development in the university; but it would be folly to attempt to systematize such study before the scholar reaches college. As a sub-freshman he is altogether too young to solve great ploblems of the time or to attempt it.

Assuming, then, that the questions of the day must be studied in our institutions of learning, to make our young citizens intelligent, broad-minded and in the truest sense educated, and, that such line of study should not be systematized until the college is reached, the momentous question is presented, how can a thoroughly satisfactory and efficient system be regularly established in the college curriculum, in addition to the effort on the part of each professor to connect his particular line of work with the problems of the present time.

The question is readily elucidated. This system must be formulated by and intrusted to the professor of journalism, for no other professor can cover the entire ground. His text-books are the newspapers. In them are contained current topics, affecting all classes of mankind in all parts of the world. This *sine-qua-non* professor is a long time in coming. He was established in Cornell University, and perhaps at one or two other colleges, but he cannot well appear until there is a chair to fill. To the credit of our colleges be it said that they are beginning to awaken to a sense of the necessity of such a professorship and such a course of training. It may be that the dawn of the twentieth century will discover no prominent college in the United States without its appropriate professorship and classes of students able to discuss intelligently and from every point of view the important topics then claiming the attention of the civilized world.

ADDISON F. ANDREWS.

College Affiliations of the Members of the University Club, N. Y. City.

S.

Schmidt, Osear Egerton..C., '59—May 10, 1879—19 W. 93d St.—A. B., A. M., D. Phi.

Scott, Francis M.....C. C., N. Y., '67—Apr. 7, 1886—Tryon Row—A. B., LL. B., Chi Psi.

Scribner, Arthur H.....P., '81—Oct. 3, 1888—743 Broadway—A. B.

Scribner, Charles.....P., '75—May 10, 1879—743 Broadway—A. B. D. Phi.—Ivy Club.

Scribner, John M.....U., '59—April 6, 1881—2 Wall St.—A. B.—Psi U.

Scudder, Charles D.....T., '75—Oct. 4, 1882—1 E. 33d St.—A. B., M. D.—(C. '78)—I. K. A.

Scudder, Edward M.....T., '77—Feb. 6, 1884—54 Wall St.—A.B., A.M., S. B., LL. B.—(C. '79)—I. K. A.

Scudder, Henry T.....Wes., '72—Feb. 6, 1889—Brooklyn—A. B., A. M.—Psi U., Phi B. K.

Seamans, William S..... H., '77—Nov. 3, 1886—71 E. 55th St.—A. B., M. D.—(C. '81.)

Sedgwick, Henry D.....H., '43—May 10, 1879—120 Broadway—A. B. —A. D. Phi.

Seward, Clarence A.....Hob., '48—Nov. 7, 1883—143 Fifth Ave.—A. B., LL. D.—A. D. Phi.

Sexton, Lawrence E.....H., '84—Feb. 1, 1888—45 William St.—A. B., LL. B.—(C. '87)—H. P. C., D. K. E., A. D.

Sexton, Samuel.....U. of Louisville' 56—May 10, 1879—12 W. 35th St.—M. D.

Shaffer, Newton M.....N. Y. U., '67—June 8, 1882—28 E. 38th St.—M. D.

Shannon, Richard C.....Colby, '62—Feb. 11, 1881—63 Wall St.—A.B., A. M., LL. B.—(C. '85.)

Sharon, Frederick W.....H., '81—March 2, 1887—3 Grammercy Park—A. B.

Shedd, John M.....C., '77—Feb. 2, 1887—67 Wall St.—A. B.—A. M.

Sheldon, Edward W.....P., '79—May 7, 1884—45 Wall St.—A.B. A.M. LL. B.—(C. '81.)

Sheldon, George P.....Y., '67—Oct. 5, 1887—195 Broadway—A. B., LL. B.—(C. '69)—A. D. Phi, Scroll & Key.

Sheldon, George R.....H., '79—June 5, 1884—4 Wall St.—A. B.

Sheldon, Richard K.....Y., '69—July 19, 1880—31 E. 24th St.—A. B. A. M.—Scroll and Key.

Sheldon, William C., Jr...T., '82—June 2, 1886—10 Wall St.—A. B.—D. Psi.

Sherman, George.....C., '75—April 5, 1883—54 Wall St.—A. B., A. M.—Psi U.

Sherman, Thomas T .....Y., '74—July 13, 1881—52 Wall St.—A. B., LL. B.—(C. '76.)

Sherwood, Arthur M.....H., '78—July 13, 1881—224 W. 45th St.—D. K. E., A. D.

Short, Edward Lyman....C., '75—June 1, 1881—20 W. 37th St.—A. B., A. M., LL. B.

Short, Harry Alford.....C., '80—Jan. 4, 1888—58 William St.—A. B., Ph D.—(Johns Hop., '85)—Phi B. K.

Simmons, Charles E.....W., '61—Nov. 1, 1879—742 Lexington Ave.—A. B., M. D.—(C. '64)—D. Psi.

Simmons, J. Edward.....W., '62—May 10, 1879—Fourth Nat. Bank—A. B., A. M., LL. D.—D. Psi.

Simpson, John W.....U. of S. C., '43—May 10, 1879—16 Wall St.—A. B., LL. B.—(H., '46.)

Skiddy, Wm. W.....Y., '65—Jan. 2. 1889—531 Fifth Ave.

Sloane, Charles W.....Xav., '69—April 6, 1887—111 Broadway—A. B., LL. B—(C. '71.)

Sloane, Henry T.....Y., '66—May 10, 1879—Broadway & 19th St.—A. B.—D. K. E., Skull and Bones.

Smith, Abram A.....Leh., '68—July 21, 1879—40 W. 47th St.—A. B., M. D.—Zeta Psi.

Smith, Daniel Henry.....P., '60—May 10, 1879—15 Broad St.—A. B., A. M.

Smith, E. Munroe.....A., '74—Nov. 3, 1886—Columbia Coll.—A. B., A.M., LL. B., LL. D.—(Goettingen)—Psi U.

Smith, Eugene.....Y., '59—June 6, 1879—23 E. 44th St.—A. B., LL. B.—Psi U., Phi B. K., Skull & Bones.

Smith, James H.....—May 10, 1879.

Smith, John S.....T., '63—Nov. 3, 1886—58 William St.—A. B., A. M.

Smith, Lennox.....C., '65—June 7, 1879—17 William St.—A. B,, A. M., E. M.—('68)—Psi U.

Smith, Nathaniel S.....H., '69—May 10, 1879—95 Nassau St.—A. B., A. M., Inst. of 1770—H. P. C., Zeta Psi.

Smith, Richmond M.....A., '75—May 10, 1879—Brooklyn—A. B.

Smith, Robert Hobart....T., '69—May 10, 1879—70 Broadway—A. B.—D. Psi.

Smith, S. Sidney.....H., '70—Sept. 4, 1882—59 Wall St.—A. B., LL. B.—(C. '72)—Zeta Psi.

Smith, Sutherland D.....

Smith, Sydney A.....W., '83—Oct. 3, 1888—19 E. 34th St.—A. B., Sigma Phi.

Smith, William Merle.....P., '77 and Roch. '77—April 3, 1889—33 W. 73d St.—A. B., D. D.—A. D. Phi.
Southworth, Edward W...Y., '75—Nov. 20, 1879—Club—A.B., LL. B.—(C. '77)—LL. M.—D.K.E., Skull and Bones.
Southworth, Thomas S....Y., '83—July 6, 1887—Club—A. B.
Speir, Gilbert M., Jr.....C., '73—May 10, 1879—62 Wall St.—A. B., A. M., LL. B.—D. Psi.
Spencer, Nelson S.....C. C. N. Y., '75—June 1, 1887—31 Nassau St.—A. B.—A. D. Phi.
Spencer, Samuel.....U. of Va., '69—May 2, 1888—29 W. 73d St.—C. E.—Sigma Alpha Epsilon.
Sprague, Henry I.....Corn., '73—Nov. 20, 1879—146 Broadway—A. B., LL. B.—(C. '75)—A. D. Phi.
Sprigg, Carroll.....U. of Va., '69—Oct. 5, 1887—45 Broadway—A. B., B. L.—(U. of Md.)—K. Phi L.
Squires, James Duane.....Roch., '77—Feb. 6, 1889—120 Broadway—A. B., A. M.—D. K. E.
Stanton, Louis Lee.....Y., '79—April 2, 1884—119 E. 38th St.—A. B., D. K. E.—Scroll and Key.
Stapler, Henry B. B.....Y., '74—Nov. 5, 1884—11 Pine St.—A. B., LL. B., D.K.E.—Skull and Bones
Starey, Alfred B.....—Oxford, '74—Nov. 3, 1886—28 W. 12th St.
Starr, M. Allen.....P., '76—July 7, 1882—20 W. 48th St.—A. B., A. M., M. D.—(C. '80)—Ph D.
Stead, Charles M.....B., '61—May 10, 1879—Union League Club—A. B., A. M.—Theta D. Chi, Phi B. K.
Stebbins, James H., Jr....H., '78—May 6, 1885—247 Fifth Ave.—B. S., M. S.—H. P. C.
Stedman, Ernest G.....—Y., '67—Dec. 1, 1880—120 Broadway—A. B., LL. B. (C., '69)—Psi U.
Steele, Charles.....—U. of Va.—Dec. 6, 1882—21 Cortlandt St.—A. B., A. M.—D. Psi.
Sterling, George L.....—Y., '76—Feb. 2, 1887—2 Tryon Row—A. B., LL. B.
Sterling, Willis B.....—Y. '81—Oct. 5, 1887—55 Liberty St.—A. B.
Stetson, Francis Lynde...—W.,'67—Dec. 1, 1880—45 William St.—A. B., LL. B. (C., '69)—A. D. Phi.
Stevens, Alexander H.....—Y., '54—May 10, 1879—52 Wall St.—A. B., A. M.—Psi U.
Stevens, Frank Jerome....—Y., '85—Nov. 6, 1889—Club—Ph. B., D. Psi.
Stevens, Frederick W.....—Y., '58—1865—33 W. 35th St.—A. B., LL. B., (C., '64)—Psi U, Phi B. K., Skull & Bones.
Stewart, John A., Jr.....—P., '79—June 6, 1888—49 Wall St.—A. B., LL. B. (C., '79).
Stewart, Lispenard.....—Y., '76—May 10, 1879—54 William St.—A. B., LL. B. (C., '78)—D. K. E., Wolf's Head.
Stickney, Albert.....—N., '59—July 2, 1884—31 Nassau St.—A. B., LL. B.

Stiles, Thomas W.....—Y., '79—Jan. 2, 1889—135 Water St.—A. B. Psi U., Wolf's Head.

Stillman, Charles.....—Y., '82—Oct 6, 1886—100 E. 39th St.—A. B. D. K. E.

Stimson, Daniel McMartin.—U., '64—May 10, 1879—11 W. 7th St.—A. B. M. D.—K. A.

Stimson, Frederick J.....—Y., '77—July 5, 1882—26 E. 39th St.—A. B., LL. B.—Psi U.

Stimson Lewis A.....—Y., '63—May 10, 1879—34 E. 33d St.—A. B., M. D.—Psi U., Scroll & Key.

Stockwell, William H.....—Y., '83—March 7, 1888—55 Liberty St.—A. B.

Stokes, Frederick A.....—Y., '79—Nov. 3, 1885—182 Fifth Ave.—A. B.—Psi U., Wolf's Head.

Stokes, James.....—N. Y. U., '63—May 10, 1879—54 Liberty St.—A. B.

Storrs, Frank.....—C., '74—Jan. 5, 1887—15 Broad St.—A. B., A. M., LL. B.—Psi U.

Stratton, Sidney V.....—May 10, 1879.

Strong, Henry H.....—Y., '83—May 4, 1887—22 State St.—A. B.

Sturges, Henry C.....—C., '69—Jan. 16, 1880—40 E. 36th St.—A. B., A. M.—D. Psi.

Sturges, Jonathan.....—P., '85—Jan. 2, 1889—36 Park Ave.—A. B.

Sturgis, Frederic R.....—H., '67—May 10, 1879—16 W. 32nd St.—M. D.

Sturgis, Robert.....—H., '81—May 7, 1890—44 Wall St.—A. B., LL. B. (C., '86).

Sturgis, Russel.....—C. C. N. Y., '56—1865—307 E. 17th St.—A. B.—A. D. Phi.

Sully, Wilberforce.....—C., '81—Oct. 5, 1887—192 Broadway—A. B., LL. B.—A. D. Phi.

Sutherland, John L.....—H., '49—May 10, 1879—71 Wall St.—A. B.—A. D. Phi.

Swayne, Wager .....—Y., '56—March 1, 1882—59 Wall St.—A. B., LL. D. (Kenyon Coll.)—D. K. E., Scroll & Key.

Sweetser, Howard P.....—Y., '82—Feb. 1, 1888—33 W. 38th St.—A. B.—Psi U.

Swift, Frederick.....—H., '74—June 6, 1888—A. B., A. D.

Symington, Albert E.....—Y., '83—May 4, 1887—35 Wall St.—A. B.—Scroll & Key.

T.

Taintor, Charles N.....—Y., 65—June 18, 1879—205 W. 57th St.—A. B., A. M.—Psi U., Phi B. K.

Taylor, Alfred I.....—Y., '59—1865—257 Broadway—A. B., LL. B.—A. D. Phi, Skull & Bones.

COLLEGE NEWS.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS.

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Kenyon—Balest, E. D.

Harvard.—The Bowdoin prizes this year have been awarded to three graduates and four Seniors, as follows: Curtis H. Page, A. B., '92, $100.00; Francis K. Ball, A. B., '90, $100.00; George J. Pierce, S. B., $100.00; Charles H. C. Wright, '91, $100.00; Harvey H. Baker, '91, $75.00, Hugh Vallant, '91, $50.00; Justus W. Folsom, L. S. S., $100.00.—At the annual meeting of the *Daily Crimson*, the following new Board was elected: President, T. W. Lamont, '92; Managing editor, H. M. Landon, '92; Secretary, C. R. Nutter, '93; Associate editors, E. B. Adams, '92; E. White, '92; D. Gray, '92; W. C. Nichols, '93; H. Ware, '93; E. L. Hunt, '93; C. E. Whitemore, '93; Business Manager, L. P. Sanders, '93.—A. White, '92 and J. A. Wilder, 93, have been elected editors of the *Lampoon*.—The candidates for the ball nine include Captain Dean, Alward, Trafford, and Frothingham, last year's infield and Soulé, substitute, short stops. For battery Bates, Donner, Cummings and Howe, last year's pitchers and substitute, and Upton catcher and Mason, who covered left field but is now trying for catcher, F. H. Hovey, L. S., short stop of the Brown nine last year, will begin work soon.—The candidates for the cricket include Captain Garrett, S. Skinner, Hewes, Parker, MacVeagh, Crowninshield, Davis and Chew of last year's team, and C. Skinner, Wells, Griswold, and Bates of the men who were allowed a trial last Autumn.—The committee on the regulation of Athletic sports have voted to allow Harvard to take part in the Mott Haven Games, at Berkeley Oval, next spring.

Yale.—Prof. William R. Harper has accepted the presidency of the new University of Chicago, and will enter upon his duties there next September. Prof. Harper's course of lectures on the "Old Testament" this winter has been one of the most popular ever given at Yale, and Osborn Hall is much too small to accommodate the crowds that gather to hear him every Wednesday afternoon.—The plans for the new gymnasium have been open to inspection of all members of the University for several weeks. A large swimming tank will be one of the features.—A pool tournament

has just been finished at the University Club, won by Younglove, '91. A brilliant tournament is now in progress.—The Kent Club, a law school organization, and the Yale Union, the academic debating club, will hold a joint debate on March 6th, Prof. Adams presiding. The Yale Union is now in its second year and is in a most prosperous condition.—The third Kent Club lecture was delivered on Feb. 25 by Col. Thos. W. Higginson, of Cambridge. Subject: "Aristocracy of the Dollar."—The promenade committee of the senior class is as follows: A. G. Robinson, chairman; W. A. St. John, floor manager; F. W. Sacket, W. McClintock, S. Morse, J. L. Bunce, A. Lee, J. S. Barnes, H. W. Crohing.—The Lit. medal has been awarded, for the first time in three years, to Edward Boltwood, '92. Subject: "Robert Herrick."—The Lit. board for the next year has been elected as follows from '92: Edward Boltwood, Thornwell Mullaly, P. C. Eggleston, G. B. Holbiter, G. J. Price.—L. H. Tucker has been elected class poet by the senior class; J. W. Broatch resigned.—C. H. Sherrill, has decided not to compete in the intercollegiate games this year.

Princeton.—Ground broken for the new dormitory, David Brown Hall, which will cost $100,000.—Junior promenade held February 5th.—Prof. Young received Jansen Prize from French Academy of Sciences.—Cast for the play of Pocahontas announced. James Barnes, David Lansden, E. Y. Thorpe, F. H. Payne, G. K. Davis, C. D. Goldthwaite, R. P. D. Bennett, A. C. Bryan, F. B. Smith, P. Satterthwaite, F. T. Moore.—Washington's Birthday celebrated February 23d. Class orators: Bailey, '94, McGaffin, '93, Duffield, '92, James Barnes, '91.—The gold medal offered by the Nassau Literery Magazine was awarded to McGaffin. Class of '76 prize debate in the evening. Debaters, McDowell, '94, Tildsley, '93, Prentice, '92, Samuel Semple, '91. The prize of $50 was awarded to Semple.—Winter meeting of Track Association in afternoon. Winners: High-jump, E. Ramsdell, '94; Light weight wrestling, Turner, '94; Middle weight, Homans, '92; Heavy weight, Jefferson, '92; Rope climbing, Vredenburg, '92; Potato Race, Ramsdell, 94; Spring board jump, Ramsdell, '94; 8 ft. 10 in., breaking record. Putting Shot Beveridge, 93; High kick, Hanna, '92—Whig Hall Prize Debate. Gold medal: Bowdrey Phinizy, '92; First Honorary Mention: Wm. M. Parker, '91; Second Honorary Mention: Wm. Post Herrick, '91.

University of Pennsylvania.—Dean Jayne is spending a six weeks' vacation abroad.—The prospects for a champion base-ball nine are very bright; over thirty men are training for the various positions.—Horace Howard Furness is reading Shakespeare with the senior class.—By the will of the late Charles Lennig of Philadelphia the University receives a bequest of $700,000, $200,000 of which is to be devoted to free scholarships.—The Seniors held their annual banquet on Friday evening, February 20th, at Augustin's.—A society for the comparative study of the brain has been formed with Provost Pepper

at its head.—The formal opening of the new library building took place on February 7th. Among those present were: Bishop Whitaker, H. H. Furness, LL. D., and William Pepper, M. D.—The Senior class has elected the following class-day officers: Presentor, W. G. Knowles; Historian, G. J. MacLeo; Poet, P. E. Howard; Prophet, E. A. Shumway; Ivy Orator, W. W. Long; Ivy Poet, H. C. Wood. The officers of the class are: President, F. Churchill Williams; Vice-President, G. H. Smith, Secretary, Ralph Light; Treasurer, L. C. Griscom.—The annual bowl fight between the Freshmen and Sophomore classes resulted in a draw.—The Ivy Ball will be held on the evening of March 30th, at St. George's Hall, Philadelphia.

Cornell.—Candidates for the Varsity and Freshman Crews have been in training for a month under Charles E. Courtney.—The men from whom the Varsity Crew will be chosen are Benedict, '91; Marston, 92; Wolfe, '92; Hill, 93; Witherbee, 93; Barr, '93; Kelley, '93; Griffith, L. S. and Young, '93. Of this number Benedict, Wolfe, Hill and Marston rowed on last year's Crew, of the other candidates Witherbee, Barr, Kelley and Young all rowed on last year's Freshman Crew.—J. M. Wolfe, '92 has been elected Captain of the 'Varsity Crew and S. D. Higley of the Freshman.—The final election of the Freshman Crew will not be made until spring term.—By the agreement of 1889, a triangular 'Varsity Race with Columbia and Pennsylvania should be rowed but no decision has been reached as to the place of the race.—Cornell is anxious to have the race at Ithaca. R. C. McCormick, L. S. '92, has been elected baseball manager—W. M. Munson assistant in the Agricultural Experiment Station has been elected to the Professorship of Horticulture in the Maine State Agricultural College.—Mr. Walter F. Wilcox has been chosen Instructor in Psychology Mr. Wilcox is a graduate of Amherst, has studied at Yale and took his degree of Ph. D. at Columbia.—The McGraw-Fiske Mansion has been sold to Thomas H. McGraw of Poughkeepsie, one of the heirs of the estate for $35000. The paintings, tapestries, et cetera, were sold for nearly $6000 making the net proceeds of the sale about $41,000.

Rutgers.—The Junior Promenade held on Feb. 9, at Winant's Hall was the most brilliant affair ever witnessed at Rutgers.—Mr. P. A. Ray, of Greenwich, N. Y., has been appointed class day poet, vice J. C. Stout resigned.—A burlesque on college life will be given by the students of the Senior class at the Opera House April 17.—J. S. Hogan, '91, has been elected baseball Captain.—The new Athletic grounds will be ready for the spring games.—Rutgers College expects $100,000 from the Fayerweather will. A library will be erected with it.—A reception to the Seminary students was given by Rev. Dr. Demarest on Feb. 25.—John De Witt, adjunct professor in Mathematics, has resigned and is studying law in New York City.—A fencing class has been organized by Dr. Adams, the gym-

nasium instructor.—The degree of LL. D. has been conferred upon President Scott, by Princeton.—Messrs. Cooper and Locking, formerly of Union, have entered Rutgers class of '93.—Dr. Van Dyke librarian of the Sage Library, is giving a course of 13 lectures on Modern French Painting 1790–1890, to the students of the Senior class.

Trinity.—An Assembly will be given at Alumni Hall, April 3, for the benefit of the Baseball Association and '91's class day fund.—The 4th Trinity german occurs April 10, Leaders, Scudder, '91 and Paine, '92.—The 3d Sophomore german comes off March 31.—Of the 25 men in training for the baseball team thirteen will be chosen for the annual spring trip.—The most promising candidates are Hamlin, '91; Hill, '93; Weeks, '93; Carter, '94 and Mallory, '92.—The Inter collegiate athletic team has begun training under Sampson '91, Captain, and Trainer Daly.—The glee and banjo clubs gave a most successful concert in Providence in connection with the Brown glee and banjo clubs on Feb. 20. After the concert a banquet was tendered to the Trinity men. Finch, '91, Graves, '92 and Pearce, '93, responded to toasts in behalf of Trinity.—The college expects $50,000 from the Fayerweather estate.—The '93 class supper was recently given at Besse's and the '92–'94 supper at Habenstein's.—Trinity men rejoice in the fact that the annual field meeting of the N. E. I. A. A. will be held in Springfield this year, instead of Worcester.—The annual Sophomore-Freshman cane rush will occur on the campus, as is customary, St. Patrick's day, March 17.—The usual Lenten lectures are being given by Professors Hart and Ferguson.—It is very probable that a triangular baseball league will be formed by Trinity, Brown and Wesleyan.—'91's class day officers are as follows: President, Hicks, Orator, Finch, Poet, Stockton; Stockton, Presenter, Hamlin; Historian, Hamilton, Epilogist; Young.

Williams.—New England alumni held their annual dinner at Boston on the 22d of Jan. President Carter and Captain Brown attended.—Burlesque of "Romeo and Juliet" given March 5th, with a cast of students.—The College Y. M. C. A. convention was held here on the 6th, 7th and 8th of Feb, with 125 delegates from twenty-three colleges.—Mr. Sayford, the College Evangelist, staid a week in Williamstown.—The Thompson Lecture course has provided a concert by the New York Philharmonic club; lecture, by "Eli Perkins," concert by the Temple Quartette of Boston and a reading by Charles F. Underhill.—On the day of Prayer Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott preached.—J. T. Newcomb is now editor-in-chief of the *Williams Weekly*, with Clark Williams as Ass't.—E. C. Bartlett is Asst. Bus. Man.—Russell and Capt. Hotchkiss represented Williams at the N. E. I. B. Ball Ass'n. in Boston Feb. 7.—Clemenstan, '90, presided at the meeting of the Eastern I. F. ball Ass'n. in Springfield.—Williams was given the championship. Capt. Brown was elected President of

the Ass'n.—Clark Williams, '92, is now scorer for the team and President of the Baseball Ass'n. Mears, '92 is Vice-Pres.

Wesleyan.—The Washington's Birthday celebration was an innovation, taking the form of a college banquet at which over 200 men including faculty and alumni were present. Prof. Winchester was toastmaster.—Lectures have been given before the University, by W. F. Whichter, an alumnus of '71, editor of the Boston *Traveller* on "Journalism" and by George L. Fox of the New Haven Hopkins Grammar School, on "The Great Public Schools of England," illustrated by Stereopticon.—A delegation of seven men attended the annual convention of New England College Y. M. C. Associations, held Feb. 6-8, with Williams College.—By the recent deed of gift of the trustees of the Fayerweather estate, the University will receive $50,000 in addition to the $100,000 donated in the will.—By unanimous vote of the Faculty, the Junior oratorical exhibition will take place at the evening of the spring term instead of at the close of the present term, as has been customary. The ten speakers have been already chosen.—Professor Ralph Hibbard, professor of elocution gave a reading consisting of selections, in the Methodist Church; and the assistant in English Literature, Prof. Mead gave his lecture, "The Arthurian Legends," in the Congregational Church.—Receptions have been given to their friends, by the Xi chapter of Psi Upsilon and the Gamma Phi of D. K. E. at their respective chapter houses.

Dartmouth.—President Bartlett broke his right arm February 19, by a fall on the ice.—The New Hampshire Legislature has passed an act increasing by five members the board of Dartmouth trustees. They are to have, however, only limited authority.—The students are having the benefit of an alumni series of lectures by Judge H. W. Tenney of Brooklyn, and George Fred Williams, among others.—The Aegis of '92 is a handsome affair.—There is now no doubt that the bequest of $400,000, of the late Benjamin Thompson of Durham for a State Agricultural College, will be accepted, and the present institution removed from Hanover to Durham according to the conditions of the will. It need not occur for twenty years, however.—A bequest of $2,000 has been left to the college by the late Dr. Wiggin, of Providence, R. I.

Amherst. — The First Junior Promenade was given on February 4, and was a marked success.—The Gamma Chapter Psi Upsilon gave their annual mid-winter reception at the chapter house, Feb. 25, from four to five.—The base-ball team went into training on Feb. 9th. Haze, '90, is back for a graduate course in Chemistry and will pitch.—The Amherst Cotillion Club are to hold their mid-winter german on Wednesday, March 4, at the Alpha Delta Phi house.—A mock trial is to be held in College hall on March 6, for the benefit of the base-ball association; about 200 of the students will take part.

Univ. of Michigan.—17 per cent. of the students are women.—

R. P. Lamont has been elected President of the Senior Class.—Money is being raised for the purpose of building a new gymnasium $40,000 are required and $20,000 have been already subscribed.—There are over 50 candidates for the University baseball team. The team will make a tour through the East in a few weeks playing the principal College Nines.—A bill is before the legislature to raise the tuition fee of foreign students from $35.00 to $50.00.—A new Literary Monthly will appear next week under the name of *The Inlander*. Among other articles, are two by Pres. Angell and Dr. Adams.—The publication of alumni articles with that of the students will serve as a stimulus.—Dr. Thomas McCabe who died at Bryn Mawr was instructor in French at the University three years ago.—About fifty more student matriculations through the month of February.—Since the generous gift of Mr. Waterman of Detroit of $20,000 to the gymnasium fund, providing that an equal amount be raised, strenuous efforts are being made upon all sides to raise the desired amount.

Mass. Inst. of Technology—Three fraternities have recently established chapters at the Institute, Theta Delta Chi, Chi Phi, and Delta Kappa Epsilon, the latter being formed from the local society of A. G. K.—'91 has elected class-day officers as follows: Orator, Hammond; Historian, Swan; Prophet, Spencer; Poet, Hathaway; Statistician, Dart; Chief-Marshal, Cunningham; 2d Marshal, Trowbridge; 3d Marshal, Fiske.—President Walker has been re-elected President of the American Economic Association.—The Northwestern Association held its annual meeting and banquet at the University Club of Chicago, Saturday, Jan. 31st, 1890.—According to the new catalogue the Institute has 993 students and 97 in the corps of instruction. — The junior annual, Technique, was issued during the holidays. It is an excellent specimen of undergraduate work. The artistic work, which occupies a very prominent place, gives it first rank as a college publication.—The President's report has been issued.—There are 48 graduates of other colleges pursuing courses of study here.—The class of '91 is to build a post office for the Institute. The rent from the boxes is intended to support a scholarship. —The athletic club has become a member of the N. E. A. A. U.—Technology is to remain in the New England Inter-collegiate football Association and will put the team under the hands of a coach as soon as the weather permits outdoor work.—An indoor Athletic meeting open to Harvard A. A. and B. A. A. was held Saturday, March 7.—The Institute has just received $30,000 for a fund in the department of Industrial Chemistry.—Lawrence B. Dixon has been elected editor-in-chief of the next *Technique*.—There is one fraternity man here to six neutrals, and one man in every thirteen is a member of two or more local societies.—Seventy-seven per cent of the graduates are still following the profession in which they were graduated.

Union.—The students, assisted by friends in the city, recently gave the opera "H. M. S. Pinafore," for the benefit of College Athletics. The performance was a success netting about $200.—The undergraduates gave a banquet at Albany on Friday night, Feb. 18.—The Senior class has decided not to dispense with the class-day exercises as was done last year.—Union has withdrawn from the New York Inter-collegiate B. B. A.

Syracuse University.-The twentieth annual catalogue of the University announces 773 students, a library of 42,000 volumes, a productive endowment of $500,000, and property to the extent of $1,600,000.—It was recently decided to erect a gymnasium and Y. M. C. A. building to cost $20,000.—The annual field day meeting was appointed for May 30, at Geneva. The *University News* contains a valuable article by Librarian Libley, upon "The Library," and one by Dean Geo. F. Comfort on the "History and Development of the College of Fine Arts."

Swarthmore.—Prof. Cunningham is now a member of the Royal British Astronomical Society.-President-elect Foulke has offered the Fresh. and Soph. 5 prizes for oratory of $10 each in books, to be known as the "Presidents' Prizes."—The annual banquet of the Swarthmore Club will be held in Philadelphia on Feby. 21st.—President-elect Foulke will be inaugurated on the 10th of March.—Geo. W. Cable recently gave a reading from his story of "Grand Point."—Joseph M. Pugh, '94, is Captain of the baseball and John F. Murray, '92, of the football team for 1891.

Lehigh.—The first number of the *Lehigh Quarterly* has appeared.—The Class Day officers of '91, are: Toastmaster, H. T. Morris; Presentation, G. S. Hayes; Prophet, P. M. Paine; Poet, F. C. Landerburn; Ivy Orator, G. E. Wendle, and tablet Orator, M. B. Augur.—Lafayette defeated Lehigh at chess by 6 to 2.—The Junior German Club gave a very successful dance.—The committee are: C. M. Case, chairman; A. E. Jessup, S. W. Labrot, J. E. Jones and P. Drayton.—At the Junior Oratorical contest, Edwin Dodge received first prize; H. W. Du Bois, second, and W. R. Davis, third. W. W. Blunt, '92, is president of the I. C. Lacrosse Ass'n.--The football statement shows a surplus of $615.—At the Lafayette-Lehigh Athletic meeting, Feb. 27, Lehigh took eleven of the twelve events.

Baker University. At the State Oratorical Contest at Emporia, Feb. 20, '91, John I. Games, '91, won first honors, and will represent Kansas in the Interstate Contest at Des Moines, Ia.—A spring series of football games will probably be arranged. Plans are being made for a triangular Athletic League, to include Kansas State University, Washburn and Baker.—The new society halls have been dedicated. This year's catalogue will include a register of the Alumni.

Peripatetic.

The annual meeting of the Williams College alumni of New York, held at the Hotel Brunswick, February 19th, passed over very pleasantly. They were few in numbers owing no doubt to the parade which had wearied many. In the absence of the President and Vice-Presidents, Rev. E. P. Ingersoll, D. D. of Brooklyn, was called to preside which transacted routine business and elected officers for 1891–92, as follows :

PRESIDENT :

George B. Abbott, 1872, Surrogate Kings County.

VICE-PRESIDENTS :

Hamilton W. Mabie, 1867, Editor *Christian Union ;* Charles Bulkley Hubbell, 1874, School Commissioner.

SECRETARY :

Louis V. Davison, 1874.

TREASURER :

Henry W. Banks, Jr., 1885.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE :

I. C. Goodridge, Jr., 63. H. D. Nicoll,'63,
M. D. Field, '75, H.H.Burden,'78,
W. B. Safford, '85, S.H.Tyng,Jr.'86,
C. Perry, '90.

It is gratifying to note that President Low has seen the first step towards the consummation of his plans for university work at Columbia, in the inauguration of a course of university lectures on the Calculus of Enlargement, an extension of the calculus of Finite Differences, and embracing also the Differential Calculus, by Dr. Emory McClintock (Columbia, '59) the Actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., and President of the New York Mathematical Society. The lectures thus far given have been well attended, not only by the mathematicians of Columbia, but by many other residents in this city.

To understand the purpose of President Eliot's trip through the West it is only necessary to realize that the great mass of the students of Harvard are drawn either from within a few miles of Boston or from the States of New England.

Thus far only the wealthier people of the West have been sending their sons, others generally believing the expenses of a course there to be far greater than at any of the other large institutions of the East.

Dr. Eliot therefore is there to disabuse the public mind of any such error and ascertain what is best to be done to attract a larger representation from this rapidly growing section of our country. That his mission will bear rich fruits can hardly be doubted when he has so strong an argument as the prestige of the oldest college in the country, antedating, as it does, all others by more than fifty years.

It has recently been shown in a very interesting analytical article that in the last forty years while most of the smaller colleges have increased their attendance 91 per cent., and Yale has rather more than doubled hers, Harvard has increased five fold. It can readily be allowed that she is as progres-

sive in other ways as any other college so that had this increase been derived equally from all parts of the country she would to-day have the reputation of being the most successful in the land.

As to the extravagance of a course at Harvard it is no exaggeration to say that a man can attend that college with as little money at his command at any other in the land. The college offers every possible inducement to the poor man as well as far greater opportunities to make money in Boston and its suburbs for use while in college than he can find anywhere except at Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania.

Nor is lack of money a bar to membership in any organization to which the student's ability or popularity may win him an election. It does necessitate that he be an abler or a better fellow to win such an election than it would in a college of half the number of men.

The bitterness of the rivalry between the two leading New England colleges is charmingly shown in the following incident:

"What was the basis of Mr. and Mrs. Futill's separation?"

"Well, you know their baby—the one that was born last month?"

"Yes."

"Futill said he should go to Yale, and Mrs. F., who is from Boston, insisted on Harvard."

Even conservative old Dartmouth feels the force of 19th century energy and progress and is compelled to heed the voice of her distinguished alumni. The New Hampshire legislature has passed the necessary bill and five men are to be added to the board of trustees of the college all of whom are to be selected from the alumni body. The thanks of every alumnus are due to Hon. Harry Bingham, '43, of the Judiciary committee of the N. H. legislature, who brought the matter to a successful issue.

The happy outcome of the contest over the Fayerweather estate is a matter for the greatest congratulation among the friends of higher education.

Doubtless many graceful acknowledgments will be elicited showing to the world at large the esteem in which a man is held who, sinking narrow considerations of creed and sectarian prejudice, gives unstintingly to the betterment of mankind on the highest plane—education.

Harvard and Princeton can no longer join hands with Rutgers and others over the omission of these colleges from the provision of the will as they did at a recent notable banquet.

Apropos of settlements of will cases, it appears that the promise of a compromise in the Vassar case is not to be fulfilled. The grasping avarice of a new "next of kin" appeared at the last moment in season to prevent a settlement just before the matter was to be brought into Court. We can only wish such a character the utmost worry and expense and final failure to secure what he wants.

The chapel services in vogue at Haverford College, are, perhaps

quite unique. Instead of a morning service, the devotional exercises are conducted in the evening and under the title "collection." This might suggest exercises of a pecuniary nature but such is not the case.

Ten minutes before nine o'clock the students, and as many of the Professors as choose, assemble in the "collection room" and the Bible is read by a member of the Faculty. This is followed by silence after which College announcements are made and class or athletic meetings are conducted.

Harvard and "Yale" will row for the next five years at New London. The New London Committee has acceded to the wishes of the University men.

The list of members of five of the University Clubs of the Country show the following facts:

The University Club of Chicago has 354 members, of whom 33 are non-resident and the balance resident members. Each man's college is given.

The list of the Club at St. Louis does not give the colleges but shows besides the ordinary roll of membership, a list of "associate" members and of honorary members.

The Philadelphia Club has a membership of 375, many of whom are graduates of the University of Pennsylvania. Forty colleges and places of instruction are represented.

The Club at St. Louis has resident and non-resident members, but does not give their colleges.

Our own Club has resident and non-resident members. The defect of not giving the college affiliations of its members is being remedied by our efforts.

I am glad to see that the Committee on the Regulations of Athletic Sports has again relaxed the rule forbidding Harvard to play outside of New England.

This rule, made soon after the celebrated Harvard-Princeton Football match in 1889, was promptly relaxed in favor of field athletics when Harvard's superior strength had been demonstrated.

Harvard won at The Berkely Oval. She is said to be unusually strong. The rule is therefore again relaxed this year. How frequently hereafter exception may be made would seem, to the outside world, to depend on Harvard's athletic condition in any given direction. Why not, gentlemen, adhere to or consistently break your rule? Having defeated Yale at Football, would it not be graceful to give Princeton another opportunity next Fall?

Considering the changes contemplated at the N. Y. University I am not sure that my prediction of last July will not be realized sooner than I anticipated. If the new University buildings are located, as we all hope they will be, where they overlook or lie near to the Hudson River, we may easily expect to see fifteen colleges rowing races over the surface of that magnificent stream every June. And there will be watching it from the banks such a crowd as no athletic contest in this country ever saw.

By the way, why would not the Asylum for the Deaf at 160th street with its surrounding grounds and buildings be a possible site for the new college, outlooking as it is over the Hudson, and being in the direct line of great improvements? Could it be obtained?

I am told that the interest of that accomplished architect, Mr. Stanford White, has been enlisted in the project of removal and he has offered his services to design and superintend the construction of the new buildings which offer the council will of course instantly and graciously accept when the proper time arrives. Mr. White is the holder of an honorary degree of A. M. from the college and his illustrious father, Richard Grant White, I have heard my father mention as a member of his class of '39 when he was studying at the N. Y. University. There is every reason, therefore, why he should reach the climax of the great reputation he has made while yet a young man, by designing the most beautiful pile of university buildings in the country and perpetuate his fame through the centuries.

It would seem wiser if the committee in charge would confine their efforts to raising the $500,000 actually needed for this purpose and win the confidence of the community before attempting the herculean task of raising the $3,000,000 which some enthusiasts have suggested. They will find it easier in the end and productive of greater results.

Is it not about time that the violence at Cornell should cease and that the more dignified spirit of so great an institution should assert itself to suppress such exhibitions as the Sophomore and Freshman banquets give rise to each year? "Rushes" are bad enough in their way, but might be excused on the ground of traditions in all colleges, but these disgraceful scenes have not even the excuse of fun or originality.

By far the most significant event in the history of colleges during the month of February was the meeting of the officers, trustees and friends of the University of the City of New York, at the beautiful residence of Mrs. Robert L. Stuart, 871 Fifth Avenue. The meeting took place on the evening of February 26th and was held for the purpose of deciding upon the readiest means of enlarging the accommodations and adding to the scope of the University.

Hon. Wm. Allen Butler, acting as chairman, after announcing the objects of the meeting, introduced the speakers. The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Henry M. MacCracken, first gave a concise statement of the present condition of the various departments, their advantages and the obstacles in the way of increase and improvement. Passing rapidly in review over these, he showed how the building on Washington Square had become absolutely inadequate to meet the ordinary requirements of class-room lectures, many of them being actually held in the Chancellor's private office which he was compelled to vacate for the purpose most of the time. He then announced that the University Council, after many meetings and

mature deliberation, had unanimously decided that new ground must be purchased and new buildings erected thereon for the accommodation of the undergraduate schools of Arts and Science. With wise forethought it was decided that the present building should be retained for the uses of the graduate departments of Law, Pedagogy, &c., and as an ultimate source of revenue till the neighborhood became too valuable to be longer held for University purposes. For the grounds and buildings proposed it was shown that the smallest possible sum needed would be $500,000. After eloquent addresses had been made by Rev. John Hall, Mr. John S. Kennedy and Rev. Dr. Alexander, it was voted to refer the matter of devising plans for raising this sum to a committee.

The meeting,notwithstanding the inclement weather, was a very large one, and the older alumni of the college manifested an interest and enthusiasm which augured well for the ultimate success of the undertaking.

The importance of the contemplated step is manifest when it is remembered that there is no college nearer to New York City than Rutgers where the usual features of college life exist, especially those which attract the young student to our great universities.

There are no less than five million people within a radius of thirty miles of this city from which to draw students to a college, and the proposed location of the new buildings will probably be no more inaccessible than was that of Columbia some thirty years since.

The proposed increase in membership of the University Club of New York is encountering great opposition. The dining room, one of the largest in the country, is now so crowded in the evening, that members have frequently to wait a long while before it is possible to secure a table. This may be gratifying to the management, but not satisfying to the inner man of the hungry individual. The same crowded state of affairs arouses the most patient soul occasionally in other parts of the building. I have had frequently to wait for hours before securing a copy of a MAGAZINE and a chair. To be sure this latter inconvenience can be remedied. It is quite possible to order more copies of a given periodical. It is not, however, so easy to create more space wherein to pack humanity. The roll of membership has been increased from time to time until it now includes a resident list of 1,000 and a non-resident list of 850. It is now proposed to add 250 more resident members. I would suggest, and suggestions are always respectfully made to "the powers that be," that the resident list might be increased to that extent, and the non-resident diminished to an equal extent simply causing those of the latter who are really residents of the City of New York to have their names transposed to the proper place.

J. D. M. is herewith thanked for his kindly note warning us against the character of one of our advertisements. It has been dropped.

Magazines for March.

NOTEWORTHY CONTENTS.

The North American Review contains a good article on "Self-Control in the Cure of Insanity," by Dr. Wm. A. Hammond; and one on "American National Literature," by Walt Whitman.

The Forum. "The Nicaragua Canal." Senator John Sherman. The Commercial and international significance of the undertaking.—"Do We Hate England?" Bishop A. Cleveland Coxe. "A Plea for the Peaceful Settlement of our Dispute with Great Britain.

Atlantic. "Richard Grant White," by Francis P.Church.—"Capture of Louisburgh by the New England Militia," by Francis Parkman; "and The State University in America," by George E. Howard.

Harper's Magazine contains an important article on "The Literary Landmarks of Edinburgh," written by Laurence Hutton.—Brander Matthews contributes a charming love story, "In the Vestibule Limited."

Century has a third installment of the famous Talleyrand Memoirs, dealing with Napoleon Bonaparte, Josephine, and the Emperor Alexander.—Mrs. Fremont on "A Graphic Account of Starvation Experiences of the Ill-fated Fourth Expedition."—Professor Royce of Harvard College contributes some new documents on the Bear Flag affair. —E. S. Nadal writes delightfully of "London and American Clubs." (Illustrated.)

Lippincott's. "The Sound of a Voice," by Frederic S. Cozzens.--Some Familiar Letters, by Horace Greely. I. Edited by Joel Benton.—"The French Invasion of Ireland," By Julian Hawthorne.

Outing is one of the best numbers ever published. Canoeists will enjoy Mr. C. Bowyer Vaux' Tales by the Winter Camp Fire. Yachtsmen will peruse with singular profit the first chapter of Capt. Roosevelt Schuyler's Evolution in Yacht Building.

The New England Magazine will interest every Harvard man with its well illustrated and agreeable article on "Harvard College During the War of the Rebellion," by Captain Nathan Appleton, which stands at the front of the number. Captain Appleton was a student at Harvard from 1860 to 1863, when he enlisted and went into the army, and his pictures of the excitement in the college and his tributes to the young heroes that fell are alike moving.

Short Stories is not as good as usual.

Book Reviews.

MIDNIGHT TALKS AT THE CLUB, by Amos K. Fiske. Fords, Howard, & Hulbert, a little volume supposed to be conversations held in the Asphodel Club, on Saturday nights by a jovial party who handle religious and kindred topics in a chatty way. Most of these papers have been published serially in the New York *Times* and the *Forum*. This book preserves them in as attractive a form as publishers could well put them.

MURVALE EASTMAN, by the same publishers written by that well-known author Judge A. W. Tourgee,is a novel that seeks to point out the spirit which must animate and precede any successful attempt to ameliorate the condition of the laboring classes. The hero is a young clergyman who becomes a car driver in order to study the labor problem and the story of his experiences is agreeably told by the author.

UNITARIANISM. Its Origin and History. Published by the American Unitarianism Association, is a collection of sixteen lectures on the subject delivered in Channing Hall by fourteen of the country's most distinguished preachers of that faith. Published in an octavo volume of about 400 pages. It is a complete compendium of the subject, and for those seeking knowledge of Unitarianism, either for criticism or to strengthen their faith,it is the most valuable work extant. Its pages cannot be read without vastly heightening respect for the creed which has such deep historic roots, and which has had such celebrated champions. The Introduction by Mr. H. G. Spaulding is unusually powerful.

PERICLES, by Evelyn Abbott, M. A. Putnam & Co., New York.

Very few of the books we read appeal to us strongly before we have garnered the wheat of their contents, and yet how much can be done by the author and publisher to make them attractive, or to spare a reader time so often wasted in striving to know if it contains matter of interest for him.

Such a book, indeed, is this. The undeniable taste of this publishing house is again displayed and the wisdom of the author in profusely illustrating a most interesting theme has enabled the reader to see Athens as if he had been transplanted from the world of today to the capital of the world a half century before Christ. Mr. Abbot has treated the subject with a masterly hand tracing in the first part the growth of the Athenian world and causes of rupture with Sparta, and in the second giving an account of social Athens. Mr. Abbott's opinion of Pericles is worthy of notice.

FOREIGN QUOTATIONS, by John D. Belton, by the same publishers can hardly be said to trench upon ground already covered by a dozen dictionaries of Quotations since it discusses but few quotations and aims to make those better understood and appreciated.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Dodd, Mead & Co., N. Y. Prof. Sumner of Yale, the author, has undertaken to show "how Alexander Hamilton was one of the makers of this American State," and he does it thoroughly in small space.

POLITICAL AMERICANISMS, by Chas. L. Norton.—Longmans, Green & Co., N. Y., is a glossary of terms and phrases, used at different periods in American Politics, whose meaning cannot easily be found elsewhere and are here presented in compact form and handsome binding. The reader finds many new but misses other well-known expressions.

TOLD AFTER SUPPER, by Jerome K. Jerome, published by Henry Altemus, Philadelphia. How the author of that charming volume "Idle thoughts of an Idle Fellow," could have produced such a useless mass of trash as this book it is difficult to understand. The stories could only have had a suspicion of wit if *spoken* and profusely interlarded with pantomimic fun. The book is wretchedly bound and fairly illustrated.

THE GENIUS OF GALILEE, by A. U. Hancock. Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. An historical story of the Christ in the form of a novel on the "Ben Hur" order well told in easy, readable language, rehearsing nothing new, but giving an old story a most attractive new dress.

THE STRANGE FRIEND OF TITO GIL, by Pedro A. de Alarcon. Translated from the Spanish by Mrs. Francis J. R. Darr. A. Lovell & Co., New York. A story by a popular Spanish novelist in which the plot is cleverly conceived and is based upon the historical events connected with the abdication of Philip V. of Spain. Tito's rapid rise from poverty to affluence through the aid of his strange Friend is portrayed with fair ability in translation. The illustrations are poor and should have been omitted.

INSECTA, by Alpheus Hyatt and J. M. Arms. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. This book is one of the series called "Guides for Science-Teaching," and is a most complete compendium of the science. For convenience its small size and beautiful make-up could scarcely have been surpassed.

ENGLISH PROSE FROM ELIZABETH TO VICTORIA. Dr. Jas. M. Garnett. Ginn & Co. A valuable reference work by a capable writer giving fewer, longer and better extracts from the prose authors treated than either Saintsbury's or Galtoris' treatises on similar subjects. It gives the literary searcher also a better view of the progress of English prose for the last 300 years.

KAPPA ALPHA CATALOGUE, 1825–1890. The oldest of all the secret Greek-letter fraternities in existence has issued a most interesting statistical catalogue. As Kappa Alpha is the oldest of all our fraternities so is it the most conservative, and the catalogue reveals but four active chapters in existence. The policy of extension has never found favor among its members, and its chief claim to distinction rests upon the fact that in age it surpasses all others. The catalogue is a valuable addition to secret society literature.

HISTORY OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.
Q. CURTII RUFI HISTORIARIUM.
ALEXANDRI MAGNI MACEDONIS.
Edited by Harold N. Fowler, with an introduction by James B. Greenough. This edition of Quintus Curtius is intended for sight reading and the explanatory notes are placed at the bottom of the page. The book is published in a convenient pamphlet form and the typographical part deserves great praise for its excellence.

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Prepared according to the formula of Prof. Percy. Is an active, nitrogenous Brain Phosphite. There is no other Vital Phosphite that is extracted from living Animal and Vegetable tissues. Other preparations of Phosphorous are laboratory salts or acids. Prof. Percy, in an essay to which was awarded the prize by the American Medical Association, and of the Medical Society of New York, demonstrated, that the Brain of Man required Vital Phosphites, that can not be found in laboratory products, but can be eliminated from Brains of Animals, and the embryos of grain.

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American College Fraternities.

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Delta Tau Delta (*Continued*)

The badge of the fraternity is a nearly square slab with concave sides, displaying the gold letters "*ΔΤΔ*" on black enamel; above is an eye; below a crescent, and in each corner a star. A six-pointed star, bearing the same symbols, with the addition of the clasped hands and anchor was formerly worn, but was legislated out of existence by the convention of 1878. A monogram badge is rarely used. The color of the fraternity was purple down to 1879 when silver gray was united with it, since then the colors have been changed to purple, gold and white, the latter out of compliment to the Rainbow fraternity. The fraternity flower is the pansy.

Among the prominent Alumni are: Congressmen Edmund D. Graff, of Pennsylvania, John B. Glass, of Iowa; Hon. Chas. Townsend, late Secretary of State of Ohio; James A. Wildman, of Indiana; Judges Robert A. Johnson, of Ohio, John A. Coulter, of Colorado, and William B. Sutton, of New York. In educational circles, Prof. John M. Bloss, State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Indiana; E. M. Holmes, President of Simpson College; Professors Butler, of Hillsdale; McBride, of Iowa State University; Grove, of Ohio Wesleyan; Cook, of Michigan Agricultural College; Haines, of Colorado University; Ingersol, of Colorado Agricultural College; Evans, of Ohio University; Prof. A. H. Welch, of Columbus, Ohio; Hon. Thos. F. Wildes, of Ohio; Will Carleton, of "Farm Ballads" fame; and Dr. Stephen Bowers, the well-known archæologist; Drs. R. S. Sutton, of Pittsburgh; Allan McLane, of New York, and Richard Gundry, of Baltimore.

Delta Upsilon.

(Non-secret.)

This society, which for many years has occupied a somewhat anomalous position among college organizations was the outcome of opposition to the Greek-letter system.

The old literary societies in the American colleges bearing such names as the "Erosophian," "Philalethean," "Philomathean," etc., and in whose halls many prominent American statesmen first trained their oratorical powers, showed signs of disintegration at the inauguration of the second quarter of the present century. As was natural in these associations, "cliques" were formed for the purpose of gaining influence in elections and prominent positions at commencement. The introduction of the Fraternities into the colleges

naturally excited great opposition, and this was made the more intense from the fact that, having the vantage ground of compact union, they entered these literary society cliques and speedily assumed control of the organizations. Some of the students were attracted and others repelled by this new feature of college life. In the development of the new societies the membership of the colleges was far too large to be wholly embraced; indeed, the tendency was rather toward exclusiveness and the development of a college aristocracy. Many were not chosen by these Fraternities, and many were opposed to them on principle. The result was a sudden evolution of local or sectional anti-secret societies in most of the colleges to which the Fraternity system had been extended, closer union on the part of the Fraternities, and, in many cases, the entire disruption of the old literary societies.

In the anti-secret societies were two classes of men; one whose only aim was to combat and, if possible, destroy the Fraternities, and another, who saw the advantage of the close union, zeal, mutual interest and fraternal sentiment of the new societies, and who wished to obtain these advantages without the feature of secrecy, which seemed to them to be objectionable.

The anti-secret societies, with few exceptions, died, or were amalgamated into what finally became the Delta Upsilon Fraternity. The two elements above named, the radical and conservative, were both included. The former gradually gave way, as in the East the old literary societies disappeared one by one, and as the new Fraternity grew in strength and numbers the necessity for a positive rather than a negative object became apparent and the development of a good, open (non-secret) Fraternity a possibility. The relations with the secret Fraternities gradually changed. From open war the opposition became but amicable rivalry; from being enemies the members of the opposing orders became friends. The aims, objects, purposes, methods of organization and the kind of work done in both the secret and anti-secret societies gradually approached each other, and to-day we find many prominent members of the secret orders advocating the abandonment of the secret element and as many of the anti-secret order proclaiming the disadvantages of such an "open" society. The work of both classes is now identical.

The conservative element in Delta Upsilon triumphed, and as the change in its attitude toward the secret Fraternities took place by gradual and almost imperceptible steps, it remained nearly unnoticed until the convention of 1881 struck the word "anti-secret" from its constitution and substituted the more rational and truer expression, "non-secret." The features of this "non-secrecy" may be summed up about as follows: The significance of the sociery's motto is known, it has no grip, signs or passwords, its constitution is public and the records of its conventions are printed and may be read by any one interested. Strangers are not usually admitted to chapter meetings and there is no reason for their admission. In a word, the privacy of most business and social organizations is observed.

The oldest of the anti-secret societies above named was the one at Williams College, called sometimes the

"Social Fraternity" and sometimes the "Equitable Fraternity." It was founded in 1834. In 1840 negotiations were entered into with a similar society at Union, called the "Equitable Union," and similar organizations at other colleges were written to, and a lively correspondence sprung up between these scattered societies. This resulted in a convention held at Troy, N. Y., November 10, 1847, called by the Equitable Union. At this assembly delegates were present from Union, Williams and Hamilton, and the Delta Sigma Society of Amherst was represented by letter. A common constitution was adopted, and the organization was called the "Anti-Secret Confederation." In 1858 the badge composed of the monogram of the letters "Δ" and "Υ" was adopted, and by a change in the organic law the confederation became a Fraternity, but the name "Delta Upsilon" was not placed in the constitution until the convention of 1864. Since that time Chapters have been established at many colleges, and a fine roll built up, as follows:

1834.	*Williams College,	533
1838.	Union College,	549
1847.	Hamilton College,	303
1847.	Amherst College,	476
1850.	Wesleyan University (1852),	32
1852.	Colby University,	230
1852.	University of Rochester,	268
1856.	Middlebury College,	181
1857.	Bowdoin College (1862),	26
1858.	Rutgers College,	213
1858.	Washington & Jefferson College (1870),	79
1860.	Brown University,	291
1865.	Western Reserve University,	178
1868.	Colgate University,	226
1865.	University of the City of New York,	118
1868.	Miami University (1873),	43
1869.	Cornell University,	191
1869.	Trinity College, Conn. (1876),	17
1870.	Marietta College,	150
1873.	Syracuse University,	133
1874.	College of the City of New York (1879),	18
1876.	University of Michigan,	120
1880.	Northwestern University,	79
1880.	Harvard University,	129
1885.	University of Wisconsin,	33
1885.	Lafayette College,	49
1885.	Columbia College,	60
1885.	Lehigh University,	35
1886.	Tufts College,	37
1887.	De Pauw University,	37
1888.	University of Pennsylvania,	26
1890.	University of Minnesota,	11

Active chapters, 26; inactive, 6; membership, 4871.

* The Chapters are named after the colleges except in the case of the chapter at the College of the City of New York which is called the "Manhattan" Chapter, and the W. R. U. which is called the Adelbert Chapter. The dates given in the case of the older chapters are the dates of the foundation of the various local organizations which formed the confederation. These are deemed proper because all of the alumni were carried over with these societies.

The Williams Chapter assumed the name of the Social or Equitable Fraternity, which it kept until 1847. It withdrew from the Fraternity in May, 1862, and formally disbanded in 1863. It was revived in 1883, and has since been prosperous. The Union Chapter was called the "A. O." Society. In reality, for a long time, it comprised the whole body of students who were not members of the secret fraternities. It was suspended from 1865 to 1869. The Amherst Chapter had the sub-title of Delta Sigma, and the Middlebury Chapter that of Zeta Phi, under the confederation. The Amherst Chapter has never been radically anti-secret, and is one of the best chapters in the Fraternity. It was suspended from 1862 to 1869. The Hamilton Chapter has always been a good one. The local Delta Psi society of the University of Vermont joined the confederation in 1851. but withdrew in 1854, retaining all of its members, so that it can scarcely be counted as a chapter of Delta Upsilon.

The Wesleyan and Colby Chapters existed but a few years after their establishment, but the latter was revived in 1878. The Rochester Chapter grew out of a struggle in the literary societies between the society men and the neutrals. It has always been a good chapter and when excluded from the college annual by the Fraternity men it established the *University Quarterly* to protect its own interests. This was discontinued in 1877. The Bowdoin Chapter was never strong, and was killed by the enlistment of many of the students in the Federal army in 1862. The Rutgers Chapter was formerly a local literary society. The Washington and Jefferson Chapter was originally established at Jefferson College, and when that college was united with Washington the chapter was transferred. The New York Chapter was formed from a society called the "Neutral League." The Western Reserve Chapter was the legitimate successor of an anti-secret fraternity called the "Delta Psi," which had joined the confederation in 1840, but which died in 1857. It was revived in 1865. The Colgate Chapter is prosperous and owns a chapter house. The Brown Chapter was founded in 1860 as a Gamma Nu Society. The Cornell Chapter is now one of the best chapters in the Fraternity, though it met with serious reverses in 1877 and 1878. The Trinity Chapter was short-lived and died from lack of room. The Syracuse Chapter was formerly a local society called the Atticaeum, founded in 1872. The Harvard Chapter has been remarkably successful, considering its environment and the difficulties that were to be overcome. The Western chapters have been wisely placed and have done well. The De Pauw Chapter was formed from a local organization. The Williams, Hamilton, Amherst, Colgate, Cornell, Syracuse and Michigan Chapters own chapter houses; several of the other chapters rent them. A summer camp is maintained at Bolton, Lake George, each year. The Delta Upsilon Club of New York City rent a house, which also has accommodations for the Columbia Chapter.

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COLUMBIA OF TO-DAY.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.

Register of Colleges. 315

College Announcements—Harvard—Yale—Princeton—Williams—St. John's—N. Y. U.—Brown—Pennsylvania—Columbia 31

Old Trinity College—Frontispiece..... 334

Trinity College, Hartford—Samuel Hart, D. D., Professor in Trinity College 33

Princeton Lacrosse Players—Illustration..... 342

The Place of the English Bible in the College Curriculum—Pres. Geo. Edward Reed, D. D., LL. D., of Dickinson College 344

Columbia—Rufford Franklin, A. M., LL. B. (Col. 35

The Study of Natural Science—Its Place and Dangers—Hon. Wm. T. Harris, LL. D., Commissioner of Education..... 33

Wellesley Romance—Sallie I. Worrell (Wellesley, '90 391

A Corner of the Berkeley Oval—Illustration 34

The Teaching of English—Louis F. Snow, Professor in Brown University..... 36

Col. John J. McCook, LL. D.—Col. Chas. S. Gleed, A. M., LL. B. 31

PAGE.

James G. Batterson..... 373

The Alpha Delta Phi Club—Nelson S. Spencer, A. M., (C. C. N. Y., '7..... 374

Edward B. Merrill—Hon. James McKean, Bowdoin, '34 375

Buchanan Wardsp—J. Frederic Kershman (Yale, ... 37

Four Evenings in My Life—Poem—M. M. 37

College Journalism—W. A. Jay, A. M. (U. 31

A Dog Days—Poem—Wm. Taylor, ... 3

Distinctive Marks of American Colleges—D. 3

The 3

College News 3

The Layerweather Millions 3

Peripatetic 3

The Magazines 3

American College Fraternities—Wm. P. Eaton, Ph. B., LL. B. (S. 3

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1855—Central College, Fayette, Mo.
Rev. J. D. Hammond, D D., Pres.

1855—Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.
Edward H. Metrell, D. D., Pres.

1855—Eureka College, Eureka, Ill.
Carl Johann, Pres.

1855—Iowa Wesleyan University, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.
Rev. J. T. McFarland, D. D., Pres.

1855—Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y.
Rev. Chas. E. Van Norden, D. D., Pres.

1855—Lane University, Lecompton, Kan.
Rev. J. A. Weller, D. D., Ph. D., Pres.

1856—Eminence College, Eminence, Ky.
W. S. Giltnee, A. M., Pres.

1856—Lake Forest University, Lake Forest, Ill.
Rev. Wm. C. Roberts, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1856—Lenox College, Hopkinton, Iowa.
Rev. Alex. G. Wilson, D. D., Pres.

1856—Baldwin University, Berea, O.
Rev. Joseph E. Stubbs, A. M., Pres.

1856—Southern University, Greensborough, Ala.
Rev. A. S. Andrews, D. D., Pres.

1856—St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.
Alpheus B. Hervey, Ph. D., Pres.

1856—Western College, Toledo, Iowa.
Rev. W. M. Beardshear, D. D., Pres.

1857—Bowdon College, Bowdon, Ga.
Rev. F. H. M. Henderson, D. D., Pres.

1857—Alfred University, Alfred Centre, N. Y.
Rev. J. Allen, D. D., Pres.

1857—Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.
William F. King, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1857—Upper Iowa University, Fayette, Iowa.
Rev. J. W. Bissell, A. M., D. D., Pres.

1857—The Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill.
Rev. J. B. McMichael, D. D., Pres.

1857—University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
Cyrus Northrop, LL. D., Pres.

1857—Oskaloosa College, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
A. M. Haggard, A. M., Pres.

1858—The University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.
Rev. Thos. F. Gailor, D. D., Vice-Chancellor.

1858—McMinnville College, McMinnville, Ore.
Rev. T. G. Brownson, Pres.

1858—Baker University, Baldwin, Kan.
Rev. W. A. Quayle, A. M., Pres.

1858—Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.
Rev. Charles Louis Loos, LL. D., Pres.

1858—Macalister College, Macalister, Minn.
Rev. Isaac C. Ketter, Ph. D., Pres.

1858—Mount Union College, Alliance, O.
Rev. T. P. Marsh, D. D., Pres.

1858—Amity College, College Springs, Iowa.
Rev. T. J. Kennedy, D. D., F. S., Pres.

1859—Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
George W. Atherton, LL. D., Pres.

1859—Olivet College, Olivet, Mich.
Rev. Horatio Q. Butterfield, D. D., Pres.

1859—La Grange College, La Grange, Mo.
J. F. Cook, LL. D., Pres.

1859—North Carolina College, Mount Pleasant, N. C.
Rev. J. D. Shirey. A. M., Pres.

1859—Griswold College, Davenport, Iowa.
Rt. Rev. William Stevens Perry, D. D., LL. D., D.C. L., Pres.

1859—Adrian College, Adrian, Mich.
Rev. George B. McElroy, D. D., Ph. D., F. S., Chairman of Faculty.

1860—Ottawa University, Ottawa, Kan.
Rev. George Sutherland, A. M., Pres.

1860—St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y.
Rev. Robert B. Fairbairn, D. D., LL. D., Warden.

1860—Kentucky Wesleyan College, Millersburg, Ky.
D. W. Batson, A. M., Pres.

1861—Mass. Inst. of Technology, Boston,
Francis A. Walker, Ph.D., LL.D., Pres.

1861—University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
Thomas M. Gatch, Ph. D., Pres.

1861—Albion College, Albion, Mich.
Rev. L. R. Fiske, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1861—Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Rev. James M. Taylor, D. D., Pres.

1861—Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill.
Charles A. Blanchard, M. A., Pres.

1862—State College of Agriculture, Orono, Maine.
Merritt H. Fernald, A. M., Ph. D., Pres.

1863—Bates College, Lewiston, Me.
Rev. Oren B. Cheney, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1863—Grand Traverse College, Benzonia, Mich.
S. B. Harvey, A. B., Pres.

1864—University of Denver, Denver, Col.
Rev. Wm. F. McDowell, A.M , S.T.B., Chancellor.

1864—Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.
Wm. Hyde Appleton, A. M., Ph. D., Pres.

1864—University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.
Francis H. Snow, Ph. D., LL. D., Chancellor.

1865—Nevada State University, Reno, Nev.
Stephen A. Jones, A. M., Ph. D., Pres.

1865—Lincoln University, Lincoln, Ill.
A. E. Turner, A. M., Pres.

1865—Westfield College, Westfield, Ill.
Rev. W. H. Klinefelter, Pres.

1865—University of Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa.
Rev. J. P. Stephenson, A. M , Acting Pres.

1865—Washburn College, Topeka, Kan.
Rev. Peter McVickar, D. D., Pres.

1865—Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Charles Kendall Adams, LL. D., Pres.

1866—Berea College, Berea, Ky.
Pres. vacant.

1866—Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.
Rev. James W. Strong, D. D., Pres.

1866—Central Tennessee College, Nashville, Tenn.
Rev. John Braden, D. D., Pres.

1866—Hope College, Holland, Mich.
Rev. Charles Scott, D. D , Pres.

1866—The Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.
Robert A. Lamberton, LL. D., Pres.

1866—Tabor College, Tabor, Iowa.
Wm. A. Brooks, A. M., Pres.

1867—Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa.
W. E. Hamilton, A. M , Pres.

1867—Northwestern University, Watertown, Wis.
Rev. Augustus F. Ernst, Pres.

1867—Hiram College, Hiram, O.
Rev. E. V. Zollars, A. M., Pres.

1867—West Virginia University, Morgantown. W. Va.
E. M. Turner, A. M., LL. D., Pres.

1867—Ridgeville College, Ridgeville, Ind.
Rev. E. O. Dickinson, Pres.

1867—Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.
Rev. Erastus M. Cravath, D. D., Pres.

1867—Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.
Rev. Theodore L. Seip, D. D., Pres.

1867—Howard University, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Wm. W. Patton, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1867—Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
Daniel C. Gilman, LL. D., Pres.

1867—Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.
Rev. Horace Bumstead, D. D., Pres.

1868—University of California, Berkeley, Cal.
Pres. Vacant.

1868—University of Wooster, Wooster, O.
Rev. Sylvester F. Scovel, Pres.

1837—Mercer University, Macon, Ga.
Rev. Gustavus A. Nunally, D. D., Pres.

1837—Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.
Hon. Newton Bateham, LL. D., Pres.

1837—Davidson College, N. C.
Rev. J. B. Shearer, D. D., Pres.

1837—Indiana Asbury University; De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind.
John D. John, LL. D., Pres.

1837—Muskingum College, New Concord, O.
Rev. John D. Irons, D. D., Pres.

1838—Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C.
Rev. Charles E. Taylor, D. D., Pres.

1839—University of the State of Missouri, Columbia. Mc.
Pres. vacant.

1840—Richmond College, Richmond, Va.
B. Puryeer, LL. D., Chairman of Faculty.

1840—Bethany College, Bethany, W. Va.
Rev. Archibald McLean, Pres.

1841—Erskine College, Due West, S. C.
Rev. W. M. Grier, D. D., Pres.

1842—Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn.
Rev. S. W. Boardman, D. D., Pres.

1842—Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O.
Rev. J. W. Bashford, Ph. D., Pres.

1842—Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn.
Nathan Green, LL. D., Chancellor.

1843—Howard College, Birmingham, Ala.
Thomas J. Dill, LL. D., Chairman of Faculty.

1844—University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.
Rev. Thomas E. Walsh, C. S. C., Pres.

1844—University of Mississippi, University, Miss.
Edward Mayes, LL. D., Pres.

1844—Franklin College, Franklin, Ind.
Rev. William T. Stott, D. D., Pres.

1845—Wittenberg College, Springfield, O.
Rev. Samuel A. Ort, D. D., Pres.

1846—Madison Univ.; Colgate Univ., Hamilton, N. Y.
N. Lloyd Andrews, Ph. D., LL. D., Acting Pres.

1846—Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.
Rev. Edward D. Eaton, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1846—Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.
John H. Harris, LL. D., Pres.

1847—State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.
Charles A. Schaefer, Ph. D., Pres.

1847—Iowa College, Grinnell, Ia.
Rev. George A. Gates, A. M., Pres.

1848—University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
T. C. Chamberlin, Ph. D., LL. D., Pres.

1848—College of the City of New York, New York, N. Y.
Gen. Alexander S. Webb, LL. D., Pres.

1849—Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis.
Pres. vacant.

1849—William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo.
James G. Clark, LL. D., Chairman.

1849—South Kentucky College, Hopkinsville, Ky.
James E. Scobey, A. M., Pres.

1850—Butler University, Irvington, Ind.
A. R. Benton, LL. D., Pres.

1850—Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Andrew Bespler, Pres.

1850—Hiwassee College, Hiwassee, Tenn.
Rev. J. H. Brunner, D. D., Pres.

1850—Mississippi College, Clinton, Miss.
Rev. W. S. Webb, D. D., Pres.

1850—Bethel College, McKenzie, Tenn.
W. B. Sherrill, A. M., Pres.

1850.—Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington Ind.
Rev. Wm. H. Wilder, D. D., Pres.

1850—University of Deseret, Salt Lake City, Utah.
John R. Park, M. D., Pres.

1850—University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.
David J. Hill, LL. D., Pres.

1850—Heidelberg College, Tiffin, O.
Rev. George W. Williard, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1851—Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
Henry W. Rogers, LL. D., Pres.

1851—Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill.
Rev. N. White, LL. D., Pres.

1852—Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C.
James H. Carlisle, LL. D., Pres.

1852—Westminster College, Fulton, Mo.
Rev. Wm. Hoge Marquess, Pres.

1852—Trinity College, Trinity, N. C.
John F. Crowell, A. M., Pres.

1852—Racine College, Racine, Wis.
Pres. vacant.

1852—Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa.
Rev. R. G. Ferguson, D. D., Pres.

1852—Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O.
Rev. Daniel A. Long, D. D., Pres.

1852—University of the Pacific, College Park, Cal.
Rev. A. C. Hirst, D. D., Pres.

1852—Tufts College, College Hill, Mass.
Rev. Elmer H. Capen, D. D., Pres.

1853—Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.
Rev. John S. Stahr, Ph. D., Pres.

1853—Willamette University, Salem, Oregon.
Rev. Thomas Van Scoy, D. D., Pres.

1853—Roanoke College, Salem, Va.
Julius D. Dreher, A. M., Ph. D., Pres.

1853—Central University, Pella, Iowa.
Rev. S. J. Axtell, Pres.

1853—Carson and Newman College, Mossy Creek, Tenn.
Rev. W. A. Montgomery, D. D., Pres.

1853—Washington University, St Louis, Mo.
Marshall S. Snow, A. M., Acting Chancellor.

1853—Rutherford College, Rutherford, N. C.
R. L. Abernethy, D. D., Pres.

1854—Bethel College, Russellville, Ky.
Rev. W. S. Ryland, Ph. D., Chairman of Faculty.

1854—Moore's Hill College, Moore's Hill, Ind.
Rev. G. P. Jenkins, D. D., Pres.

1854—Hamline University, Hamline, Minn.
Rev. Geo. H. Bridgman, D. D., Pres.

1854—Galesville University, Galesville, Wis.
J. M. Rogers, Acting Pres.

1855—Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich.
George F. Mosher, A. M., Pres.

1855—Central College, Fayette, Mo.
Rev. J. D. Hammond, D D., Pres.

1855—Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.
Edward H. Metrell, D. D., Pres.

1855—Eureka College, Eureka, Ill.
Carl Johann, Pres.

1855—Iowa Wesleyan University, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.
Rev. J. T. McFarland, D. D., Pres.

1855—Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y.
Rev. Chas. E. Van Norden, D. D., Pres.

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Rev. J. A. Weller, D. D., Ph. D., Pres.

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Rev. Alex. G. Wilson, D. D., Pres.

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Rev. Joseph E. Stubbs, A. M., Pres.

1856—Southern University, Greensborough, Ala.
Rev. A. S. Andrews, D. D., Pres.

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Alpheus B. Hervey, Ph. D., Pres.

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Rev. W. M. Beardshear, D. D., Pres.

1857—Bowdon College, Bowdon, Ga.
Rev. F. H. M. Henderson, D. D., Pres.

1857—Alfred University, Alfred Centre, N. Y.
Rev. J. Allen, D. D., Pres.

1857—Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.
William F. King, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1857—Upper Iowa University, Fayette, Iowa.
Rev. J. W. Bissell, A. M., D. D., Pres.

1857—The Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill.
Rev. J. B. McMichael, D. D., Pres.

1857—University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
Cyrus Northrop, LL. D., Pres.

1857—Oskaloosa College, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
A. M. Haggard, A. M., Pres.

1858—The University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.
Rev. Thos. F. Gailor, D. D., Vice-Chancellor.

1858—McMinnville College, McMinnville, Ore.
Rev. T. G. Brownson, Pres.

1858—Baker University, Baldwin, Kan.
Rev. W. A. Quayle, A. M., Pres.

1858—Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.
Rev. Charles Louis Loos, LL. D., Pres.

1858—Macalister College, Macalister, Minn.
Rev. Isaac C. Ketter, Ph. D., Pres.

1858—Mount Union College, Alliance, O.
Rev. T. P. Marsh, D. D., Pres.

1858—Amity College, College Springs, Iowa.
Rev. T. J. Kennedy, D. D., F. S., Pres.

1859—Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
George W. Atherton, LL. D., Pres.

1859—Olivet College, Olivet, Mich.
Rev. Horatio Q. Butterfield, D. D., Pres.

1859—La Grange College, La Grange, Mo.
J. F. Cook, LL. D., Pres.

1859—North Carolina College, Mount Pleasant, N. C.
Rev. J. D. Shirey. A. M., Pres.

1859—Griswold College, Davenport, Iowa.
Rt. Rev. William Stevens Perry, D. D., LL. D., D.C. L., Pres.

1859—Adrian College, Adrian, Mich.
Rev. George B. McElroy, D. D., Ph. D., F. S., Chairman of Faculty.

1860—Ottawa University, Ottawa, Kan.
Rev. George Sutherland, A. M., Pres.

1860—St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y.
Rev. Robert B. Fairbairn, D. D., LL. D., Warden.

1860—Kentucky Wesleyan College, Millersburg, Ky.
D. W. Batson, A. M., Pres.

1861—Mass. Inst. of Technology, Boston,
Francis A. Walker, Ph.D., LL.D., Pres.

1861—University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
Thomas M. Gatch, Ph. D., Pres.

1861—Albion College, Albion, Mich.
Rev. L. R. Fiske, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1861—Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Rev. James M. Taylor, D. D., Pres.

1861—Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill.
Charles A. Blanchard, M. A., Pres.

1862—State College of Agriculture, Orono, Maine.
Merritt H. Fernald, A. M., Ph. D., Pres.

1863—Bates College, Lewiston, Me.
Rev. Oren B. Cheney, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1863—Grand Traverse College, Benzonia, Mich.
S. B. Harvey, A. B., Pres.

1864—University of Denver, Denver, Col.
Rev. Wm. F. McDowell, A.M , S.T.B., Chancellor.

1864—Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.
Wm. Hyde Appleton, A. M., Ph. D., Pres.

1864—University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.
Francis H. Snow, Ph. D., LL. D., Chancellor.

1865—Nevada State University, Reno, Nev.
Stephen A. Jones, A. M., Ph. D., Pres.

1865—Lincoln University, Lincoln, Ill.
A. E. Turner, A. M., Pres.

1865—Westfield College, Westfield, Ill.
Rev. W. H. Klinefelter, Pres.

1865—University of Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa.
Rev. J. P. Stephenson, A. M , Acting Pres.

1865—Washburn College, Topeka, Kan.
Rev. Peter McVickar, D. D., Pres.

1865—Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Charles Kendall Adams, LL. D., Pres.

1866—Berea College, Berea, Ky.
Pres. vacant.

1866—Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.
Rev. James W. Strong, D. D., Pres.

1866—Central Tennessee College, Nashville, Tenn.
Rev. John Braden, D. D., Pres.

1866—Hope College, Holland, Mich.
Rev. Charles Scott, D. D , Pres.

1866—The Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.
Robert A. Lamberton, LL. D., Pres.

1866—Tabor College, Tabor, Iowa.
Wm. A. Brooks, A. M., Pres.

1867—Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa.
W. E. Hamilton, A. M , Pres.

1867—Northwestern University, Watertown, Wis.
Rev. Augustus F. Ernst, Pres.

1867—Hiram College, Hiram, O.
Rev. E. V. Zollars, A. M., Pres.

1867—West Virginia University, Morgantown. W. Va.
E. M. Turner, A. M., LL. D., Pres.

1867—Ridgeville College, Ridgeville, Ind.
Rev. E. O. Dickinson, Pres.

1867—Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.
Rev. Erastus M. Cravath, D. D., Pres.

1867—Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.
Rev. Theodore L. Seip, D. D., Pres.

1867—Howard University, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Wm. W. Patton, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1867—Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
Daniel C. Gilman, LL. D., Pres.

1867—Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.
Rev. Horace Bumstead, D. D., Pres.

1868—University of California, Berkeley, Cal.
Pres. Vacant.

1868—University of Wooster, Wooster, O.
Rev. Sylvester F. Scovel, Pres.

1868—Wells College, Aurora, N. Y.
Rev. Edward S. Frisbee, D. D., Pres.

1868—Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.
Rev. T. H. Lewis, D. D., Pres.

1868—Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.
Homer T. Fuller, Pres.

1869—Boston University, Boston, Mass.
Rev. William F. Warren, S. T. D., LL. D., Pres.

1869—University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
Charles E. Bessey, Ph. D., Acting Chancellor.

1869—West Virginia College, Flemington, W. Va.
Rev. Thomas E. Peden, Pres.

1869—Ursinus College, Collegeville P. O., Montg'y Co., Pa.
Rev. J. I. Good, D. D., Pres.

1870—Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.
Helen A. Shafer, M. A., Pres.

1870—Buchtel College, Akron, O.
Rev. O. Cone, D. D., Pres.

1870—University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, O.
Hon. Jacob D. Cox, LL. D., Pres.

1870—Ohio State University, Columbus, O.
W. H. Scott, LL. D., Pres.

1870—Carthage College, Carthage, Ill.
Rev. Holmes Dysinger, A. M., Pres.

1870—Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.
Rev. Charles N. Sims, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor.

1870—Trinity University, Tehuacana, Tex.
Rev. J. L. Dickens, Ph. D., Pres.

1871—Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
Rev. L. Clark Seelye, D. D., Pres.

1871—Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa.
Rev. Wm. P. Johnston, A. M., Pres.

1872—Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.
Landon Cabell Garland, A. M., LL. D., Chancellor.

1872—Doane College, Crete, Neb.
Rev. David B. Perry, A. M., Pres.

1872—Arkansas College, Batesville, Ark.
Rev. I. J. Long, D. D., Pres.

1873—Drury College, Springfield, Mo.
Rev. Francis T. Ingalls, D. D., Pres.

1873—Penn College, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
Benjamin Trueblood, M. A., LL. D., Pres.

1873—Central University, Richmond, Ky.
Rev. L. H. Blanton, D. D., Chancellor.

1874—Pierce Christian College, College City, Cal.
James C. Keith, A. B., Pres.

1874—Ewing College, Ill.
Rev. John Washburn, D. D., Pres.

1874—Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Col.
Rev. William F. Slocum, Jr., A. M., Pres.

1874—Battle Creek College, Battle Creek, Mich.
William W. Prescott, A. M., Pres.

1874—Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

1875—Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.
Rev. H. M. Tupper, D. D., Pres.

1875—South Western Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tenn.
Rev. Chas. C. Hersman, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor.

1875—Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa.
Rev. Ambrose C. Smith, D. D., Pres.

1875—Hedding College, Abingdon, Ill.
Rev. J. R. Jacques, D. D., Ph. D., Pres.

1875—Wilmington College, Wilmington, O
James B. Unthank, M. Sc., Pres.

1876—Grand River College, Edinburg, Mo.
Rev. J. T. William,s D. D., Pres.

1877—Adger College, Walhalla, S. C.
De C. Kemper, M. A., Pres.

1877—Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.
Rev. E. O. Thayer, A. M., Pres.

1877—Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C.
Rev. W. F. Johnson, D. D., Pres.

1877—Ogden College, Bowling Green, Ky.
William Obencham, A. M., Pres.

1877—State University of Colorado, Boulder, Col.
Horace M. Hale, A. M., LL. D., Pres.

1878—Ashland University, Ashland, O.
J. M. Tombaugh, A. M., Pres.

1879—Southwest Baptist College, Bolivar, Mo.
Julius M. Leavitt, A. M., Ph. D., Pres.

1880—Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, O.
Cady Staley, Ph. D., LL. D., Pres.

1880—University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal.
Rev. M. M. Bovard, D. D., Pres.

1880—Southern University, New Orleans.
Rev. George W. Bothwell, D. D., Pres.

1881—Drake University, Des M. ines, Iowa.
Rev. George T. Carpenter, A. M., Chancellor.

1881—University of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M.
Rev. Horatio O. Ladd, A. M., Pres.

1881—University of Texas, Austin, Tex.
Leslie Waggener, LL. D., Pres.

1882—Roger Williams University, Nashville, Tenn.
Rev. Alfred Owen, D. D., Pres.

1883—San Joaquin Valley College, Woodbridge, Cal.
Darius A. Mobley, D. D., Pres.

1883—University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, Dak.
Homer B. Sprague, Ph. D., Pres.

1883—Little Rock University, Little Rock, Ark.
Rev. Alfred Noon, A. M., Pres.

1883—Pierre University, East Pierre, Dak.
Rev. Wm. M. Blackburn, A. M., D. D., Pres.

1883—Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.
Thomas Mason, A. M., Pres.

1883—Nebraska Wesleyan University, York, Neb.
Rev. C. F. Creighton, D. D., Chancellor.

1883—University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S. Dak.
Howard B. Grose, A. M., Pres.

1884—Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
James E. Rhoads, LL. D., Pres.

1884—College of Montana, Deer Lodge, Mont.
Rev. J. D. McMillan, D. D., Pres.

1884—Tulane University, New Orleans, La.
William Preston Johnson, LL. D., Pres.

1885—Nebraska Central College, Central City, Neb.
Rev. Horace, A. Crane, A. M., Pres.

1885—Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina, Kan.
Aaron Schuyler, A. M., LL. D., Pres.

1885—Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.
Rev. E. P. Hooker, A. M., D. D., Pres.

1886—Grant Memorial University, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Rev. Edward L. Lewis, A. M., D. D., Pres.

1890—The Catholic University of America.
Rt. Rev. John J. Kean, Rector.

1890—Keuka College, Penn Yan, N. Y.
Rev. Geo. H. Ball, Pres.

1890—Chicago Baptist University, Chicago, Ill.
W. R. Harper, Ph. B., Pres.

1890—Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

Harvard University,

Cambridge, Mass.

The College Conference.

In 1887–88 a series of meetings were begun at Harvard which were described as College Conferences. These were continued in 1889–90 under the direction of a committee of students. They were designed to deal with practical problems of College life, and it is announced that they will be continued from time to time, with the intention of uniting all who care for the higher interests of the University. These meetings during the year 1889–90 were as follows:

October 9, 1889.—Charity Work for College Men. Mr. ROBERT TREAT PAINE, of the Boston Associated Charities, and Mr. CHARLES F. BIRTWELL, of the Boston Children's Aid Society.

November 12.—Reforms in Political Matters. RICHARD HENRY DANA, Esq.

November 19.—The Modern Tendency in Theological Thought. Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, D.D.

December 3.—The Health of Students. HENRY P. WALCOTT, M.D.

December 17.—The Belief in Immortality. Professor C. C. EVERETT.

January 7, 1890.—College Discipline. Professor W. S. CHAPLIN.

January 21.—Problems of Charity in a Large City. Mr. ALFRED T. WHITE, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

February 18.—Medicine as a Profession. Professor C. J. BLAKE, M.D.

February 25.—Law as a Profession. Hon. JEREMIAH SMITH, of Dover, N. H.

March 4.—The Ministry. Rev. BROOKE HERFORD, of Boston.

March 11.—Public Life. Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of New York.

March 18.—Teaching. Mr. EDWIN P. SEAVER, Superintendent of the Boston Public Schools.

March 25.—Business. CHARLES S. SMITH, Esq., President of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

April 30.—The Necessary Elements of the Religious Life. Professor GEORGE H. PALMER.

During the year 1890–91 most of the evenings hitherto occupied by the College Conferences will be given to a series of meetings devoted to "An Introduction to the Study of the Bible." It is not proposed to attempt a complete or systematic course of study, but to approach the subject from many different sides, to contribute to a general appreciation of the Bible in its literary, ethical, and religious aspects, and to encourage and suggest private reading. These meetings will be directed by officers of the University; they will give opportunities for questions and conversations, and they will be open to the members of the University only.

The programme is as follows:

October 14.—FRANCIS G. PEABODY, *Plummer Professor of Christian Morals.* The Purpose, Scope, and Method of the Course.

October 21.—GEORGE L. KITTREDGE, *Instructor in English.* The Literary Aspect of the English Bible.

October 28.—CRAWFORD HOWELL TOY, *Hancock Professor of Hebrew.* The Old Testament in the Light of other Semitic Literature.

November 4.—JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, *Professor of Greek.* The Interest of the New Testament to a Student of Greek.

November 11.—CHARLES CARROLL EVERETT, *Dean of the Divinity Faculty.* The Bible and the Sacred Books of the East.

November 18.—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, *Preacher to the University.* The Bible in its Relation to Modern Problems.

November 25, December 2.—DAVID GORDON LYON. *Hollis Professor of Divinity.* The Old Testament in the Light of Hebrew History.

December 9. 16.—JOSEPH HENRY THAYER. *Bussey Professor of New Testament Criticism.* New Testament Times.

January 6, 13.—Professor TOY. The Development of the Hebrew Religion.

January 20.—Rev. HENRY VAN DYKE, *Preacher to the University.* The spirit of the Psalms.

February 17, 24.—Professor LYON. Prophecy and the Prophet Isaiah.

March 3.—ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, *Professor of History.* The Old Testament in the Light of Universal History.

March 10, 17.—Professor J. H. THAYER. The Mutual Relations of the Gospels.

March 24, 31.—Professor PEABODY. The Sermon on the Mount.

April 14, 21.—GEORGE HERBERT PALMER, *Alford Professor of Philosophy.* Parabolic Teaching and the Teachings of Christ.

April 28, May 5.—JOHN HENRY WRIGHT, *Professor of Greek.* The Speeches of Paul.

The Harvard University library now contains 376,200 bound volumes, distributed as follows:

Gore Hall	282,000
Lawrence Scientific School	2,700
Bussey Institution (Jamaica Plain)	3,100
Phillips Library (Observatory)	6,800
Botanic Garden (Herbarium Library)	5,500
Law School	25,300
Divinity School	21,600
Medical School (Boston)	2,000
Museum of Comparative Zoölogy	21,300
Peabody Museum	1,100
Six laboratory and eleven class-room libraries	4,800
	376,200

The College Library in Gore Hall is for the use of the whole University. All students who have given bonds may take out books, three volumes at a time, and may keep them one month. Books, reserved at the instance of officers of instruction, as collateral reading for their courses, are shelved in separate alcoves, with tables for consultation, and may be taken out only near the close of library hours, and must be returned upon the re-opening of the Library.

The Collection of pamphlets and maps in the College Library is very large, and is estimated to be equal in number to the collection of bound volumes. The departmental libraries have also considerable numbers of pamphlet monographs on subjects connected with their specialties; and these are not included in the count of volumes. The College Library has also a collection of coins. In the Fine Arts Department (Sever Hall), there is a large collection of photographs, and at certain hours the room is open to the public.

The Catalogue of the Gore Hall Collection, including pamphlets, is on cards, accessible to the public, and consists of two parts, the one arranged by authors, the other by subjects. Printed strips of titles added to all the libraries are issued two or three times a week; and they are posted in Gore Hall and in the departmental libraries. Three or four times during the academic year, they are gathered in the *Bulletin of the University*, and issued with notes on the authorities in different departments of knowledge.

The average number of volumes added to the library in recent years is over 13,000. The number of books used in 1888–89 was 84,191. During the same year the percentage of students in college, who borrowed books from the library, was as follows: 97 per cent. of the Seniors, 99 per cent. of the Juniors, 90 per cent. of the Sophomores, and 69 per cent. of the Freshmen. Fifteen years ago, before the development of the elective system, the average percentage was only 57 among the corresponding classes.

CLEMENT L. SMITH, LL.D., Dean. CHARLES W. ELIOT, LL.D., Pres.

Yale University,

New Haven, Conn.

COURSES OF GRADUATE INSTRUCTION: Graduates of this and other Colleges and Universities and (in exceptional cases, by special provision), other persons of liberal education, who are not less than eighteen years old, are received as students in these courses, with or without reference to the obtainment of a degree.

THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY is conferred upon those who, after having taken a Bachelor's degree (implying a course of undergraduate study equivalent to that pursued in the Academical Department), and having studied in this Department not less than two years, shall have passed a satisfactory final examination and presented a thesis giving evidence of high attainment in the branches of knowlege pursued. The degree is not given, upon examination, to those whose studies are pursued elsewhere. The requirements for a degree in many cases exact of the student more than two years of labor; especially when the course of undergraduate study has been less than four years.

THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS is conferred on Bachelors of Arts of Yale College or of other Colleges, of two years' standing or upwards, who have given to the Faculty of the Academical Department evidence of having made satisfactory progress in liberal studies after receiving their first degree. Such evidence may be furnished by one year's systematic study (not professional) in New Haven, under the direction of the Academical Faculty, followed by an examination. Graduates of other colleges can obtain the degree only by residence as thus described.

THE DEGREES OF CIVIL ENGINEER AND MECHANICAL (or DYNAMICAL) ENGINEER are conferred on Bachelors of Philosophy who have taken the first degree in Engineering study, and who pursue a higher course under the direction of the Governing Board of the Sheffield Scientific School, for at least two years, sustaining a final examination, and giving evidence of their ability to design important construction and to make the requisite drawings and calculations.

YALE COLLEGE (ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT).

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.—(See December Number of the UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE).

Candidates are allowed to divide the examination, with an interval of not less than a year between the two parts. In such cases, they must present themselves at one of the two regular examinations, that is, either in June or September, of the first year; and at this preliminary examination each candidate must submit a definite statement from his principal instructor of the subjects which he is authorized to offer. No candidate will be allowed to offer French, German, Geometry, the translation at sight of prose Latin, or prose Greek, at a preliminary examination; and at the close of such an examination, no certificate of partial admission will be furnished, unless at least six subjects have been satisfactorily passed.

THE REGULAR EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION to College is held at Alumni Hall, New Haven, on the 25th, 26th and 27th of June, 1891.

A second examination is held in New Haven at the beginning of the College year, in September.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.—For admission to the Freshman Class the student must pass a thorough examination in the following subjects—(See December Number of the UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE).

SCHOOL OF THE FINE ARTS.—The School aims to provide thorough technical instruction in the Arts of Design, viz: Drawing, Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, and Copperplate Etching; and to afford a knowledge of such branches of learning as relate to the Philosophy, History, and Criticism of Art. As a professional School of Art it aims to furnish a thorough course of study in the practice of the studios; and as a department of the University it aims to provide instruction in Art as a constituent part of the scheme of general culture. These departments, of Practice and Criticism, may be regarded as distinct or correlative.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.—The annual term of study, commencing on Thursday, September 24, 1891, will continue until the third Wednesday in May, 1892, when the Anniversary and the Annual Meeting of the Alumni will be held. The School is open, on equal terms, to students of every Christian denomination. Blank forms of application may be obtained by addressing the Dean of the Faculty, Professor George E. Day, or any of the other Professors. The conditions of admissions are membership in some evangelical Church, or other satisfactory evidence of Christian character, and a liberal education at some College or University, or in exceptional cases, an equivalent preparation for theological studies.

YALE MEDICAL SCHOOL.—In this School as at present organized, the inherent defects in the older and still common method of instructing chiefly by didactic lectures are recognized, and the methods employed are similar to those in vogue in the other Deprrtments of the University, Didactic lectures are still employed as best in some branches, but recitations from assigned reading, with explanatory lectures, laboratory work, and personal instruction in the clinics, constitute the main portion of the curriculum. The School has well equipped laboratories for the study of anatomy, histology, chemistry, physiology, and pathology, and the student spends much of his time in them during the first two years. In the second year he begins the practical branches of medicine, to which he devotes the third year. While the attention of the student is particularly directed to those banches which can be studied to advantage only in a well equipped medical school, the value of clinical instruction is fully appreciated, and amply provided for.

YALE LAW SCHOOL.—The undergraduate course is mainly devoted to the practical side of legal education, but also gives some introduction to the general ideas and sources of jurisprudence. In the graduate course, the studies are so arranged that those of the first year have no necessary connection with those of the next, and can therefore be profitably pursued by themselves when the student has no time to devote to a more extended education. The first year is mainly occupied with further instruction in practical topics begun in the undergraduate course, such as Corporations, Railroad Law, Patents, Code Pleading, and Practice in the United States Coutrs. The second year is mainly devoted to studies of a more scientific and philosophical character, such as General and Comparative Jurisprudence, Legislation and Government, Roman Law, the French Codes, and Private International Law. It is believed that the studies of the undergraduate course, and those of the first year of the graduate course, cover all the topics which it is desirable for the ordinary law student to examine before admission to the Bar; and the fourth year (in which the degree of Doctor of Civil Law is awarded) is recommended only to those who desire to fit themselves to be something more than practicing lawyers.

The whole number of volumes in the several libraries of the University is over 200,000.

F. B. DEXTER, A.M., Sec. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, D.D., LL.D, Pres.

Princeton University,

Princeton, New Jersey.

Requirements for Admission.—Academic Department.

ALL entering students on their arrival must report at the President's house and register. Examinations for admission will be written, with supplementary oral examinations if needed. The first examination will commence in Princeton, on Thursday, June 12th, at 11 A. M., and continue through the afternoon of Friday. The second will commence on Tuesday, September 16th, at 11 A. M., and continue through the afternoon of Wednesday. Applicants who have any conditions or other deficiencies from the June examination are required to remove them at this time. *Attendance is required at the beginning of the examinations.*

Simultaneously with the June entrance examinations in Princeton, examinations will also be held in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, and at preparatory schools and other cities when necessary. The precise places in which the examinations are to be held can be learned by application to the President. Due notice of these examinations will also be published in leading local newspapers for several weeks in advance.

Examinations at other times and places than those specified are inconvenient and often impracticable, and applicants for examination at other than the regular days are required to pay $10 into the treasury.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman class are examined in the following books and subjects. It is recommended that the candidates be prepared for examination on the requirements as specified; but equivalents will be accepted.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—Whitney, or equivalent; Modern English History (1558–1880)—Gardiner, Anderson, or equivalent; U. S. History—Johnston, Scott, or equivalent.

The writing of a short essay may be required as a part of the examination; the theme for the essay of 1890 will be based on the life and writings of Prescott or of Bayard Taylor.

The attention of preparatory schools is called to the need of a more thorough study of elementary English; also, to the addition of Modern English History to the English entrance requirements.

Candidates for admission to the next Freshman Class, Academic or Scientific, in 1890, will not be required to pass examination in Modern English History; and those applying for the same class, Academic Department, will not have to be prepared on the whole of Plane Geometry, but only on two books of Euclid, or an equivalent.

LATIN GRAMMAR; especially the inflections; the simpler rules for composition and derivation of words; syntax of cases and verbs, and structure of the sentence in general, with particular regard to relative and conditional sentences, indirect discourse and the subjunctive; so much prosody as relates to accent, quantity, versification in general, and dactylic hexameter. Cæsar (five books of the Commentaries); Sallust (Catiline or Jugurtha); Virgil (six books of the Æneid); Cicero's Select Orations (six); Arnold's Latin Prose Composition (twelve chapters), or Jones' Exercises in Latin Prose; Geography of Ancient Italy.

GREEK GRAMMAR, including prosody; Xenophon (four books of the Anabasis), or Greek Reader (Goodwin's), 111 pages; Homer (the first two books of the Iliad, except the Catalogue of Ships); Greek Composition (Jones' Exercises in Greek Prose, or an equivalent —writing with the accents required); Geography of Ancient Greece and Asia Minor. Goodwin's Grammar is preferred. Special stress is laid upon a thorough knowledge of the noun and verb inflections. Candidates will do well to read an additional book of the Iliad, where

this can be done without sacrifice of thoroughness in the formal requisitions. Some experience in giving written answers to set questions is advantageous.

The Continental pronunciation of the vowels and diphthongs is preferred in both Latin and Greek.

ARITHMETIC, including the Metric system; Algebra, through quadratic equations involving two unknown quantities—including radicals, and fractional and negative exponents; Plane Geometry.

At the examinations in June and September, candidates intending to enter the Freshman class one year later are admitted, on request, to examination on a portion of the subjects required for entrance. Unless in exceptional cases, either two of the four general subjects, English, Mathematics, Latin, Greek, must be offered entire; or such parts of at least three subjects as are here prescribed, viz.: in *English*, Grammar and either U. S. History or Modern English History; in *Mathematics*, Arithmetic, with the Metric system, and either Algebra or Plane Geometry; in *Latin*, the full amount in Cæsar and one other author, with Grammar; in *Greek*, three books of the Anabasis, with Grammar.

Immediately after the opening of the College the entering students meet, according to announcement, for the registration of their names and subscription to the following pledge, required by the Board of Trustees:

We, the undersigned, do individually for ourselves promise, without any mental reservation, that we will have no connection whatever with any secret society, nor be present at the meetings of any secret society in this or any other college so long as we are members of the College of New Jersey; it being understood that this promise has no reference to the American Whig and Cliosophic Societies. We also declare that we regard ourselves bound to keep this promise and on no account whatever to violate it.

SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.—This institution is a department of the College of New Jersey, founded in 1873 upon an endowment by Mr. John C. Green.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman class must be at least sixteen years of age. They will be examined in the following books and subjects:

ENGLISH: Grammar—Whitney, or equivalent; U. S. History—Johnston, or equivalent; Modern English History—Gardiner, or equivalent; Essay—the theme for 1890 will be based on the life of Prescott or of Sir Isaac Newton. The attention of preparatory schools is called to the need of a more thorough study of elementary English; also, to the addition of Modern English History to the English entrance requirements. MATHEMATICS: Arithmetic entire, including the Metric system, a practical knowledge of which is indispensable; Algebra, through quadratic equations including two unknown quantities, including evolution, radicals, theory of exponents; Geometry—Plane Geometry entire (five books of Wentworth's or Chauvenet's Geometry, or their equivalent). PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY: The elements, as contained in Guyot's Grammar-School Geography.

MODERN LANGUAGES: Either FRENCH or GERMAN at the option of the candidate. In either language the examination will be upon the general principles of Grammar [French, Otto, pp. 28–201, or Whitney, pp. 27–202; German, Whitney, pp. 23–153 and 278–284; or Brandt, pp. 6–154; or Otto, Part I.; or Joynes-Meissner, pp. 19–177; or Huss, pp. 9–101 of the Theoretical Part,] and the ability to translate easy prose, such as, in French, the first fifty pages of *Lamartine's* Graziella, or of *G. Sand's* La Mare au Diable, or *Erckmann-Chatrian's* Le Conscrit, or *Lacombe's* Petite Histoire du Peuple Francais; or in German, either *Storm's* Immensee, or *Grimm's* Màrchen (Otis' edition, pp. 61–109), or *Boisen's* German Prose (pp. 3–51).

It is recommended that all candidates should receive instruction in free-hand drawing before their entrance.

President, FRANCIS LANDEY PATTON, D.D., LL.D.

Registrar, HENRY N. VAN DYKE, Princeton, N. J.

Williams College,

Williamstown, Mass.

Founded by Col. Ephraim Williams, who fell in battle at Lake George, September 8, 1755. Chartered 1793.

Corporate name: The President and Trustees of Williams College.

24 instructors; 311 students; 3,163 graduates.

Williams College maintains only an academic course, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and, after graduate work under certain conditions, to the degree of Master of Arts. There is no scientific or literary course of study and no degree is granted to irregular students.

Admission to the college is by examination or by certificate. The examination for 1890–91 will be held in No. 4, Hopkins Hall, Monday and Tuesday, June 22d and 23d, and Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 22d and 23d, and, in case the number of applicants warrants it, arrangements are made for simultaneous examination in places at a distance.

The examination may be divided by the student into preliminary and final. For the preliminary examination a student may offer himself only with the written approval of his instructor; certain subjects are reserved for the final examination, and no credits will be given for the preliminary examination, unless the student pass upon a substantial part of the work offered.

The right to send students by certificate is granted by special vote of the faculty to preparatory schools and academies upon the presentation of evidence that they maintain a good standard of scholarship, and the right is withdrawn if students coming upon certificate from any school are found to be insufficiently prepared.

Ability to read at sight in easy Greek and Latin is expected in the examination, but a thorough and accurate knowledge of the fundamentals in mathematics, and of the ordinary facts of Greek and Latin grammar is essential. Equivalents for the authors specified in the catalogue will be accepted.

For a specific statement of the terms of admission and the limitations of the certificate privilege, see the catalogue, pp. 23–28.

Students from other colleges of good standing are admitted upon certificate of honorable dismissal, but not to the senior class after the beginning of the second term. Examination is required upon subjects not covered by the certificate.

Provision is made for special students who for good reason may be unable to take up the full work, but no degree is granted to such students, and the right to attend classes is somewhat carefully restricted by special regulation (catalogue, pp. 26–27) to students of sufficient maturity and mental discipline.

The work of Freshman year in Greek, Latin, Mathematics and French, continuing the subjects of the preparatory course, but with considerable broadening of method in the direction of rapid reading and

attention to the form and subject-matter of the authors read in Greek and Latin. In Sophomore year, German, History, Physics, Biology and Chemistry are required ; the work is done largely by lectures or after laboratory methods. Greek, Mathematics and Latin are required for part of the year and continued as optionals, each student taking one of the three during the last half of the year. The required studies of Junior and Senior years are chiefly in the historical and metaphysical sciences ; this work continues to be considered, as it has been in the past in this college, especially important as an element in education.

The elective work of Junior and Senior years is explained in detail in the catalogue, pp. 31–37. The schedule is so arranged as to permit the grouping of similar studies, and the concentration of work upon history and political science, natural science and mathematics and astronomy, modern languages and literatures, philosophy, or classical philology. Still more important is the fact that the subdivision of the class into small sections allows special and individual work under the direction of the instructor. All the work in biology, physics and chemistry is done in the laboratories, two or three hours of such work counting as one in making up the six hours of elective work. The laboratory method is also followed in the higher mathematics, and for the electives in Greek and history there is a special room where working libraries, supplemented by books from the college library, are reserved for the use of students. For the Latin elective there is a similar room in the library building with access during working hours to the main library ; the electives in Greek and Latin have also a collection of about 4,000 dissertations and other philological pamphlets. It is the intention of the college that these newer methods of instruction and work in all departments, which are past modifications of the German *Seminar* system and which must be regarded as to some degree tentative, shall be used in advanced work as fully as the conditions of the American college permit. In this direction the small size of the elective divisions has been a great advantage, and has enabled the college to participate in the recent movements toward reforming and individualizing methods of instruction.

In connection with the electives certain voluntary organizations are maintained by the students under the direction of professors. The Journal Club meets weekly for the reading and discussion of articles on biology in the American and foreign journals ; the Classical Society, meeting about ten times in the year, occupies itself with the reading of papers and reports and general conference on Greek and Latin philology ; the Art Association has a large collection of etchings and photographs and meets weekly for lectures on the history of art ; under its auspices very complete exhibitions of the etchings of Platt, van S'Gravesande and other modern etchers have been given ; special instruction is offered in elocution and voice culture, and in other departments supplementary lectures and readings are given. The students keep up a musical society and dramatic and athletic organizations.

The college and society libraries contain about 40,000 volumes and 5,000 indexed pamphlets. These have been to a large extent purchascd within the last ten years, at the request of the several instrnctors and under the supervision of a library committee, and bear directly upon the work of the departments, affording in several directions excellent opportunity for advanced work. It is the fixed principle of the library management that every book should be accessible to any student; there are no closed alcoves. The two reading rooms in the library contain magazines and works of reference, and upon their walls are hung the Field collection of paintings. All departments of the library are open from 10 to 1, and from 2 to 4, and one of the reading rooms is open in the evening.

The Lasell Gymnasium is a new building and is equipped with the best modern appliances. It is under the control of a director, who advises students in regard to physical development according to the results of examinations and systematic measurements made at the beginning of Freshman year and repeated during the course.

REV. E. B. PARSONS, D. D., *Secretary.* FRANKLIN CARTER, Ph. D., LL. D., *President.*

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND.

TIME AND TERMS OF ADMISSION.

The regular examinations for admission into the College or the Preparatory Department are held on the third Wednesday and following Thursday of September of each year, and candidates for admission are requested to be present, if possible, on those days. Testimonials of good moral character must be furnished by each applicant, those of former teachers being preferred, and, if from another college, he must present a certificate of honorable discharge.

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, to obtain admission to the Freshman Class, must, unless they have passed through the regular course in the Preparatory Department, sustain an examination in the following studies:

English Grammar and Composition, (including Punctuation); U. S. History; History of England; Geography; Physical Geography; Physiology; Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratic Equations, especially Factoring and Fractions; Hadley's, Goodwin's or Kuhner's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, (one book); Harkness', Gildersleeve's or Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar; Cæsar's Commentaries, (four books); Ovid, (fifteen hundred lines); Virgil, (two books of the Æneid); Latin and Greek Composition.

Candidates for other degrees must pass the same examination, except in Greek.

Candidates for admission to any higher class must be examined in all the previous studies of the class they enter.

The course of study in the Classics and Mathematics in the Preparatory and lower collegiate classes has been arranged in accordance with the requirements of the examination for matriculation in the Johns' Hopkins University.

A student who may have advanced through the Sophomore Class is entitled to matriculate at Johns' Hopkins University without undergoing any examination. He is also permitted to enter the second year's course at the University if he can pass satisfactorily a test examination.

Special rates and scholarships for sons of the clergy. Students may board in the college commons, in the club or in private families, rates ranging from $140 to $200.

Next Session commences September 17th, 1890. For catalogues address the president.

THOMAS FELL, LL. D., Ph. D.

The University of the City of New York

comprises faculties of Arts and Science, of Medicine and of Law, the professors of each being elected by the University Council, which is the corporation. The University Corporation is in alliance with the Union Theological Seminary, conferring, on certain conditions, the degrees of B. D. and D. D. upon the graduates of the latter.

I —THE FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCE has under its charge three distinct lines of work.

1st. *The undergraduate work or University College.* The student may enter either the Classical or Scientific course, which altke are intended to give a liberal education, the latter offering more of Modern Languages and Natural Sciences than the former. For details concerning entrance examinations, and other information, and for catalogues, address Secretary D. W. Hering, care of the University.

2d. *The Graduate Division or Graduate Seminaries.* Graduates of any college of approved standing may become candidates for the Doctorate of Philosophy. Three major courses, in one group or seminary, must be taken for the doctorate. Two minor courses, in the same, or in another group, must be taken in addition. Beside these four courses, a thesis is required. For a Master's degree, only two courses are required. The three groups or seminaries are : (a) Language and Literature, (b) Mathematics and Natural Science, (c) Philosophy and History. For details of courses and other information address Register of the Graduate Division.

3d. Professional schools under the Faculty of Arts and Science.

(a) *The School of Engineering* enrolls students who have completed the Freshman year in the Scientific Course, and offers them a four years' course for the degree of C. E., the fourth year being Post-collegiate. For full information, address Prof. Brush, care of the University.

(b) *The School of Pedagogy.* For admission to the School of Pedagogy a student must be a graduate of a college of arts and science, or of a New York Normal School, or must present testimonials of general scholarship and culture equal to that received by graduates of the New York Normal Schools. Students are enrolled in Senior and Junior Divisions. The members of the Senior division, after completing the course of study and seven years of successful teaching, will be graduated with the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy. The members of the Junior Division, after completing the course and three years of successful experience, will be graduated with the degree of Master of Pedagogy. This is the first instance in the history of Education in which a University has promised special degrees to teachers who should master a full course of study in Pedagogy.

II. THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.—The University Medical College or Department of Medicine of the University is in East Twenty-sixth street, immediately opposite Bellevue Hospital, between First Avenue and the East River. Hereafter matriculants desiring to become candidates for the degree of M. D., are required to pass an examination upon preliminary studies, except those who present certain testimonials which by the Rules of the Regents are accepted in the place of examinations. Beginning with the season of 1891-92, candidates for graduation, except such as have previously marticulated in this college, must have attended three full courses of lectures. Details concerning this change in the requirements will be published in the next catalogue.

THE FACULTY OF LAW.—The University Law School offers a two years' course for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Students may enter at any time, and while no previous course of study is required, careful preparation is urgently recomended. Blackstone's or Kent's Commentaries should be read, with constant reference to Abbott's, Bouvier's or Burrill's Law Dictionary ; and the student will derive great advantage throughout his course at the School from the previous study of Pomeroy's Municipal Law, or Walker's or Warren's Introduction, of some elementary work on the Roman Law, such as Poste's Gaius, or Ortolan's Roman Law, by Prichard, Clarke's Early Roman Law, and of Stubbs's Select Charters and Constitutional History.

Note.—By the terms of an endowment made by the Woman's Legal Education Society, a course of " Lectures upon Law to non-matriculants, and in particular to Business Women," is given by Mrs. Emily Kempin, LL.D., under appointment by the University Council.

HENRY M. MACCRACKEN, LL.D., Vice Chancellor.

Brown University.

Course in Pure Mathematics.

THE full course of Pure Mathematics occupies four years.

FIRST YEAR.

(1.) Geometry, Solid and Spherical, with original Propositions, taught by means of oral recitations and frequent written exercises.

(2.) Trigonometry, Analytical, Plane and Spherical, the use of Logarithmic Tables and Trigonometrical Formulæ, and the solution of practical problems.

(3.) Algebra, embracing the Theory of Quadratic Equations, Permutations and Combinations, Undetermined Coefficients, The Binomial Theorem for negative and fractional exponents, Summation of Series and Logarithms.

SECOND YEAR.

Analytical Geometry, comprising the Straight Line, the Circle, the Parabola, the Ellipse, the Hyperbola, the General Equation of the Second Degree, Higher Plane Curves in Analytical Geometry of Two Dimensions, and the Point, the Straight Line, the Plane and Surface of Revolution in Analytic Geometry of Three Dimensions.

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THE COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.—Horace Jayne, M. D., Dean, including The Course in Arts, The Courses in Science (Towne Scientific School), The Course in Architecture, The Courses in Natural History, The Course in Finance and Economy (Wharton School), The Course in Music. The Course in Biology, preparatory to Medicine.

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Special Notice.

THE COURSE IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.—The course in Mechanical Engineering is one of the four technical courses offered in the Towne Scientific School of the College Department. In the Freshman and Sophomore years of that department the students of all except the last two enumerated above pursue the study of Rhetoric, English Literature, History, Mathematics, Mechanics, Chemistry, and the languages elected by the student with a view to his future course. He may choose between Latin and Greek, Latin with French and German, or French and German without Latin. At the end of Sophomore year the courses divide into essentially different groups of studies, any one of which may be taken by the student, and if one of the Science courses be elected it will take a Junior, a Senior and a Post-Senior year to complete it and secure the proper technical Degree, although the Degree of Bachelor of Science is given at the end of the Senior year. To enter upon the full course of Mechanical Engineering the preparatory work of the Freshman and Sophomore classes, or its equivalent, is required, as set forth in the college catalogue. The course in Mechanical Engineering was established as a branch of Civil and Mechanical Engineering in 1872. In

1875 the Whitney Professorship of Mechanical Engineering was created, and in 1876 the first Professor was elected. A number of graduates have taken the degree of Mechanical Engineer, and of these the majority are now holding responsible positions in their profession.

Instruction in this course is eminently practical and is given by recitations, lectures and very extensive laboratory practice. Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Drawing and Languages are continued into the Junior year, when the more technical studies are begun. Applied Mechanics is treated under the heads of Graphical Statics, Statics of rigid bodies, Hydrostatics and Hydraulics, Kinematics and Hydrodynamics. Steam Engineering is then taken up, and after a thorough course in theory each student is required to make calculations and furnish designs for special types of engines and boilers, including marine engines with their peculiar requirements as to displacement and stability. The steam laboratory is fully equipped with a steel boiler of 25 H. P., a 10x24 Hamilton Corliss engine, and an 8x16 Porter-Allen engine, with all needed apparatus in the way of pumps, calorimotors, dynamometers, condensers, gauges, indicators and testing machines. A floor space of 1,500 square feet is set apart for work in wood and metals, and furnished with benches, lathes, drills, and planes, although these machine appliances are kept strictly subordinate to the more essential hand and brain work.

As the greater part of the education of an electrical engineer must be mechanical, and as no mechanical engineer can be considered as fully equipped without a knowledge of electrical engineering, the University has declined to separate these courses or to create a new degree, but has made thorough provision running through two years for the instruction in this increasingly important branch. It begins in the Senior year with the study of quantity, potential, current, resistance, electro-static and magnetic measurements and the units adopted in practice. Measurements and the construction and calibration of instruments is then taken up, followed by the practical study of the best types of dynamos, lamps and conductors. A large laboratory is devoted to the practical work in this department, and is provided with an unusually extensive collection of standard instruments, and the numerous commercial appliances for electrical purposes. The classes are divided into limited sections for this work in order that they may receive the personal oversight of the Professor or Instructor in charge. During the coming year an extensive central plant will be erected to supply heat, ventilation and light to all the University buildings, and this, with its various types of boilers, engines, motors, dynamos and electric light system, will add immensely to the practical resources of this department in the way of accessible working illustrations.

The Evans-Roger Library of Engineering in the University Library is of special value to the students of this course, and in connection with it is maintained a full series of engineering periodicals, kept in such a way as to be constantly and readily accessible to the classes.

The University offers this course to those who propose to enter upon the profession of mechanical engineering with full confidence that it presents a complete and well-rounded curriculum, calculated to give a thorough training in the principles underlying the divisions of the profession, and measurably in their application.

For further and detailed information regarding the course, application may be made to the Whitney Professor of Dynamical Engineering.

PROF. HENRY W. SPANGLER, University of Pennsylvania.

WM. PEPPER, M. D., LL. D., Provost.

Columbia College in the City of New York.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE in the City of New York at the present time consists of the School of Arts, the original college, founded in 1754; of sundry professional schools, to wit: the School of Law, the School of Mines, and its Medical Department, by joint resolution, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, admission to all of which, as candidates for professional degrees, is open to all students whether or not they are college bred men; and of the University Faculties of Law, Mines (Mathematics and Pure and Applied Science), Political Science and Philosophy, which conduct all courses leading to the university degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.

The point of contact between the college and the university is the senior year in the School of Arts, during which year the students in the School of Arts pursue their studies with the consent of the Faculty of Arts, under one or more of the University Faculties.

The School of Arts.

The School of Arts, or the college proper, has a curriculum of four years' duration leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Candidates for admission to the School of Arts must be at least fifteen years of age and pass an examination on prescribed subjects, the particulars concerning which may be found in the annual Circular of Information.

For information concerning the School of Arts, address the Registrar of the School of Arts, Columbia College, New York.

The University Faculties.

The University Faculties of Law, Mines (Mathematics and Pure and Applied Science), Political Science, and Philosophy, taken together, constitute the University. These university faculties offer advanced courses of study and investigation, respectively, in (a) Private or Municipal Law, (b) Mathematics and Pure and Applied Science, (c) History, Economics and Public Law, and (d) Philosophy, Philology and Letters. Courses of study under one or more of these university faculties are open to members of the senior class in the School of Arts, and to all students who have successfully pursued an equivalent course of undergraduate study to the close of the junior year. These lead through the Bachelor's degree to the university degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.

For information concerning the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, address the Secretary of the President, Columbia College, New York.

The Professional Schools.

The professional schools of Law, Mines, and Medicine, receive, on terms prescribed by the faculty of each school, all students, as well those not having pursued a course of undergraduate study as those who have, as candidates for professional degrees.

1. The School of Law, established in 1858, offers a three years' course of study in common and equity jurisprudence, medical jurisprudence, criminal and constitutional law, international law public and private, and comparative jurisprudence. The degree of Bachelor of Laws is conferred on the satisfactory completion of the course. The courses in constitutional and international law and comparative jurisprudence are conducted by the Faculty of Political Science.

For information concerning the School of Law, address the Secretary of the School of Law, Columbia College, New York.

2. The School of Mines, established in 1864, offers the following courses of study, each of four years' duration, and each leading to an appropriate professional degree; namely, mining engineering, civil engineering, metallurgy, geology and palæontology, analytical and

applied chemistry, architecture; and as graduate courses, of two years' each, sanitary engineering, and electrical engineering.

For information concerning the School of Mines, address the Registrar of the School of Mines, Columbia College, New York.

3. The College of Physicians and Surgeons, by joint resolution of June 18, 1860, the Medical Department of Columbia College, offers a three years' course of study in the principles and practice of medicine and surgery, leading to the degree of Doctor of Medicine (M. D.)

For information concerning the Medical Department, address the Secretary of the College of Physician and Surgeons, 437 West 59th St., New York.

The Non-Professional Schools.

The University Faculties of Political Science and Philosophy conduct respectively the Schools of Political Science and Philosophy, entrance to which is open only to students who have completed their junior year in the School of Arts, or in some other college maintaining an equivalent curriculum.

1. The School of Political Science, established in 1880, embraces courses in constitutional history and law, history of political theories, political economy and social science, Roman law and comparative jurisprudence, administrative law, international law, and history.

2. The School of Philosophy, established in 1890, embraces courses in philosophy, philology, and letters.

For information concerning the Schools of Political Science, and Philosophy, address the Secretary of the President, Columbia College, New York.

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NEW YORK, APRIL, 1891.

Trinity College.

BY PROFESSOR SAMUEL HART, D. D.

THE Rev. Dr. Abner Jackson, who was elected President in 1867, was a graduate of the College, whose whole life had been devoted to academic work, first as instructor and professor here, and afterwards as President of Hobart College. His studies had taken a wide range, and he was one who knew well how to deal with men. Under his care the College more than recovered from the depression under which it had suffered during the war, and in 1871–72 the number of undergraduates for the first time reached a hundred. In 1872, the Constitution of the State having been so amended as to make Hartford the sole capital, a proposition was made that the city should secure the College campus as the site for a new State House. The plan, while strongly advocated by many of the citizens and by some of the most earnest friends of the institution, was as strongly opposed by a considerable part of the corporation and of the alumni; and divers arguments were presented on either side, while the claims of several new sites for the new buildings were strongly urged. At last the Trustees decided that it was for the interests of the College to accept the offer of the city. The whole campus was added to the beautiful park which had been laid out by the municipal authorities some years before, and preparations were made for erecting the State capitol upon it.

A new site for the College was chosen on the trap-ridge, which lies about a mile to the southwest of the former position; and on this commanding spot, with a magnificent view of the two divisions of the valley of the Connecticut, about eighty acres of land were purchased; and President Jackson called the skill of an eminent English architect to prepare designs for a pile of academic buildings on a scale more extensive and more elaborate than had ever been employed for a similar purpose. It was his belief that a well-established literary institution, with the long future before it, might well, if it had the opportunity, provide plans for erecting as parts of a harmonious whole all the buildings that

it could possibly need for many years. These plans, as finally arranged, included a large central quadrangle, 600 x 300 feet, with a smaller quadrangle, 300 feet square at each end, all in the style of architecture known as early secular French Gothic. It was not expected that the whole plan could be accomplished at once, or indeed, in the time of one generation; but Dr. Jackson felt certain that in a short time the College would be better provided for on its new site than had ever been the case in the old buildings.

The actual adaptation of a part of these plans for the needs of the College, and the erection of nearly the whole of the west side of the great quadrangle, was the first duty of a new President, the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Pynchon, who succeeded Dr. Jackson at his lamented death in 1874. From the breaking of ground at the Commencement in that year to the time when the institution began work in its new home in the fall of 1878, Dr. Pynchon gave the most careful and painstaking attention to the work of building and to all its details. It was found possible to erect at once only two blocks of buildings, each 300 feet long; and while one of these was reserved for the students' occupancy, it was necessary to provide in the other not only for the needed lecture-rooms, but also for the chapel, the library and the cabinet. By a most ingenious arrangement of the space which was at the builders' disposal, excellent provision was made for all these public rooms; the chapel was arranged in a very seemly and convenient way, and seated choir-wise after the English custom; the library was no less handsomely fitted up, though it was found necessary to store the books somewhat closely; and a museum was provided more than large enough for all the material which was brought from the old cabinet. The stone-work and wood-work of the buildings and of all the apartments was of the most durable and handsome description; and nothing was left undone which seemed necessary to make a home for the College. The two buildings stood for a few years without the central towers which were needed to connect the two parts of this long range; but in 1882 Northam Towers, as the building is called from the name of its generous donor, was completed, and additional room was thus provided for students. Under Dr. Pynchon's administration large accessions were made to the library, the cabinet was enriched with valuable collections of different kinds, the funds of the College received liberal additions, and an amendment to the charter was secured, which provided for direct representation of the alumni on the board of trustees. While those who ever lived in the old buildings will always lament much that was enjoyed there which it seems impossible to find within the new College walls, there is, and there will be increasingly from year to year, very much to attract and to please in an academic home which can have few rivals for beauty and for real comfort. The plainest of the students' rooms are handsome enough to cause the occupants to take pride in them; and the public rooms have the air of solidity and dignity as well as of scholarship. Before the buildings is a large, level lawn, bordered on three sides by the larger campus; other buildings, which will be mentioned presently, stand a

OLD TRINITY COLLEGE.

little outside of the space reserved for the quadrangles, and mark the limit of the land reserved for strictly academic purposes; and to the north are new residences and society halls, which give an air of pleasant social life.

Since 1883 the Rev. Dr. George Williamson Smith has occupied the Presidential chair; he was welcomed to the position with much enthusiasm, and under him the interests of the College have advanced in many directions. In 1884, the provision for special students which the College had made from the beginning, and the offer of a degree in Science for examinations in certain studies, were expanded into the establishment of three new courses of study, called respectively courses in Letters and Science, in Science, and in Letters, the first two of which lead to the degree of Bachelor of Science. At the same time, elective studies were introduced into all the courses, to the extent of about one-fourth of the work of Junior and Senior years. In the same year, an observatory was built on the south campus, and presented with a six-inch telescope by Dr. and Miss St. John; it stands within a few feet of the northernmost station occupied by any governmental expedition at the time of the transit of Venus in 1882, where a suitably inscribed stone marks the position of the heliometer used by the German astronomers.

The President's house, on the north campus, was built in 1885; and in 1887 and 1888 two fine buildings were completed, one to the north-

east and one to the southeast of the space reserved for the great quadrangle. For the fine gymnasium, with an alumni hall in its upper story, the College is indebted to the late Junius S. Morgan, Esq., of London, and others, and its endowment has been in part provided. The building is 45 by 85 feet, with a basement for bowling-alleys, ball-cages, baths, etc., and a gallery for running-track; and it is amply furnished with the best modern apparatus. The hall of science, the gift of George A. Jarvis, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., and bearing his name, fully supplies the growing needs for space for the chemical and physical laboratories, and is admirably adapted in every way to its purpose; it is of Romanesque style, and has a solid and spacious effect. To the former endowments, of which the largest had been from the gifts of Col. and Mrs. Charles H. Northam, have been recently added a legacy of $50,000 to the academic funds from Stephen M. Buckingham, of Poughkeepsie, and another of equal value to the scholarship funds from Mrs. Frances J. Holland, daughter of Bishop Brownell, together with other gifts. The library has been increasing rapidly, more than 13,000 of the 32,000 volumes on the shelves having been added during the last decade, and year by year is of greater value and of greater service to the officers and students, and to others who avail themselves of its advantages. Valuable additions have also been made to the cabinet and museum. The College looks forward to greater prosperity and to the possibility of offering greater and wider advantages of study. During the present year new electives have been introduced, and increased facilities have been provided for the study of the natural sciences; and the Faculty have announced that after this year the amount of time assigned to elective studies will be increased.

STATUE OF BISHOP BROWNELL.
Presented by Gordon W. Burnham, Esq.

DELTA PSI LODGE—TRINITY COLLEGE—HARTFORD.

Something may be said at another time of the roll of the alumni of the College; it includes the names of 1,005 persons, of whom about 670 still survive. The number of undergraduates on the roll during the present year is 133, representing nineteen States of the Union. Of these, about half are from New England, rather more than one-sixth from New York, and nearly one-third from other parts of the country. Of all who enter, rather more than two-thirds complete full courses of study; but students entering later in the course make the average number of graduates in a class only about one-sixth less than the number that entered at the beginning of Freshman year. The average age of graduates is not far from twenty-three years, and the average range of ages in a class is (say) eight years. Four of the secret societies have erected halls or houses, three of which are close to the College grounds; and the undergraduate publications show a large number of voluntary associations, literary, social, athletic, musical and miscellaneous. By far the larger part of the students are communicants in some church.

The needs of the college, as those of every college, are many and various; perhaps the most pressing of its largest needs is that of an ample library building. But, as it is striving to do its best with that which it has, and thus constantly creates new wants, it can use all the opportunities which its friends shall put in its way or enable it to meet. Its past history is a pledge of its future. SAMUEL HART.

PRINCETON LACROSSE PLAYERS.

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The Place of the English Bible in the College Curriculum.

BY PRESIDENT GEORGE EDWARD REED, OF DICKINSON COLLEGE.

PURPOSING a brief paper on the place of the English Bible in the curriculum of the colleges and universities of America, permit me to call attention to the somewhat discreditable fact that in but few of these colleges and universities is there any adequate provision for the intelligent and faithful study of a book, believed by Christians, at least, to contain the Word of God to man; Yale, Haverford, Bryn Mawr and Dickinson being, so far as we are informed, the only institutions in which, at the present time, adequate facilities in the way of distinct Department work are afforded for the prosecution of studies in this important field.

To this list Princeton should perhaps be added, as we understand provision has been recently made for the establishment of a "chair" of this description, with probability that soon a man will be found competent for the delicate and somewhat original line of work proposed by those having the matter in charge. Beyond these we know of no college or university in whose curriculum any provision is made for the study of a book, believed by millions to constitute the fountain-source of much of the progress and civilization of the human race.

If we turn to our Theological Seminaries we discover a similar want.

True, in all these is that generous provision for the study of the Scriptures, in the language in which they were originally written, but, as all know, largely for training in linguistic and exegetical lines, or for the building up of systems of Theology within them for the purposes of pure Biblical Science.

Of the study of the English Bible, considered as a literary or historical monument, or, as a great world-book on religion, there is, generally speaking, well-nigh utter neglect.

In fact, our so-called Christian institutions of learning seem to be Christian only in that largely they are maintained under the auspices of Christian churches; under the instruction, generally speaking, of men of Christian theories and practices, and pervaded, to some extent, at least, by Christian spirit.

Undoubtedly, through college chapel exercises, college preaching services, college prayer-meetings and college Young Men's Christian Associations, together with fairly extensive instruction in the field of Christian Apologetics, an influence, more or less powerful, is exerted in favor of the Bible, and of the general principals of the Christian faith, but the fact nevertheless remains, that but for those agencies, many of our institutions would continue to be Christian only in name.

As the Bible, considered in the light of either literature or history, has no place in the authorized course of study, the results are as might be expected.

Quoting the words of the Reverend T. T. Munger, in an article on "The University and the Bible," in the *Century*, for September, 1888: "The student comes to college with a conception of the Bible such as no longer is held in the university—a crude, unscientific, antiquated belief which he has been taught to identify with the Christian religion. He undergoes education; his faculties are strengthened, his perceptions broadened; he is taught to analyze, and compare, and question, and to think for himself; he becomes acutely perceptive of that which is in the intellectual and religious air. He is, above everything else, taught to be rational. This very process leads him to relax his hold upon what he has learned to consider fundamental, with the inevitable tendency to give up the whole Bible. His religious training says one thing, his education says another; caught between these two seas, he is liable to make shipwreck of his faith or to stick fast in the shallow of indifference."

To this shipwrecking process so graphically described by the Rev. Dr. Munger, is to be attributed, largely, the painful lack of interest, increasing noticeably as the student advances in his course, in the religious meetings of the college, ending, ordinarily, in profound indifferentism with respect to all matters distinctly religious.

Others, and these perhaps the majority, perplexed with questionings upon which the studies of the curriculum throw no light, and concerning which no strong, authoritative view is lifted up, sit down to await better opportunities for investigations than college life affords, with little likelihood of ever finding them in later years.

This being the case, there would seem to be abundant reason for the introduction, in the course of our colleges and universities, of facilities for the scholarly and scientific study of the English Bible. That this may the more fully appear, permit us, out of many reasons which might justly be adduced, to urge the following:

1. Because, without instruction of the kind described, our young men will continue to go forth from our so-called Christian colleges, totally unprepared to meet the assaults of scepticism, or else become agnostics, or indifferentists, in matters of religious faith.

2. Because, of the history which the Bible contains. All will admit that the history comprised within the Old and New Testaments, covers not only a history of the Jews from the foundation of their race, under Abraham *circa* B. C. 2250 to the fall of Jerusalem in A. D. 70, but that history touches upon the story of every great world-history from earliest Babylonia and Egypt to latest Rome. More, the careful study will admit that the history of other peoples than the Jews, as set forth in the Scripture, is sometimes of immense importance, as, for instance, the remarkable chart of early race movements given us in the tenth chapter of Genesis, the like of which is found nowhere else; also references to the Phœnicians in the books of Kings and Ezekiel, which, in total absence of other sources of information, affords us nearly all that we have of the remains of that great people.

Suffice it to say, that for the study of the history of the great nations of the remote past, the Bible, so much neglected in our colleges to-day, confessedly stands forth as the best and most trustworthy of guides.

3. It should have place because of the exalted character of the literature which it contains, a literature, considered with respect to quality rather than quantity, unsurpassed perhaps by any the world has known, not excepting the stately literatures of Greece, of Rome, of France, of Germany, of England or of any other nation of which we have knowledge. Homer, Xenophon, Herodotus, Thucydides, Demosthenes, Cicero, Horace, Virgil, Juvenal and Livy, surely are worthy of study.

So, on the other hand, are Moses, Samuel, David, Isaiah, Ezekiel, Daniel, Jeremiah, Matthew, Peter, James, John and Paul. Surely of these last, no less than of the former, no educated man of the nineteenth century can afford to be ignorant. Yet among students ignorance exists and will so continue unless the fault of which we speak shall be remedied.

4. Because the Bible contains a history of religion, challenging comparison with any other. At the same time it claims fitness coupled with the power of world-wide extension. In recent years there has grown up a new science, the Science of Comparative Religion. This science, like every other, can only make progress towards broad generalization through the collection and classifying of facts. Of these facts, great masses relating both to the religious history of Israel and to the religious history of many other great peoples are to be found only in the Bible, and ought therefore, not only to be made accessible to our students, but also scientifically set forth.

Turning now from the consideration of a few of the reasons for the introduction of the study of the Bible in the College Curriculum, in conclusion, I shall give brief attention to the character and scope of the instruction to be given in this new and important field.

1. Let it be borne in mind that the instruction proposed is distinctly Biblical rather than Theological. It does not propose either the construction or criticism of a system of doctrine. Neither is its field identical with that of Christian Evidence, for the study of which all colleges make more or less provision. The aim, rather, is to proceed with scholarly precision along the lines of modern historical and philological investigation ; to present in thoroughly scientific manner the fruits of the latest and most archæological discoveries in their bearings upon the Biblical records ; in short, to test Biblical history precisely as you would test any other history, and this by going directly to original sources, both monumental and literary, for the information desired ; by meeting with honesty and candor the difficulties constantly arising in inquiring minds, while, at the same time, furnishing such guidance as to methods and Bibliography as will make later study both easy and profitable.

Who can doubt that from such scientific and critical study of the Word of God, in our colleges, there would result not only a broader and

profounder knowledge of the great facts of the Bible but also a broader and more fervent faith in its mission?

Work of this description, however, demands qualifications not easily found in one not specifically trained for its accomplishment. To be successful here, to meet the requirements of the situation, he should be a man familiar not only with Hebrew and Greek, but also with those other Oriental languages through the knowledge of which alone will it be possible for him to handle the rich archæological materials which the long-buried monuments of Egypt, of Palestine, of Babylon, of Nineveh, now so abundantly afford.

2. He must be a man with broad, comprehensive grasp of the history of Oriental peoples and religions, while at the same time, full of devout, Christian sentiment and evangelical experience. If requirements such as these be deemed somewhat high, higher indeed than that demanded in many other lines of work, our answer is that the requirements of an instructor in a field so important as this, should be so high that students will be able to rely with unlimited confidence upon their belief in the extent and thoroughness of the scientific attainments of the man whom they must regard as being in some sense, their spiritual guide. Not simply pious men, not "goody-goody" men, not successful ministers, not even critical exegetes are demanded, but rather men of widest linguistic power, of archæological acumen, of rarest philological ability, of profoundly philosophic spirit.

Only through such means as these, in this age of questioning and speculation, will earnest, thoughtful, young men be held to the old foundations or be trained to the defense of the faith, for the maintenance and propagation of which the majority of the colleges and universities of the country were founded and endowed.

GEORGE E. REED

Rondeau.

A little dear, whose loving sway
Held me a captive many a day;
A willing slave to Love's device
I lived awhile 'neath sunny skies,
I thought my Love would live for aye,
And all the veils which Love supplies
The Blind Boy hung before my eyes.
I thought she was, though mortal clay,
A little dear.

I married then this little fay,
And oh! the bills I've had to pay;
My salary now comes and flies,
I pay the bills with tearful sighs,
I know she is in every way
A little dear.

—*Williams Weekly.*

HON. JOHN JAY, '36.

COLUMBIA.*

BY RUFORD FRANKLIN, COL. '86.

(*Continued.*)

It was now nearly a year since rose the smoke of Bunker Hill, sweet incense to the Genius of Freedom. It seemed the pungent air spread circling over all the land, and men, like war-horses smelling afar the fray, grew wild with excitement and longed eagerly for speedy action. And delay was not to be long. In the meantime all was in a turmoil, military preparations were going on everywhere, and not least was it so in the City of New York. The college edifice became a barrack-room, and throughout the city and its environs elaborate precautions were being taken against attack by the British forces, now known to be concentrating in the neighborhood.

During the month preceding Bunker Hill's memorable 17th of June, 1775, the second Continental Congress had convened at Philadelphia. The first Congress had met to petition and protest; the second found the door to reconciliation with the mother country almost closed, and met to assume control and put forth measures of decision. The volunteers in the camp before Boston were adopted as the Continental army, and, on June 15th, Washington was announced to have been chosen as commander-in-chief. On the 22d arrived news of the battle and, the next day, Washington, attended by Generals Lee and Schuyler and a volunteer troop of light horse, started for the seat of war. Arriving at New York on the 25th, he soon pushed on to Cambridge, leaving General Schuyler in command of the New York militia.

* Begun in December Number.

REV. TALBOT W. CHAMBERS, D. D.

F. AUGUSTUS SCHERMERHORN, '68.

HON. EDWARD MITCHELL, '61.

WM. C. SCHERMERHORN, '40.

TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

BISHOP POTTER, Trustee.

About the middle of March the British evacuated Boston; and Washington, suspecting that their intention was to beleaguer New York, soon hastened thither with the main body of the army, arriving on the 13th of April, 1776, a week after the college had been ordered turned over to the troops. It was deemed most important that New York should be held, and accordingly fortifications were thrown up, barricades constructed and a continual drilling of the forces required. Young Hamilton, whom we last saw shielding the Tory college-president from undue violence, again came into notice. In March this slender youth of twenty had obtained through General Alexander McDougall an appointment from the New York Congress as captain of a company of artillery. He had already, while in college, formed an amateur corps among his comrades for the study of gunnery and the science of war. Later, on a bright June morning, while drilling his men in a field on the out-skirts of the City (now City Hall Park), his military art attracted the attention of General Nathaniel Greene, who, quick to detect worth, called him up, and a short time afterwards personally introduced him to Washington.

On July 4th, the Declaration of Independence was formally adopted and diffused an electric influence all through the land. A few days later, the booming of cannon from the British vessels in New York Harbor announced the arrival of Admiral Howe. On August 22d the British forces landed on Long Island, nine thousand strong; and seven days later, after a brave but vain resistance, Washington wisely deemed it better to withdraw his troops. On September 15th following, the British

marched into the city; and it was occupied by them until the close of the war. The college building was used as a military prison and hospital. The library and apparatus had been stored in the City Hall and, by stress of subsequent events, almost entirely lost. A contemporary account says: "The soldiers broke open the City Hall and plundered it of the College Library, its Mathematical and Philosophical apparatus, and a number of valuable pictures which had been removed there by way of safety when the rebels converted the college into a hospital."

On the 19th of April, 1783, exactly eight years after Lexington, cessation of hostilities was proclaimed and the Colonies became in very fact the United States of America. On November 25th, the British evacuated the city and Washington marched in.

Peace reigning, the people and the authorities once more turned their attention to the cultivation of its gentler arts. The colleges existing at the beginning of the war had all of them suffered more or less, and King's not the least. Many graduates of the New York College had gained distinction either in the army or in civil affairs, and its brief roster is adorned with many distinguished names. "The influence of that institution on the literary character of the State was simply wonderful; for though the whole number of students educated in the college prior to 1775 was but one hundred, many of them attained to the highest distinction in their respective professions and in public life." A few names are sufficient to substantiate the statement, as witness John Jay, Philip Livingston, Robert R. Livingston, Philip Van Cortlandt, Samuel Provoost, Benjamin Moore, Leonard Lispenard, Philip Pell, Abraham De Peyster, Egbert Benson, Richard Harison, Henry Rutgers, Gouverneur Morris, Gulian Verplanck, John Doughty, Robert Troup, Edward Dunscomb and Alexander Hamilton.

No class was graduated, after 1776, for a period of ten years. The governors met occasionally but nothing further could be done at the time. Immediately upon the close of the war, the subject of public instruction engrossed attention and became a matter of discussion in social circles, in the pulpits, in the newspapers and in the various political and business assemblages, during the winter and spring, without material results. What to do with impoverished King's became a question of great interest. Finally, in 1784, on recommendation of Governor George Clinton, the State Assembly passed an act, May 1st, granting new privileges to the college and making provision for the establishment of a University. The "University of the State of New York," an institution designed to be similar to the English University of Oxford and in fact patterned after it, became a corporate body; and the "Regents" thereof were made the governing body of the revived college and its name patriotically changed from King's to Columbia. The Regents were empowered under the act to found colleges and schools in any part of the State. It was found difficult, however, to bring them together in sufficient number to obtain a quorum, their residences being in different sections and many of them at a distance remote from the city. Finally to

BRADISH JOHNSON, '31.

eliminate the difficulties attending the practical working of the scheme, Hamilton proposed that each institution composing a part of the University should be allowed to govern itself by its own trustees and officers as it saw fit, subject only to the visitation, inspection and general control of the Board of Regents. An act, said to have been drawn by Hamilton, embodying these ideas, passed the Legislature on April 13, 1787, and is in force at the present day.

Among the early Regents were Bishop Provoost, Rev. Dr. Livingston, Rev. Dr. John Mason, Rev. John Gano, John Jay, Leonard Lispenard, Walter Livingston, John Rutherford, Morgan Lewis, Anthony Hoffman, Lewis Morris, John Lawrence, Ebenezer Russell, Dr. John Cochrane, Dr. Charles McKnight, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jones,

GIRAUD P. FOSTER, '44.

Matthew Clarkson and Abraham B. Bancker. The first Chancellor was George Clinton, John Jay the second.

The first student who knocked for admission at the door of Columbia, as such, was one destined to do great honor to the newly named college. This was De Witt Clinton, then a precocious lad of fifteen, nephew to the Governor, afterwards himself an incumbent of the same high office. The college was not yet provided with full equipment for instruction, though a committee had been appointed to provide, in a temporary way, what might be most needful. His father, General James Clinton, on account of the untimely lack of facilities at Columbia, intended placing him in consequence in Princeton College; but stopping in New York on his way with him thither, his design became known to Mayor Duane, a member of the above-mentioned committee, who immediately took decisive steps to have instruction provided in order that the young man might not be obliged to go out of the State.

The Rev. Dr. William Cochrane undertook his tuition, and that of such others as might apply, until professorships in the college could be, established. The first class was graduated in 1786, and contained eight students—Clinton, John Bassett, Abraham Hun, George Livingston Philip H. Livingston, Samuel Smith, Jr., Peter Steddiford and Francis Sylvester.

No president had yet been appointed, lack of necessary funds being a very material consideration for delay. When the Regents were appointed in 1784, they, through their Chancellor, Clinton, demanded and received such property as belonged to the college. Nothing daunted by the meagre nature of the means at hand to carry out their designs, they went boldly and vigorously to work in an endeavor to organize four faculties. These were, a faculty of arts, designed to have seven professors; of divinity, with such professorships as might be established, in pursuance to the act, by the different religious societies of the State; of medicine, with seven professors; and of law, with three. And, besides, there were to be nine extra professors, a president, secretary and librarian; and the income of the college at the time was about one thousand pounds per annum! Finally the original charter of King's, with necessary alterations, was confirmed to Columbia by the act of 1787, and twenty-nine trustees were appointed for the college, to exercise their functions until they should be reduced by death, resignation or removal from the State, to twenty-four, at which number they were to remain thereafter with power to fill all future vacancies by their own choice. These trustees held their first meeting on the 8th day of May, 1787, and on the 21st elected William Samuel Johnson president. Up to this time the duties of president had been discharged in turn by the various professors, and, instead of regular diplomas, certificates had been given to the graduates.

William Samuel Johnson, LL. D., was a son of Dr. Samuel Johnson, the first president of King's, and held eminent place as a lawyer, statesman and scholar. He was born at Stratford, Connecticut, in 1727,

PROF. JOHN K. REES, '72.

BENJAMIN A. SANDS, '74.

and was therefore sixty years of age when made president. He was also, at the time, Senator from Connecticut, which office he held conjointly with that of president of the college until Congress removed from New York to Philadelphia in 1793. He had been carefully educated by his learned father himself, and, at the early age of thirteen, entered Yale. After graduation he went to Harvard to study law; and in 1747 was given the degree of Master of Arts by that institution. He subsequently became a member of the Connecticut Legislature, and in 1766 was sent by his State to England as commissioner to secure a claim to a large tract of land. He remained abroad five years and made many friends among the noted men of the old world. Among those with

JOHN H. PELL, '52.

whom he entered into cordial relations was his and his father's namesake, the great Dr. Johnson. Writing to his father of the gruff old gentleman, he says: "You would not, at first sight, suspect he had ever read or thought in his life, or was much above the degree of an idiot. But, *nulla fronti fides*, when he opens himself after a little acquaintance, you are abundantly repaid for these first unfavorable appearances." It is an interesting incident, these three distinguished Samuel Johnsons talking about one another. President Johnson and the English Doctor became firm friends and life-long correspondents.

After successfully accomplishing his mission, he returned to America, reaching his Connecticut home, October first, 1771. He was a delegate to the Colonial Congress that met in New York, September 5, 1774. During the war he took no active part in the field, his talents not being of that order. In 1779 he was imprisoned by his neighbors of Stratford on suspicion of friendship for the enemy. It was found, however, that he had been simply making use of his personal acquaintance with Tryon to prevent the British forces from burning the town; and was honorably released. He was one of the three delegates to the constitutional convention convened at Philadelphia in May, 1787, his associates being Roger Sherman and Oliver Ellsworth. On the 8th of September he was placed on a committee with Hamilton, Madison, Rufus King and Gouverneur Morris to revise the style and arrange the articles of a draft of the constitution, which had been under debate since the early part of August, but at last substantially agreed upon by its framers.

President Johnson proved an active worker for the good of the college, and its facilities began gradually to increase under his wise administration, and the size of the classes to grow larger. It had been found necessary to be modest in desires in the beginning, and at the time of his elevation to the presidency there were no faculties of Law or Divinity, the establishment of which had been contemplated, and only one extra professor. The Faculties of Arts and Medicine consisted of three professors each.

In the beginning of the year 1792, the Medical School was rendered more efficient by increasing the number of professors to seven, with a dean of the Faculty, to which office Dr. Samuel Bard was appointed. Much more was attempted to be accomplished but the time was hardly yet ripe. An addition was made to the library, and foundations for two new buildings, at right angles with the old, were laid. A grant was obtained from the Legislature of £7,900, as well as £750 annually for five years. At the end of the five years, the grant not being renewed, it was found impossible to continue all the professorships for the time, nor could the buildings be completed; in fact, it became necessary to sell the material that had been purchased for their construction.

RUFORD FRANKLIN.

(*To be continued.*)

The Study of Natural Science—Its Uses and Dangers.

BY HON. W. T. HARRIS, LL. D., COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

NATURAL science, the investigation of nature, is well said to be the characteristic intellectual activity of modern civilization. An acquaintance with the several provinces of nature and their relations to each other has brought with it an era of invention of labor-saving machines.

By machinery man turns nature against itself. For it is nature in our bodies that makes us want food, clothing and shelter. Nature furnishes the supply for those wants, but at a great cost of bodily labor. By learning Nature's storehouses and the laws of natural forces, man becomes able to harness those forces, and set them to work elaborating the supplies of food, clothing, and shelter, and collecting them into the world-market and distributing them to all mankind represented in that market. Thus nature is made to provide for its own wants—take care of itself as it were, and man is left more and more independent to care for the needs of his immortal soul.

These spiritual needs relate especially to intercommunication. They begin to be supplied when man comes to carry on commerce of material goods extensively. For with the getting of his merchandise the trader gets acquaintance with the manners and customs of men, both like and unlike himself. And the most precious part of the load brought home in every ship is the education of its crew through observation of foreign peoples. The travelers bring home treasures of human experience and distribute them to their kith and kin. By intercommunication each man is able to avail himself of the views of life which other people have come to possess. Their observations of nature and man, their experiments in living, in undertaking social combinations, in studying nature, their successes and failures, their thoughts and reflections on these, their ethical discoveries, their explorations of the problems of life as a whole, their intuitions of the divine, their poetic and prose literature which sums up the net results of their living, knowing, and doing—all these things belong to the spiritual commerce which rapid transportation brings about.

Natural science indeed has stimulated the invention of most marvelous special means of preserving and disseminating the wisdom of the race. The arts of writing and printing, added to such devices of intercommunication as the telegraph and railroad, have produced the modern daily newspaper which reflects as in a magic mirror the entire world of man's doings, good and bad. Not only may man read as he runs, but knowledge runs after him, and the world holds up her picture to him at every turn.

While a continuously larger proportion of the entire civilized world, from year to year, enjoy more comfortable houses, more substantial clothing, more abundant and more wholesome food, their progress in these material aspects is not nearly so rapid as in the spiritual phase of participation in the wisdom of the race through the arts of intercommunication.

Natural science, knowledge of nature, has been the chief instrument in all this progress.

Natural science as a whole is not very old, but it has resulted in an age of invention and productive industry. The third epoch of its development is but begun, and only on some lines of investigation. Is there any doubt that so great an instrument of human progress should have a prominent place in school instruction?

In order to look at this subject in some of its details let us consider first the grand divisions under which it falls.

Nature is in time and space, and these furnish, so to speak, the logical conditions of existence for all its objects and all their processes. Matter and movement involve space and time. Inasmuch as the human mind knows space and time *a priori*, and can think out their laws without first having to collect samples and generalize from facts, it has invented the science of mathematics, the most wonderful of the tools of thought in the investigation of nature. Mathematics tells us *what must be*, not merely *what has been so far as we have experience of it.* By its aid man assumes a commanding attitude towards nature. He can enounce laws of existence and action which nature must obey. The three angles of a plane triangle are equal to two right angles, and it is impossible for nature ever to furnish a plane triangle with a greater or a less sum for its three angles.

Pure mathematics is *a priori* or independent of experience—it studies what may be called the general form of the possibility of nature. Applied mathematics inventories facts regarding matter and motion and interprets these facts in the light of mathematics. This forms the science of physics, or "Natural Philosophy," as it used to be called. With chemistry which deals with composition and combination, it gives us two branches of physics, molar and molecular—the science of matter as masses and molecules, and as movements of the same.

Mathematics and physics treat of nature as inorganic; even so-called organic chemistry treats all bodies as inorganic and reduces them to their organic constituents and tells us nothing of the organic principle as such.

The first phase of natural science deals with the inorganic, the second deals with organic nature—plants, animals, and formative processes like meteorology and geology, and cyclical processes like astronomy. This is the total survey of natural science. The method of study of the inorganic is chiefly mathematical and relates to measurement of quantity of matter and quantity of motion, and quantity of force manifested as

qualities and as movements. The method of study of organic nature is historic—an inventory of things and a record of their metamorphoses.

Science study in schools as a matter of instruction involves, first, the presentation of results, interesting details reached, practical applications, all seen in their relations to the general principles ascertained. Secondly, instruction should involve the method of investigation ; the student is to learn the methods of making experiments and of verifying results recorded. He learns how as specialist to make additions to the existing stores of science.

By reason of its importance the study of natural science should begin quite early in school. But on account of its methods, which require maturity in the student, as well as because of the fact that the study of nature is only a small portion of human learning, it must not occupy a large space on the program. It is quite sufficientfor common district schools to devote one hour each week to the purpose, beginning in the lowest grade of the primary school. This hour should not be divided into fifteen minute recitations or object lessons, and scattered through the week, but should be one undivided lesson. In it there should be taken up in systematic order the important results of science. There should be description, illustration by pictures, models and natural objects ; a conversation with the pupils, drawing out what they have already learned on the subject, and a critical comparison made with a view to verify or correct their previous knowledge and thereby teach critical alertness in observation ; pupils should be set to work illustrating and verifying the results presented, in their leisure hours during the week, and lastly, their knowledge should be tested and made exact by short essays written on the contents of the lesson.

Three courses arranged spirally in the eight years of the district schools will be found advantageous. For each child ought to see nature in all its departments and not sink himself into a specialist in some one department when he has not yet seen all departments. For the lowest three years I have found it best to have for the first year a study of plants, their structure and habits, and interesting phases ; animals for second year ; and for the third year such glimpses of physics as are involved in explaining the structure of playthings and familiar tools and machines, also the phenomena of the elements of nature. This is the first course taking up organic nature and inorganic.

The second course of three years studies botany more scientifically the first year, learning something of classification and much more of structure ; also learning the useful plants for food, clothing, shelter and medicine. The second year of this course should take up animals and devote one-half of the lessons to human physiology. The third year takes up physics or natural philosophy, some typical experiments in chemistry, an outline of astronomy. A third course of two years follows in oral lessons, the arrangement of topics usual in the text-books on physical geography, containing an outline of the sciences of organic

nature, and a survey of inorganic nature such as is found in the usual text-book on natural philosophy.

By such a course of study in the district schools, with one lesson each week for the eight years, each child has learned something of the different departments of science, their systems of classification, their methods of investigation, their applications to the explanation of phenomena.

The question that next arises relates to the psychologic value of the study of natural science. For we have justified scientific instruction solely on its significance as a factor in civilization. It is well known that each branch of study in the schools opens some window of the soul. These are grammar, geography, and history, arithmetic and literature—each one gives some new faculty of observation to the mind of the youth. What, we ask, does natural science give?

First, let us consider the view of the world as a whole that science has furnished, and inquire whether it be a spiritual or a materialistic view.

According to the current evolutionary view all nature is a struggle for survival of forms. The inorganic forms go down before the organic forms. Of the organic forms the plant serves the animal and yields to him. The animal in turn yields to man. Man in fact conquers all nature. Here the law of survival of the fittest comes to mean the survival of individuals that have most intelligence. All nature it would seem, is a process for originating individuality and developing it into rational being. Looked at theologically this is satisfactory. Nature is the creation of souls. It implies, of course, the supremacy of mind, since all its lower processes exist for the production of spiritual beings;—they depend on mind so to speak, and demonstrate the substantiality of mind. Mind is the final cause and purpose of nature. This again implies that mind creates nature to reflect it. God creates nature, and through nature creates spiritual beings who participate in his blessedness. Hence, nature presupposes a God of grace and good will towards his creatures.

This, I repeat it, is satisfactory as a world-view, and it harmonizes with the view taken in religion. But it does not follow from this that the methods of science-study have a spiritualizing tendency, and in fact the opposite is the case. The method of external observation is sharply in contrast with the method of internal observation or introspection. When we look within we behold self-activity as feeling, thinking, and willing; when we look out upon the material world with our sense-perception we seem to see that everything is under fate or external necessity. Everything, in short, is regarded as having an environment of outside conditions or relations upon which it depends: the totality of its conditions completely controls it and makes it what it is and necessitates all its changes. Fate or necessity prevails universally according to such a view. But this is the view taken by external observation.

The category of quality according to philosophy is that form of

thinking which looks upon everything as related to other things—everything is dependent on an environment. This we see is precisely the attitude of external observation, and external observation prevails in the practical work of the natural sciences. Quality, it is true, is not the only category used in natural science—that of quantity is also used, and to some extent also others. Quantity regards everything as one and many, or as unit and aggregate of units. Each quantity is composed of like units, and is therefore divisible; it is also one unit of a number of other like units, which form an aggregate.

In natural science each object is regarded according to quantity as an aggregate of like parts and as a part of a larger whole. Quantity is thus a form of thought which is specially characteristic of external observation because it deals exclusively in externality and ignores internality entirely. For each thing is part of an external aggregate or larger quantity, and it is likewise itself an external aggregate of quantitative parts external to each other.

Now if one will take the trouble to consider how natural science does its thinking with these two categories of quality and quantity, he will be led to expect from it a denial of self-activity in all its forms. He will understand how it is that natural science is skeptical of spiritual truths and ready to deny the doctrine of the soul and mind as independent, immortal existences. If it does not go so far as to deny spiritual entities it will at least be agnostic and affirm the unthinkableness of such entities. For how can it think any self-active being with such categories as quality and quantity? "All beings are what they are, and they move or change as they do, because impelled by external environment, the totality of conditions." This is its view of the world; and to assume any self-active being is to deny the absolute validity of quality and quantity and affirm that there is being which is neither qualitative nor quantitative. For a self-active being originates action itself and it does not act because impelled from outside. There are many forms of self-activity—the plant, the animal, and man, and besides these the divine. The lowest form may be characterized as follows: the plant has life; it reproduces its species and sustains itself by nutrition; it grows. This is self-activity, first, in the form of reaction or environment, and secondly, in the form of assimilation or digestion of the external material seized or appropriated by the plant in its reaction. Omitting for the present a consideration of the animal, human, and divine forms of self-activity in so far as peculiar and different from that in the plant, let us stop to inquire how science with its categories of external observation deals with self-activity in the plant—what account does it give of it?

True to its categories of quality and quantity, natural science limits itself to observing and recording all relations of the plant to its environment. It carefully measures these so as to give the accuracy of quantitative statement to its results. It investigates how much heat and how much moisture are required as conditions of growth of the seed. It determines what shall be the character of the soil in which such and such

a seed will germinate. These are the negative conditions: Without so and so much heat, moisture and sunlight, without such and such kinds of soil the self-activity of the plant will not manifest itself. Contrariwise, given such favorable conditions, and the energy of the plant can act and appropriate for itself portions of the surrounding air, moisture, and soil, and after stripping off the forms that they bring with them the plant stamps them with its own form of vegetable cell and adds them to its own structure and grows or increases in size.

Presented in this way it seems to me that anyone may see clearly that the plant's action is self activity. The environment may act as much as one likes, but it will not be claimed that the environment brings its material to the plant and then detaches some portions of which it causes to enter the plant; still less will it be claimed that the environment acts negatively on itself to destroy its own form and put on the form of vegetable cells of the precise shape, size and composition of the plant which it enters. Each plant stamps its own individuality on its cells so that if collection of the cells of one plant be engrafted into another plant the graft will produce the fruit of the original plant that formed it. So of seeds: An acorn produces an oak or nothing; the seed of a cucumber manifests its self-activity by converting its nutriment into cucumber leaves, vines and fruit. No change in the environment will produce a cucumber from an acorn; or an oak from a cucumber seed. If a change in the environment skillfully applied for a long period develops fine apples from the sour crab apple, we reason that the causal energy is in the plant, which being relieved of the waste of its power upon stubbornly resisting elements of food, has more strength to expend on building up its ideals. To consider the progressive development of a plant to be due to outside influences is to suppose that the environment of the improved apple tree contains the energy that prefers choice fruit to sour crabs.

Outside action may be said to assist development because it may do something to destroy or break down the stubborn individuality of the elements of the environment that serve as food for the living plant. But it cannot be said to assist directly; it cannot furnish organizing power, it cannot build like the life-power of the plant, it can only tear down—it can assist only as the mill assists man's life by grinding his corn for him and saving him so much expenditure of vital force as would be required to grind the corn with his molar teeth.

These things may seem too simple and clear to need argument. It may seem that the scientific mind, howmuchsoever it may be inclined to follow its categories of quality and quantity, would never hesitate to acknowledge that there is self-activity in the plant. But the mind disciplined solely in observing dependence and external relations becomes of that opinion that it is not necessary to assume self-activity to explain anything in nature. All may be explained by outside influences. The scientist accordingly looks always further for new steps of mediation and hopes to find how disintegrating processes, such as decay for example, may

liberate the force which supplies the living being with the energy to build the new organism. Under this vague and indeterminate concept of conservation of energy he conceals from himself the necessity of using the concept of vital energy or soul. According to him there is no necessity of the hypothesis of a soul in order to explain the processes of life. It is all a matter of transformation of energy according to his view. Retrogressive metamorphoses liberate the energy required for progressive metamorphoses. The decay of rock formations sets free the energy to build plants ; the decay of plants furnishes vital form for animals.

But in this theory the scientific mind has deceived itself. Force is made to account for the vital energy only by leaving out of sight the need of directive power. All of the force used in life to build with is said to be transformed force that has been derived from without. But what transforms it, what is it that has deprived force of one shape and imposed another shape upon it? To change the direction of a force certainly demands another force, and we must recognize an energy in that which collects forces from its environment and puts them together and builds vital functions with them ;—that restores what is wasted and that stamps its ideal form on every particle of matter making it into a vegetable or animal cell. To turn a force out of its direction demands another force, and so transform forces from formative energies of one order, say of crystallization, into formative energies of another order, say of vegetation, must require great stores of directive energy.

This is the place where the materialistic and dynamic theory of life falls through. It attempts to explain all things by mechanism, by external constraint. But this is inadequate to explain adaptations for individual purposes. An individual, or a being itself, which appropriates environment and transforms it to its own ends is not the result of a fortuitous concourse of atoms, nor of a sequence of blind forces. Mechanism consists in external constraint from which design, purpose, and all forms of self-activity are absent. To suppose that forces are so correlated that each one is used as a means to some end different from any one of the members of the system correlated is to imply a directive energy possessing individuality and identical in attributes with what has been defined as soul.

In the study of plant life we discover self-activity in the form of assimilation of the environment as food. In the case of the animal we have in addition to the assimilative process new forms of self-activity more remarkable, namely, feeling and locomotion. In locomotion the self-activity appears as originator of movement in matter, while in feeling it shows a power to reproduce within itself the essential form of its environment. In feeling, the animal becomes its own environment—or repeats its environment ideally, and thus manifests a higher capacity for freedom than the plant shows.

In man this self-activity is developed beyond feeling to the perfect forms of thought and will. In this, man frees himself from the meshes of fate for he does not allow himself to be limited by real being, but he

transforms it into the ideal forms of being which he desires. These ideal forms as motives he actualizes by his will. In these he is doubly free, doubly a cause, first, a cause in thinking an ideal as a motive—for a motive is not a real, but an ideal formed in the mind—secondly, a cause of the actualization of his motive or ideal through his will.

Even the animal shows the action of motives as impulses—the animal as a feeling-being sees ideals to some extent, or else he never would act as he does. The plant is guided by ideals, though it does not feel or think them. In man the ideal exists as an object for itself, for man can see ideals of sense (pleasure), ideals of beauty, and finally, ideals of ethics. In the moral ideal, man sees the form of the divine as a necessity elevated entirely above physical necessity, it is a necessity addressed to the mind as ideal—and hence, a form of freedom. The moral is the ideal form of freedom.

Natural science with its predominant use of the categories of quality and quantity, therefore fails in the departments of organic nature to comprehend the plant and animal, and it fails still more signally to recognize the spiritual in man. But the principle of evolution coming to be generally adopted does not encourage this exclusive use of the quality and quantity points of view. Evolution urges on the mind to see final causes or purposes, and this tendency will be found corrective of the present vicious trend in the method of scientific thought.

While, therefore, we must acknowledge the importance of science-study in the elementary schools, we must not ignore its non-spiritual tendency due to exaggerating the importance of inventorying external facts. Its enthusiasim for things and events in time and space makes it undervalue facts of introspection which are more fundamental than facts of external observation. Self-activity is as truly an object of internal observation as the thing conditioned by its environment is an object of external observation. Moreover, this internal fact of self-activity has to be used as an interpreting key to external experience in order to recognize living being of any sort. Without the concept of self-activity no one would ever come to observe and identify any living beings whatever.

Now the corrective for such studies as lay too much stress on external observation is found ready at hand in the studies of human nature. These are philology, or language study, history, or the study of the human will acting to form institutions, and literature as the symbolic presentation of human nature in its entirety. Religious literature, of course, touches this problem directly, and offers to the individual in the form of authority the spiritual theory of the universe. But literary art, grammar, and especially history, are spiritualizing in their tendencies and may easily counteract the narrowing tendencies of scientific instruction in our schools.

WM. T. HARRIS.

Wellesley Romance.

BY SALLIE E. WORRALL.

THE hour was twilight, and over the hills and meadows of the old college grounds stretched soft shadows tinged with the pink light of the setting sun. Ponderously through the lodge gate, and beneath the arches made by spreading trees rolled the great stage coach filled to overflowing with students. Far back in the corner of the great vehicle leaned one forlorn girl, sad and lonely from the parting from the home circle where she had been the centre and light for all her eighteen years. Stunned by the long journey, she scarcely heard the chatter of the ever-moving tongues; and, though by no means a timid girl, still she dreaded the coming meeting with strangers. Turning to look out at a sudden bend of the road as it came in sight of the Stone Hall she gave a little gasp of pleasure at her quaint chateau-like building perched on an elevation overlooking the lake. The stage coach soon drew up before the main building of the "College Beautiful!" The occupants of the stage filed out, and the stranger, leaving her friendly corner last of all, strolled behind the others through the large portal which stood invitingly open. Inside, all was confusion, only close to the door were several teachers and some Sophomores—the reception committee. In her anxiety the new girl trod unthinkingly upon the foot of the teacher who stood nearest her, and then begging pardon in an undertone, she managed to mutter her name—Sophia Antoinette Grigsby—and no more. The teacher introduced Miss Grigsby to a dainty and obliging "Soph," who kindly conducted the altogether worn-out newcomer to her room. Having arrived at last at their destination, the friendly "Soph" said: "My name is Helen Irving, and I, too, live on this hall, only at the other end—why, there aren't any matches! Just wait and I'll bring some."

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Sophia came slowly up the stairs. Specials and Freshmen were invited to the revels given that night by the Juniors. Sophia, I said, came slowly up the stairs and entered the hall, where she was met by a fairy—a veritable fairy—who smiled graciously at her, and then conducted her up to the throne, where were seated side by side the Genius of Mystery and the Queen of the Fairies.

"Bow low," said the attendant, so Sophia bent low. Then, being at liberty to go where she pleased, she entered the region of Fairyland. What was that she heard? A soft little chant in a minor strain, but very joyful withal; and as she came from behind a great case, where on ordinary days were kept stuffed animals, she saw that a band of the Queen's most beautiful nymphs were dancing gaily on a magic ring of brilliant Autumn leaves, filled in the centre with pine needles. The moonbeams on the white and silver dresses, and the faces bright with laughter, made

Sophia think that perhaps, indeed, she dreamed, so like it was; but just then a crowd of girls surrounded her, friends and guests like herself, literally dragging her away to the other end of the hall, stopping at the first tent or booth in the region of mystery, where there was said to be a Spanish gypsy; only one must wait one's turn, as her gypsyship would only see one at a time. Sophia discovered in the centre, and near to the fairy and where they could see the glass roof, a party of astrologers, with a telescope, forecasting facts. She moved quickly up to them, and after due form, the master, or her astrologer, said:

"What is your name?"

"Sophia Antoinette Gribsby."

"When were you born?"

"April 31st, 1870."

The questioner did not seem to notice the mistake in date (there being only 30 days in April), but quickly asked:

"Where?"

"New York City."

"Are you white or black?"

"White in winter, black in summer."

Various other questions followed, the fate was forecast, and the fortune told; then, as the astrologer finished, evidently thinking of the wrong date of birth given by her, she said:

"You will die the death of Ananias."

Sophia's hearty laugh pealed merrily through the room.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

"Helen! Helen! do come quick; there is an hour yet before the door will be closed, and I want a slide over the hill.

"I'm a-comin', I'm a-comin'," sang Helen.

Sallying forth, each equipped with a long, warm ulster and a dust-pan, the two sworn friends came out under a glorious moon, looking not now upon fairies, but upon beings far more like gnomes.

Soon they stood amid the throng looking down a steep hill, covered with perfectly smooth ice.

Stepping quickly forward, the girls joined lines, then putting their dust-pans under them, and drawing ulsters closer for protection from the snow, they waited for a signal. "Go!" said the captain, and away they went. Rushing, tearing, laughing—down, down, swift as the wind which lifted the stray locks and sent the warm blood tingling; past trees, and then out, out over the snow covering of the lawn till they reached sometimes almost to the road beyond. Sophia and Helen picked themselves up, all aglow with life and fun, and all covered with snow.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

All the talk of the college was "Junior Promenade." Jane met Maria and asked lovingly what "men" she wanted to invite; and if Maria had any names to tell, then Jane was very kind and reminded Maria that she had always been one of her very best friends. Or, perhaps, it is Suzanne and Mariette who met in the corridor, and Suzanne

says: "Dearest, what will you wear, anyhow?" And Mariette enters lovingly into the description of tulles and laces, bewildering to hear. The night has come; music came with a triumphant strain, or with a far-off softness through the night air. Part of the promenade lay beside Longfellow's fountain, close to the water's edge.

Inside the building the crowd was immense and the Babel of voices so great that one could scarcely hear himself think, or so thought Richard von Waggoner, as he quickly forced a passage for himself and Sophia out into the quieter night. Richard von Waggoner! Already his name rang on many tongues; for was he not the son of the famous lawyer, and had he not made for himself a place among the rising artists? And then, somehow, people had heard of how great a favorite he was, and many were the curious glances cast at the tall, dignified young man whose greatest mark of character was his soulful eyes, and who walked so quietly beside Sophia. And Suzanne said to Mariette: "I wonder how she happened to have him? She isn't a bit pretty usually." But to-night she was. The simple gown of Quaker gray crêpe, with its soft pink trimming, set off to perfection her exquisite complexion and dark eyes. The flush of her cheek just matched the trimming of her dress.

Out into the night—Sophia chattering gaily of the girls—their life, their daily pleasure—out past the fountain, and on beside the lake, until they were quite alone, although Sophia had not noticed this last. Suddenly the great man paused, held his hands out entreatingly, and said, with evident effort: "Sophia, I have waited three years for you; will you come to me now?" Sophia let her glad glance rest upon his face. Then her eyes fell slowly as she said: "It will always be one of the gladdest memories of my life—this you have told me—but," her voice trembled, "what would the dear father and the frail mother do without me? It—cannot—ever—be." Again the eyes, filled like violet-cups, were raised to his, and then like a flash she was gone! Only a faint trace of gray at the bend of the avenue, and he saw her no more.

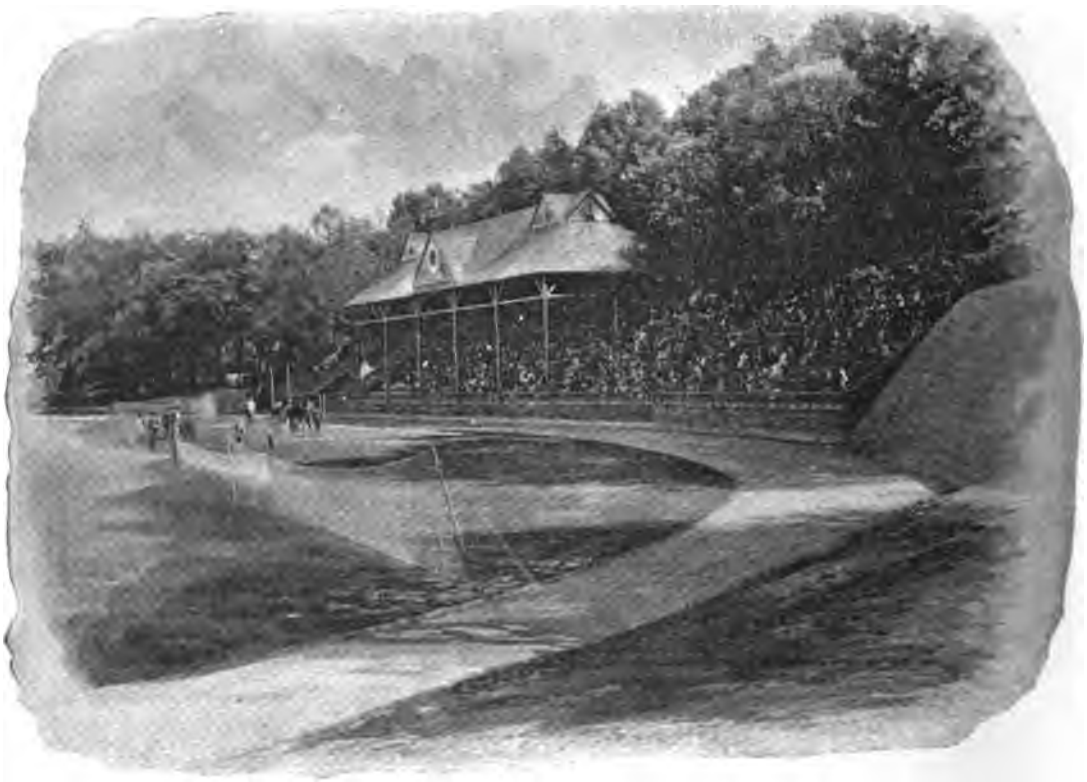
The man wandered on—out beyond the lanterns and the gaiety, although his own face glowed. He knew Sophia had meant what she had said, and yet he smiled. Finally, later, just as the many guests were beginning to depart, he wandered in again and met Helen at the door.

"Sophia is waiting for you in the parlor, Mr. von Waggoner," she said, and vanished down the hall. Sophia rose as he entered the parlor.

"I have plenty to spare, little one; together we will care for the 'dear father and the frail mother,' and it is for me a great privilege to be able to show in so slight a way my appreciation of my treasure."

And her answer? It was never heard, 'twas said so very low.

SALLIE ERNST WORRALL.



A CORNER OF THE BERKELEY OVAL.—Where the College games are played.

The Teaching of English.

BY ASSISTANT PROFESSOR LOUIS FRANKLIN SNOW, OF BROWN UNIVERSITY.

THE Hindoos, astonished at the performances of the English plough, painted it, set it up, and worshiped it. This story has been taken as the text for a sermon in which the linguists, on account of their exclusive devotion to language, are censured for exalting a tool into an idol. The metaphor is a brilliant one, and the vernacular may have been lifted to a too lofty pedestal by a few zealous enthusiasts, but, in general, instruction in English can hardly be said to have suffered from excess of reverent attention. In fact, even in England, the national tongue has been denied its rightful prominence in education, and, in America, the inability of college graduates to express themselves in clear and idiomatic English has almost passed into a proverb. Our colleges, however, when assailed with the taunt that their graduates cannot write creditable English essays, retort that better results should not be looked for so long as the secondary schools furnish such deficient preparation; the secondary schools, in self defense, either lay their sins of omission at the doors of the colleges, allege the increased requirements in the classics and in mathematics, as the cause of their own neglect of English; or turn to the grammar schools and censure them for carelessness in laying the foundation. Now with so much smoke there must be some fire. Let us see if we cannot discover the source of this disagreement.

English is a study for the many and not for the few. Its aim is not to train amateur Booths and Irvings, or to create Shakespeares and Miltons, excellent as that result would be. It is designed to teach the ordinary boy and girl how to read, and how to write, the vernacular clearly and forcibly. Hand in hand with mathematics it stands in the doorway of education and welcomes the young pupil on his first entrance. In the primary school, language occupies a prominent place. The teacher is obliged to give attention to English speaking, reading and writing, that the children may acquire the ability to express themselves in their other lines of work. For the primary school I have only words of commendation. The task of introducing into the child's mind the rudiments of systematic education is by no means a light one, and any method by which the path is made attractive should be gladly adopted. Welcome, therefore, the stones and the blocks which arithmetic lays before the pupil! Welcome the pictures, the Noah's Arks and the stories, which Language carries in her hand! To furnish words for the ideas which crowd the entrance to the young pupil's brain, is the task of the primary school, and well does it discharge its mission. In the grammar school, this language work has been made the servant of geography and of history. The reading books are somewhat more valuable for the informa-

tion they contain than for their literary style. In the teaching of reading more attention is frequently given to loudness of tone than to distinctness of utterance; and the declamation is a mechanical recitation, rather than an intelligent and expressive rendering of the author's thought. The composition work, if we are to believe the evidence of pupils just entering the high school, is seldom examined by the teacher, or returned to the pupil for correction. Syntax and grammatical analysis occupy by far the larger portion of the time.

The importance of accustoming the pupil to the idea of analysis and synthesis, and the necessity of preparing for future classical study, have been given as reasons for the prominent position of English grammar in the elementary course. But, to logic and mathematics belong analysis and synthesis, and it is in the high school, when the maturer mind of the pupil can be brought to consider these subjects, that analysis and synthesis should be taught. I am not an antagonist of either Latin or Greek, but the dead languages should not be allowed to take the life from the living. It seems to me that English in the grammar schools suffers from a deal of misdirected energy. A savage may become a crack shot without learning the mechanical construction of the rifle. Nations are great by wielding not by welding swords. A grammar school pupil may learn to write and to read his vernacular with ease and skill without so much formal instruction in syntax. In after life, this pupil will not stop to consider, if he shall construct a simple, a complex-declarative, or a compound sentence, to convey his meaning, nor will it be noticed which he does use, so long as the meaning is conveyed. If half the time that is now consumed in the grammar school, in pigeonholing the parts of speech, were devoted to marshalling them into sentences, the teacher in the secondary school would not find his work thwarted by that lack of preparation which his entering classes betray in their ignorance of the fundamental principles of good writing.

The secondary schools are overshadowed by the college entrance examinations, and inasmuch as the college requirements in English are well nigh uniform throughout New England, English finds a place in the curriculum of every well regulated preparatory course. Yet the vernacular can hardly be said to receive justice even here. The teachers in charge of the work have rarely received special training to fit them for their positions. They have been chosen for their proficiency in Latin, in Greek, or in mathematics, and look upon the English as so much extra labor which is to be got rid of with as little friction as the circumstances permit. As a result their pupils regard English as a subject of inferior importance, and their graduates knock at the doors of our colleges and technical schools laden with awkward bundles of Latin subjunctives, Greek particles, French verbs, German compounds, algebraic formulæ and geometric polygons, but furnished with but little ease or fluencey in the writing or the reading of the vernacular, and with but a faint idea of the beauties of its literature.

In the words of the committee appointed not long ago to investigate the condition of preparatory English in Massachusetts:

"The study of English literature is optional to a greater or less extent, in most of the schools. Pupils who study Latin are often excused from the whole or a part of this work, and in a large proportion of the smaller schools the regular work in English is not done by the college preparatory classes. The books named by the colleges are read at odd moments, with some indefinite supervision on the part of the teacher, but they receive little systematic study in school. Perhaps it is the necessity of the case, rather than the choice of teachers, that determines their course of action. The facts stated, however, serve to account, in some measure, for the poor preparation in English of which the colleges are constantly complaining."

But what right have the colleges to complain? If they do not find the materials shaped to their hands should they not exercise all the more care and diligence in preparing the finished product? But in how many of our colleges is the course in English systematically developed?

An examination of the catalogues of the leading New England colleges shows us that while all these institutions (Yale excepted) have adopted the plan suggested by the Commission of School and Colleges and some times enforced their demands with a few words relative to the importance of English, the study, during Freshman year, is in general made an occasional exercise or is thrown out altogether. In the other departments—in the ancient languages, in the modern languages, in mathematics—the requirements for admission are capped by courses which tend to develop and unify the pupil's previous knowledge. If this knowledge has not been tested by a formal examination for entrance to college a vigorous investigation is at once begun, by the instructors in charge, an account of stock is taken, and the intellectual rating of each Freshman in Latin, Greek, French and mathematics is determined. But in English no such test is provided, nor is the preparatory course followed by any instruction which reveals to the student the purpose of his labors. Slighted in the preparatory school, neglected in the Freshman year, what hope is there for the poor vernacular to gain its rightful prominence in education during the three remaining short years of the college course?

As Sophomores, the students encounter for the first time the study of formal rhetoric. They have, it is true, in their school life, written occasional "compositions," they have prepared abstracts and analyses of the books required for entrance to college. During the Freshman year they may have been encouraged to present written translations of choice passages of Latin, Greek or French. The students may have been advised to employ in these exercises *good English*, but the work is rarely treated as a lesson in the use of the vernacular and the papers are seldom returned to the writers to be revised according to the requirements of English idiom. Unconsciously the style of the student partakes of the idiosyncracies of foreign authors, and intracacies of sentence struc-

ture hamper the free course of the thought and are as out of place in the manuscript as is the Egyptian obelisk in Central Park.

Formal rhetoric is supposed to correct all these evils and in one short year to undo completely the mischief of many. But this study labors under two great disadvantages, the employment of machinery and the use of nomenclature. It is a science, and as a science is considered by the student to be something apart from himself. It is a body of rules, which he has to learn. It demands essays which he has to write, And these essays are laid upon a Procrustean bed, called a plan, which stretches them here and cuts them off there, as the will of the instructor dictates.

The student is repelled by the very name of the study. It has an unfamiliar sound. He looks upon the whole subject as a scheme ingeniously devised to hinder his enjoyment.

I would not, for one moment, be regarded as belittling the importance of method. "The hearer is infinitely pleased to see the arguments rise naturally from one another, and will retain more thorough persuasion than can arise from the strongest reasons which are thrown together in confusion."

But the student is to meet with so much difficulty in mastering pen, ink and paper—the machinery necessary for the expression of written thought—that his ideas should, at first, be permitted to flow from his pen unobstructed by the recollection of rules and canons.

Not that I would abolish the study of formal rhetoric from the Sophomore year. Far from it. But as our collegiate courses are now constituted too much is expected from this study. We expect it to teach the writing of essays to men who have never been taught to form paragraphs. We expect it to give, in a few short months, the complete mastery of idiomatic English to men who for four years have given their days and nights to the study of Cæsar, Xenophon, Cicero and Homer.

I would preface it by a thorough course, during Freshman year, of English reading and writing. Of reading, that the students may become familiar with the modes of expression employed by the masters of English. Of writing, that the student may become used to his weapons and that the thought may become familiar with the long road from the brain to the pen point. Before this distance can be traversed smoothly, safely it needs to be gone over many times under guidance careful and watchful. Too much attention cannot be given to this written work. The exercises should not be long but they should be frequent. With the sentence looked upon as a whole and not as a part of a still greater something, known as a paragraph, criticism rightfully centers upon it, and faults of construction may be easily corrected. The teacher, however, should not regard himself as the master of a sentence-turning lathe, and therefore call for absolute uniformity in the execution of the written work. He should encourage that originality of expression on the part of the pupils, which shows thoughtful assimilation of ideas and a lively appreciation of the meaning of language. His criticism should start with the two questions: "Is the sentence the pupil's own?" "Does it

adequately convey the meaning desired?" and then pass to a consideration of its elegance and force, of its relation to the sentences preceding and succeeding, of the transitions of thought from one sentence to the next, and of the formation and inter-relations of paragraphs.

If these things were done in the Freshman year the good effects would be noticeable in two directions. First, the schools would prepare their pupils more carefully if they knew that they were to be held to a rigid account for that preparation. Secondly, it would enable the Sophomore year to confine itself to the writing and criticism of essays—its proper sphere—and the whole course in English would be reduced to a system.

It may be thought superfluous at the present day to plead the necessity of systematic instruction in any department of education. There has been such an earnest endeavor to reduce the whole subject to a science, to furnish the teacher with "schemes" and "outlines," to apportion the work of the various classes that order, the first law of heaven, has well-nigh become the natural associate of education, and any subject, if placed upon the curriculum, has been thought ready to fall of its own accord into its proper groove and to run its course through the entire system with the accuracy of a weaver's shuttle. The present state of instruction in English is sufficient proof of the fallacy of this notion.

"'Tis an unweeded garden that grows to seed; things rank and gross in nature possess it merely."

To it should be adapted the method of instruction which has been tried, which has proved successful in mathematics and by which the whole educational process is regulated. In mathematics a certain definite portion of the journey is made in the primary school. The grammar school rounds the milestone of square root, and the secondary school opens the gateway to the higher mathematics within the college walk. Language is as fundamental as mathematics, and, though it is not one of the exact sciences, its subject matter is none the less susceptible of being digested and arranged into a system. The English work of the primary and the grammar schools is already organized upon this basis, and, with the uniform requirements of the colleges to give method to the work of the secondary schools, there ought to be no difficulty in finishing the design. The apex of the pyramid may not be responsible for the instability of the base, but it is certainly necessary for the completeness and symmetry of the figure. A course of English reading and writing during the Freshman year would complete this pyramid of elementary instruction. With this preparation for subsequent work, our colleges might hope to become something more than adult schools for infants in English composition. Until this course is introduced into the Freshman year our colleges must continue to devote themselves exclusively to teaching of the rudiments of English speaking and writing.

LOUIS FRANCIS SNOW.

Brown University, March 21, 1891.

COL. JOHN J. McCOOK, LL. D.,

Colonel John J. McCook, LL. D.*

THE youngest son of Major Daniel McCook is Colonel John J. McCook, whose portrait is presented herewith. Col. McCook was born in Carrollton, Ohio, May 25th, 1845. He left Kenyon College to enlist in the Sixth Ohio Cavalry. He was promoted to a lieutenancy and was afterwards assigned to duty on the staff of General Crittenden. He served in the campaigns of Perryville, Stone River, Tullahoma, Chattanooga and Chickamauga, and was with General Grant in his campaign with the Army of the Potomac from the Battle of the Wilderness to the crossing of the James River. He was commissioned a captain and aide-de-camp of United States Volunteers in September, 1863, and was brevetted Major of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services in action at Shady Grove, Virginia, where he was dangerously wounded. He was afterwards made Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in the same campaign. This boy soldier—not over twenty years of age when the war closed—showed at every step of

*Maj. Daniel McCook and Dr. John McCook were sons of George McCook and Mary McCormick. Both were born at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania. Daniel McCook married Martha Latimer. Their sons were: Major Latimer McCook, General George Wythe McCook, Midshipman James McCook, General Robert Latimer McCook, Major-General Alexander McDowell McCook, General Daniel McCook, Jr., General Edwin Stanton McCook, Private Charles Morris McCook and Col. John J. McCook.

Dr. John McCook married Catharine Sheldon. Their sons were: General Edward Moody McCook, General Anson G. McCook, Lieut. Henry C. McCook, Commander Roderick Sheldon McCook of the Navy, and Lieut. John James McCook.

Wherever the history of the nation is known the sixteen members of these two families are spoken of as the "fighting McCooks." All fought as bravely as ever men fought; all endured without murmur the awful hardships of war; and Major Daniel McCook and three of his sons were killed in the war and laid down their lives with deeds of heroism surpassed by nothing in the annals of human conflict. Manyof the others were cruelly wounded, several of them more than once. All were brave men shrinking no duty, fearing no foe, daring all soldierly things and earning the laurels given to them.

The "fighting McCooks" have always been known as well for their intellectual attainments—in politics and the professions—as for their military prowess. The fathers—Maj. Daniel McCook and Dr. John McCook—were educated at Jefferson College and were men of great mental force. Latimer A. McCook was educated at Jefferson College and was a famous physician. George W. McCook was educated at the Ohio University, became the law partner of Edwin M. Stanton and was Attorney General of Ohio. James McCook was educated at the United States Naval Academy. Robert Latimer Mc Cook was a very successful lawyer at the Cincinnati bar. Alexander McDowell McCook is now a General in the Regular Army, and has greatly added to his laurels as a soldier by the reorganization and advancement to the standard of the Staff School at Berlin, the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth. Daniel McCook, Jr., was educated at Alabama University and was the law partner at the opening of the war of General Thomas Ewing and General William Tecumseh Sherman at Leavenworth, Kansas. Edwin Stanton McCook was educated at the United States Naval Academy and after the war was Governor of Dakota. Charles Morris McCook was educated at Kenyon College. Edward Moody McCook was a lawyer and was twice Governor of Colorado. Anson G. McCook, educated for the Bar, has been in Congress several times and is now Secretary of the United States Senate. Henry C. McCook, D. D., was educated at Jefferson College and the Alleghany Theological Seminary. Besides being a successful preacher and author he is a well-known naturalist. Roderick Sheldon McCook was educated at the Naval Academy. Dr. James McCook graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, where he is now Professor of Modern Languages.

It is safe to say that few families in the history of this or any other country have ever had such a record for achievements in both civil and military life.

his military career the splendid dash of an enthusiast and the iron courage of a veteran. His comrades praise him without stint.

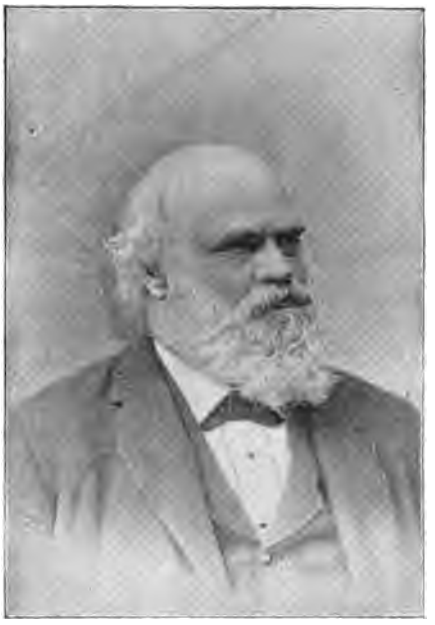
His collegiate achievements are indicated by the proper degrees. From Kenyon he received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts in 1866, and Master of Arts in 1869. From Harvard University, in 1869, in graduating from the law school, he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. From Princeton, in 1873, he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and from the University of Kansas, in 1890, he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The University of Kansas, in the twenty-five years of its existence, has granted only six similar degrees.

Col. McCook is a member of the law firm of Alexander & Green; is a director and the general counsel of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, and a number of other important railway and financial corporations. He knows the West and appreciates it and loves it as only now and then a New Yorker does. The great economic questions of the day receive his closest attention. In national politics, he takes a deep interest, and is well informed as to the general condition of affairs in every State. He is a member of the Council of the University Club, and Vice-President of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club. He has given money liberally to aid college work. Athletics, of which he is an ardent admirer, have had his full appreciation and hearty sympathy. Col. McCook is ready to both pay and fight for his educational theories and preferences. He thinks no education worthy the name that does not go directly to the building of character in the broadest way—by reaching the morals, sentiments and sympathies of the student. His devotion to the church which his family has so long loved—the Presbyterian—has no characteristics of the severity often ascribed to members of the most "stalwart" of churches.

The great measure of success which has come to him in his professional and business career has left him untouched by the corroding acids of avarice, pride and selfishness. He has achieved the success which most men long for and never get, but in his prosperity he has not forgotten the ladders by which he came up and he has never deserted the principles to which he first gave his allegiance.

His private and public life are concordant, and censure for inconsistency does not fall in his direction. He has solved the always difficult problem of how to be at once a good man and a "good fellow." His associates, business and social, are always swift witnesses of his admirable gentleness, his true manliness and his rare strength of character.

CHARLES S. GLEED.



James Goodwin Batterson.

THE President of the Travelers Insurance Company, of Hartford, was born in Bloomfield, Conn., February 23, 1823, of stock which has furnished some of the ablest men of Connecticut. His father having established a building-stone business in Litchfield, Conn., he lived there through his boyhood, and was given the ordinary education of the academy, where he fitted for college but did not enter.

After leaving school he was apprenticed to the publishing house of Mack, Andrus & Woodruff, in Ithaca, N. Y., but with higher aspirations returned home to study law in the office of the noted Judge Seymour. Poor health, however, drove him into a business ot granite and marble importing, which he has made the largest of its kind in the United States. In 1863 he induced a number of others to join with him in starting the accident company of which he is now president.

Mr. Batterson is a man whom a robust physical frame, and a still more robust, assimilative and flexible intellect, enable to accomplish an amount and variety of work which fills the ordinary man with wonder. The amount of solid reading he does is remarkable. He has a large library, of the highest quality in selection. His judgment in art is delicate and just, and his fine collection of pictures covers a remarkable range of schools and subjects. Altogether, few men live a more symmetrical life of business and thought.

He holds the degree of M. A. from both Yale and Williams Colleges, and is a Trustee of Brown. W. G. E.

The Alpha Delta Phi Club.

THE Alpha Delta Phi is the latest fraternity to crystallize its graduate membership in the form of a club in the City of New York. Its experiment and plan of organization do not differ essentially from those of the Fraternity clubs which have preceded it. It has had, however, one distinct advantage—that of being able to profit by the experiences of its predecessors. To that advantage may, perhaps, be attributed much of its immediate success. Its present position is not one of growth. It has omitted its day of small things. It begins its existence with a home which it contemplates improving only in detail, and which will, it trusts, soon have the value which time and the associations which only come with use alone can give it. It is not too much to say that it has at once stepped into a responsible position among the less pretentious clubs of the city.

Fraternity clubs are no longer experiments. Their success is of itself sufficient reason for their being. But they are peculiar of their kind, and are to be considered from a standpoint somewhat different from that of the typical club. The membership is ready made. The Committee on Admissions has, in a large degree, merely formal duties to perform. Candidates have already, in their admission to the Fraternity, passed a test which is substantially conclusive. The membership is necessarily restricted as the number of men at any time available for a local organization is small. These men found something in their Fraternity life which, as they look back upon it after graduation, they would be glad to maintain. It is the function of the Fraternity Club to enable them to do this. But for this reason its value lies not in its purely social capabilities, but in the opportunity which it gives for revivifying by occasional association earlier memories of a higher order, and it would be unsatisfactory to estimate its success only by a standard of use of club privileges.

The Alpha Delta Phi Club is the outgrowth of a common sentiment in the Fraternity. At the annual convention held at Rochester, New York, in May, 1890, that body, "appreciating the many benefits and advantages to be derived therefrom," as its resolution recites, recommended to the Executive Council of the Fraternity, the formation of a Fraternity Club in New York City. The Council—the governing body of the Fraternity, composed of graduate representatives from the various chapters—acted at once. At its first meeting, held subsequent to the convention, on the 3d of June, 1890, it appointed a Committee composed of Mr. Benjamin W. Franklin, of the Geneva Chapter; Mr. Robert S. Rudd, of the Hamilton Chapter; Mr. Bradford W. Hitchcock, of the Amherst Chapter; Mr. Alfred L. Manierre, of the Columbia Chapter, and Mr. Alfred Ely, of the Amherst Chapter, and authorized it to con-

sider the whole question of the formation of a club, including the selection of a site, directing it to report at a general meeting of members of the Fraternity to be called by it. This committee immediately entered a careful consideration of the whole matter. It considered that it had found a most favorable location for the club in the former residence of Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew, at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, and its recommendation to that effect was ratified at a meeting of members of the Fraternity held at Delmonico's on the evening of the 31st of July, 1890. This meeting also approved a plan of organization submitted to it by the committee, and resolved that the club should be inaugurated as soon as 150 members of the Fraternity had agreed to become members of the club. The requisite number of signatures to such an agreement was soon obtained, and at a meeting, over which the President of the Fraternity, Mr. Clarence A. Seward, presided, held on the 24th of September, 1890, at Delmonico's, a certificate of incorporation was executed by Clarence A. Seward, Charles L. Colby, Ellis H. Roberts, Horatio N. Twombly, Truman J. Backus, William Talcott and William B. Rankine, and a constitution was adopted for the government of the club. At this meeting was also elected the present Board of Governors of the club, which consists of Mr. Joseph H. Choate, Hon. Edward Patterson, Mr. Arthur B. Graves, Mr. William L. Bull, Mr. George J. Peet, Mr. Robert F. Bixby, Mr. Benjamin W. Franklin, Mr. Alfred Ely, Mr. Nelson S. Spencer, Mr. Collin Armstrong, Mr. Bradford W. Hitchcock and Mr. Alfred L. Manierre.

The officers of the club, who were subsequently elected by the Board of Governors from its own number, are Mr. Choate, its President; Judge Patterson, its First Vice-President ; Mr. Franklin, its Second Vice-President ; Mr. Hitchcock, its Treasurer, and Mr. Manierre, its Secretary. Mr. Graves was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The club immediately leased the house selected by the Committee of the Executive Council, and occupied it as soon as the alterations necessary to meet its needs could be made. It was first thrown open to members on the 6th day of December, 1890, though the formal opening reception was not held until the 20th of December. It may be said of this reception that it was a tribute to the energies and judgment of the organizing Committees.

Small clubs especially should be cozy and homelike, and the house selected lent itself easily to an arrangement having that end in view. Stretching its depth along 38th street, with no high buildings to overshadow it, it is cheered by possibly more than its share of city sun, and its bay windows add to the pleasure derived from so much light. It has been most pleasantly decorated throughout. Now and then appears a suggestion of phrase or sign which indicates its associations. As one enters, it is to a reception-room fronting on Madison Avenue, furnished with the magazines and daily papers. Separated from this in the rear only by the partition which once held folding doors is the café, and beyond the café is the dining-room. On the second floor is the billiard

room, card-room and library. The library proper, however, has yet to be collected. The two upper floors are rented as furnished apartments to members. The Executive Council of the Fraternity keeps its records and holds its meetings in the house, but the club has no relations with any undergraduate chapter; its home is devoted wholly to the service of its members.

It is not possible to give to a new home the complete look which is the result of a continued use. It would be cause for regret if it were; one would miss the satisfaction of the gradual transformation. But in one respect, that of the adornment of the walls, a change from time to time is a continual relief and pleasure. The club at its inauguration instituted a series of loan exhibitions of pictures, which, if all are to equal the first, will be also a series of highly artistic successes. The Chairman of the Committee on Literature and Art is Mr. Collin Armstrong, and he and his associates, Mr. Edgar M. Ward, Dr. Charles E. Quimby, Mr. Albert C. Hamlin, Mr. Albert F. Hyde, Mr. Arthur C. James and Mr. George Pellew, gathered a notable collection which completely filled the available wall space on the two lower floors. On the 29th day of December the first collection was exhibited at a ladies' reception. The club comprises several artists of reputation among its members, and work from their hands of which it has already been the recipient, evinces their common interest in its welfare.

The Committee has in view a library, which, while not wanting in all good literature, will be also representative of the work of members of the Fraternity. For this they have a fund, excellent both in quality and quantity, upon which to draw.

It would be superfluous to speak of the use of the house by the members, or its appointments in the way of service. In that the club follows ordinary usage. It may be said, however, that meals are served *a la carte*, and there is no *table d'hote*. The club has inaugurated, however, a series of subscription dinners on specified nights previously announced, at present every Wednesday and Saturday. This custom lends some dignity to the occasion and concentrates the interest of the members so that one feels that he may be sure on the designated night of finding a companionship which is thoroughly congenial. The dinners have served this purpose excellently. And if, as was suggested, in the early part of this article, it be the part of the club to furnish occasions for reunions of its members, the wisdom of this course is evident.

But the club does not content itself with this. It has at intervals the now popular smoking concert, at which the entertainment is often quite elaborate and varied to meet the liking of every temperament. There are instrumental music and glees, songs, recitations, "chalk talks" and good stories. But more satisfactory than the formal entertainment provided are the familiar fraternity songs with which the evening is quite sure to end and which would, but for the club, soon grow unfamiliar to most of the members. There is a bond of friendship in this which no club, not composed of college men, can have. Again, there is

now in progress a whist tournament, which has excited an interest beyond the expectations of the House Committee, and a pool tournament is about to follow it. The house is in charge of a committee composed of Mr. George N. Messitor, Mr. Henry B. Ely, Mr. Robert W. Gilbert, Mr. Wilberforce Sully, and Mr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.

There is one bit of evidence which shows the interest which the fraternity at large takes in the club, in the representation of the chapters and the distribution of membership among them. Every active and three defunct chapters—in all twenty-two—are represented in the club, and of these all but five are well represented. Manhattan Chapter, located at the College of the City of New York, has, being a local chapter, the largest representation, while Williams, Amherst, Yale and Columbia immediately follow it. The total membership at present is 315, and is composed of 178 resident and 137 non-resident members. A large proportion of the non-residents hail from so great a distance as to be able to make no substantial use of the club, and most of the Western States east of the Mississippi (including also Nebraska, Texas and Tennessee) have contributed one or more members. It is an excellent commentary on the affection in which the fraternity is held by its members.

There are many prominent and honored names which strikes one's eye in the list: Hon. John Jay, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, Hon. Edward Patterson, Mr. Clarence A. Seward, Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, Mr. George William Curtis, Mr. James C. Carter, President Daniel C. Gilman, Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, Rt. Rev'd A. Cleveland Coxe, Mr. Daniel Huntington, Mr. Edgar M. Ward, Hon. Alfred C. Coxe, Hon. J. Sloat Fassett, Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, and Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson are a few examples. The club is fortunate in having nearly every profession and ordinary business occupation well represented in its membership. No one will ever fail to feel at home because he cannot find a brother member of common interests.

The club contains no honorary members. When the club was organized, honorary membership was not contemplated, but it is possible that the club may consider that the omission prevents it from extending a graceful courtesy to some men whom it would delight to honor, and may, therefore, create an honorary list of members of the fraternity. It is needless to say that regular membership is strictly limited to members of the fraternity whose class in college has been graduated. The Committee on Admissions is composed of Mr. Alfred Ely, Mr. Frank M. Andrews, Mr. Benjamin Barker, Jr., Mr. George E. Debevoise, Mr. William D. Leonard, Mr. Clinton Palmer, Mr. Edward L. Patterson and Mr. Edwin B. Tucker.

NELSON STANLEY SPENCER.

[NOTE.—Views of the club house and portraits of the officers will appear in the May number.—ED.]

Edward B. Merrill.

EDWARD BAGLEY MERRILL is the second son of Edward and Mary Converse Merrill, and was born at New Bedford, Mass. He was admitted as a student at Norwich University in 1849—the military school in Vermont, established by Col. Alden Partridge. Two years later he entered the Phillips Exeter Academy, and in 1853 was matriculated at Bowdoin College, graduating in 1857, and taking the A. M. degree in 1860. He studied law at New Bedford in the office of Hon. W. W. Crapo, and entered the Harvard Law School in 1858. In May, 1860, after a brief service in the office of Messrs. Stanley & Langdell, Mr. Merrill was admitted to the New York bar, and has ever since practiced in this city, though for many of the years a resident of Staten Island, and socially and professionally active in Richmond County matters. His practice has been general, but with some tendency towards specialization in corporation and probate cases; and he has gained, in the opinion of his contemporaries, a measure of success and influence far beyond the claims of his own diffidence. He has been a frequent contributor to the press. He was the author of the article "Hints to the American Farmer"; published in the *Continental Monthly* in 1863; of a paper in the Albany Law Journal, March 11, 1885, upon Conway Robinson of "Robinson's Practice." His admirable "Plea for Professional Ethics" was published in the Report of the American Bar Association in 1882, and he has written articles for various magazines. He is an active man in educational and philanthropic work; for many years a member of the Executive Committee of the Prison Association, the Civil Service Reform Association, and the New York Colonization Society; promoting also numerous other kindred organizations and legislative reforms; never holding public office. He belongs to the Commonwealth, Reform and University Clubs.

JAMES MCKEAN.

Buchanan Winthrop.

BUCHANAN WINTHROP, who is the most prominent if not the only nominee for Fellow of Yale University to fill the place made vacant by the sad death of Thomas C. Sloane, is a graduate of the Class of 1862. He was born in New York City in the year 1841, and received his first education in this city at the University Grammar School. From this school Mr. Winthrop went to the Rectory School at Hamden, Conn., near New Haven, and probably in that atmosphere, so near Yale, he breathed in the college spirit which has more and more become a part of the man in each advancing year.

Buchanan Winthrop is a typical Yale man. From a New England ancestry he gained his sturdy manliness and solid common sense; his long residence in New York has given him, by actual contact, a knowledge of men and things, and withal a devotion to reading and study since graduation has prevented the usual ascendency of the business man over the scholar.

Mr. Winthrop stood in the very first rank as a scholar in his class, and after his college course was finished he at once entered the Columbia College Law School.

In the early summer of 1864 he graduated, and was admitted to the Bar, but has never entered upon the active practice of his profession. A man of independent means himself, he soon became charged with the care and management of the large estates of various members of his family, and thus his occupation was ready at hand. In addition to his private business, Mr. Winthrop was appointed by Bishop Potter to act

as Treasurer of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was at the next Convention elected to the same position unanimously; he has been for years the Clerk of the Vestry of Grace Church, in New York, and is an active member of the Board of Trustees in several Hospitals and Charitable Institutions, where, for his sound business knowledge he is always placed upon the Finance Committees.

Mr. Winthrop has made several trips abroad since his graduation, remaining abroad for years at a time, and has visited almost all the principal cities of the world. A close and intelligent observer and a critical and careful student, he has always made the most of the opportunities so fortunately offered to him. Few men unite so completely the skill and training of a business man with the culture and learning of the traveler and student. We understand that Mr. Winthrop's nomination receives the strong endorsement of all the most prominent graduates of Yale not only in the vicinity of New York, but in all the principal cities of the United States. It has long been felt that there should be a representative man from the great West in the Corporation of Yale, and as such representative Mr. Edward Mason, of Chicago, has been frequently mentioned. Mr. Mason, however, learning that Mr. Buchanan Winthrop had been placed in nomination by his friends, recently cabled from Egypt, where he now is, that he would not allow the use of his name as a rival candidate. The election does not take place until next June, but in view of Mr. Winthrop's exceptional fitness for the post, I have written this short sketch.

J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN.

Four Evenings in My Life.

The first—I looked into your dear sad eyes—
Saw love in all his tender strength arise
And all my being thrilled with sweet surprise.

The second—dewy roses scent the air—
Silvery moonlight—silence everywhere.
Ah! God is good, and surely life is fair.

The third—the sad rain falleth all the day,
"O God be pitiful!" is all I say.
My love has left me in the twilight gray.

The fourth—I calmly bow my weary head
Beside my love, my darling—lying dead.
"The tears and longing all are past," I said.

M. M.

College Journalism.

BY W. A. JAYCOX, A. M., UNION, '87.

WHOEVER views the various college papers as they come to his exchange table week after week, month after month, must be impressed with the fact that college journalism is a distinct branch of American literature—distinct in its form, its subject-matter and its bearing on life. The grotesque covers with all possible arrangements of the primary colors and ingenious designs, are odd enough to be the fantasy of "A Mid-Summer Night's Dream." Perhaps no other magazines touch so many subjects. To begin with, there is the local news of the college and its town, consisting of personals, athletic notes and a general record of events; there are purely literary productions in fiction and essays; and last, but by no means least, poems, witticisms and trash.

It is believed that the first college publication is the *Dartmouth*, founded in 1799, with Daniel Webster as one of its editors. John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home," entered Union College in 1805, and during his two years there published twenty-five numbers of a periodical called the *Pastime*. The first Yale paper, the *Literary Cabinet*, was established in the fall of 1806, being an eight-page bi-weekly, edited by three seniors, price one dollar per year. All the oldest colleges established papers in the beginning of the century. Nearly all the early periodicals began as quarterlies, and finally developed into monthlies. Now all the principal colleges have their semi-monthlies or weeklies, and dailies have been successfully inaugurated. Prominent among the dailies are the *Harvard Crimson*, established in 1873; the *Yale News*, established in 1878; and the *Cornell Sun*, established in 1880. Among the magazines famous in college literature may be mentioned the *Parthenon*, founded at Union in 1833; the *Nassau Literary Magazine*, founded at Princeton in 1841; and the *Yale Literary Magazine*, founded in 1836. The *Harvard Lampoon*, founded in 1876, is prominent as a humorous sheet, while the *Harvard Portfolio*, founded in 1890, and containing photographs of the nines, elevens, crews, etc., stands unique.

The editorial staff usually consists of from five to ten men, taken proportionally from the different classes, it being well understood that three or four of them are to do all the work. These scribes are in some colleges elected at a general meeting of all the classes, but the more recent, and perhaps better method, is to allow the Board to fill its own vacancies. There is no easy burden, along with the other college work, on the shoulders of those few to whose lot it falls to run a college paper. There are columns to be filled, and no small amount of the physical training of college life is experienced in running everywhere after advertisements and subscriptions, while as a last qualification the editors

must be prepared in their leisure to take the blame of the four classes. As a rule the students all subscribe and never pay their subscriptions.

It is interesting to note the variety of papers, diverse in object and name, that have been established, some surviving but a few months, while others, it seems, "were not born to die." The following is the Yale list: *The Literary Cabinet*, *Atheneum*, *Microscope*, *Yale Crayon*, *Sitting Room*, *Student's Companion*, *Little Gentleman*, *Gridiron*, *Medley*, *Yale Literary Magazine*, *Yale Literary Quidunc*, *Yale Review*, *University Quarterly*, *Yale Banner*, *Pot-Pourri*, *Collegian*, *College Cricket*, *City of Elms*, *Gallinipper*, *Hornet*, *Banger*, *Tomahawk*, *Battery*, *Yale Courant*, *Yale Record*, *Yale News*, *Yale Critic*, *Yale Quip*. Of this list there are now in existence, the *Yale News* (daily), the *Yale Literary Magazine* (monthly), two bi-weeklies, the *Courant* and the *Record*, and two annuals, the *Banner* and *Pot-Pourri*.

The college paper being mainly interesting to the students and their friends, has of course but a small circulation. The paper claiming precedence in this respect is the *Dartmouth*, with a circulation of about 1,200. It is doubtful whether any other kind of publication has a more cultured and appreciative circle of readers. These publications are not as ephemeral as they look. In every college a yearly file of its periodicals is bound and laid away in the archives, and what student leaves college without carrying with him selected numbers of the college paper, ever to be kept among his time-frosted letters! Of late it has become a custom in some institutions for each student to preserve a full file of the paper as a history of his college life.

Are students writers? Well, they manage to keep the waste-basket full; still, it must be admitted that their contributions to the college paper are few. It is a hard matter to find a man who will chronicle the local news and personals, or prepare an article on a prescribed subject, and the editors soon learn that the staple products are stories and poetry. The attention of students is so taken by other college affairs that when the columns are thrown open for the discussion of a subject, or when a prize is offered, few respond.

A college is no longer the cloister out under the old trees of the suburbs. All college matters have become inter-collegiate, and the men of one institution measure their brains and muscles with the men of another. By means of fraternity gatherings, athletic contests, etc., the students of different colleges get acquainted and become interested in each other's doings. And hence an inter-collegiate press association is a natural result. At least three of these associations are in successful operation, and there is a growing demand for a publication giving a summary of inter-collegiate news.

Essentially, each college paper is a special publication devoted to the interests of the students and their Alma Mater; but its mission has a deeper meaning. It tells the alumni of the doings and whereabouts of other alumni; it tells other colleges what this one is doing; in a word, the life of the institution is reflected in its paper. College life of a hun-

dred years ago, in the course of twenty years became a matter of story and legend. Now it is preserved in the college paper in such detail that the mind can readily fill in the rest. The best essays and orations, commencement, with its store of incidents and reminiscences, and even the best jokes, now become local history. The editors of the country and the public are indebted to college periodicals for giving to thousands of educated men an opportunity to learn that they are not writers, and to hundreds of others an opportunity to learn that they are. The college paper is the apprentice shop of literature, for there men learn to write by writing. In his dormitory, preparing an article, many a youth has felt for the first time, in an awakening to thought and effort, the *furor scribendi;* and it is a fact worthy of comment that over eighty per cent. of the editors of college papers have followed journalism as a profession.

W. A. JAYCOX.

A Day Dream.

The fogs oppressed
The water's breast
That swelled with soulful breathing.

The sun woke warm:
Repelled the storm,
With gold all things enwreathing.

E'en the dark mist,
With light it kissed,
And calmed the water's seething.

Then toward the shore
The light wind bore
A vessel, slowly sailing.

So strange it seemed,
I thought I dreamed,
And that my tongue was railing.

For, straight, I cried
"How dost betide?"
In answer, came their wailing.

"O, aye we've sailed,
"And aye we've sailed,
"Through fogs and storms, appalling,

"And aye we've heard,
"Alas, we've heard,
"The siren's singing—calling,

"Sail ye the deep?
"Come, sleep! Come, sleep!
"And we were near to falling."

Then loomed, before,
This blessed shore,
The gladsome sun came, stirring.

Within the breast
The truest rest,
The dreadful visions blurring.

All hail the sun
Of the Blessed One,
The symbol and the glory.

W. TATLOCK, 2d.

Distinguished Alumni of American Colleges.

BY MURRAY E. POOLE, A. B.

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MURRAY E. POOLE.

College Affiliations of the Members of the University Club, N. Y. City.

T.

Taylor, Robert Coleman..—U. of Va.—Jan. 4, 1888—Club—M. A., B. L. —Phi Kappa Sigma.

Taylor, William A.....—Y., '84—Oct. 3, 1888—314 Broadway—A. B. —Psi U., Phi B. K., Scroll & Key.

Taylor, William George...—H., '80—Dec. 7, 1887—Club—A. B., LL. B.

Ten Eyck, John C.....—P., '75—May 1, 1889—37 Wall St.—A. B., A. M.—Zeta Psi.

Terry, John T., Jr.....—Y., '79—Oct. 1, 1884—12 E. 34th St.—A. B., LL. B. (C., '81)—Wolf's Head.

Terry, Roderick.....—Y., '70—May 10, 1879—169 Madison Ave.—A. B., S. T. D. (P., '82)—Scroll & Key.

Thacher, John S.....—Y., '77—Dec. 5, 1888—98 W. 39th St.—A. B., M. D. (C., '80)—Psi U., Skull & Bones.

Thacher, Thomas.....—Y., '71—May 10, 1879—15 Wall St.—A. B., A. M., LL. B. (C., '75)—Psi U., Phi B. K., Skull & Bones.

Thayer, Albert S.....—H., '75—Jan. 3, 1883—62 Wall St.—A. B., A. M., LL. B.

Thomas, Allen Mason.....—Y., '77—Jan. 5, 1887—Club—Ph. B., M. D. (C., '80)—D. Psi.

Thompson, William G....—Y., '77—May 7, 1884—49 E. 30th St.—Ph. B., M. D. (C., '81)—D. Psi.

Thomson, Mason.....—P., '73—Nov. 11, 1881—98 Lexington Ave. —A. B., A. M., M. D.—D. Phi.

Tobey, Salathiel H.....—Y., '53—June 12, 1879—8 Broad St.—A. B., A. M.—A. D. Phi.

Tompkins, Hamilton B...—Ham., '65—May 10, 1879—229 Broadway—A. B., A. M., LL. B.—Sigma Phi.

Toucey, Donald B.....—C.,'82—June 2, 1886—111 Broadway—E. M., LL. B.—D. K. E.

Tower, Augustus Clifford..—H., '77—Dec. 5, 1882—38 Broad St.—A. B.

Townsend, Edward M., Jr..—H., '84—April 3, 1889—P. O. Box 1986—A. B.

Townsend, Howard.....—H., '80—Jan. 5, 1887—37 W. 37th St.—A. B. —D. K. E., A. D. Phi.

Townsend, James M., Jr...—Y., '74—May 10, 1879—111 Broadway—A. B., LL. B. (C., '76)—Psi U., Skull & Bones.

Townsend, Stephen Van R.—H., '82—Jan. 5, 1887—71 Wall St.—A. B.—A. D. Phi.

Townsend, Arthur B.....—C., '85—Jan. 5, 1887· A. B., LL. B.—Delta Phi.

Trenholm, William Lee...—U. of S. C., '55—April 3, 1889—A. B.—D. K. E.

Trimble, Richard.....—H., '80—Nov. 4, 1885—Cheyenne, Wyoming—A. B.

Trimble, Walter.....—H., '79—May 7, 1884—59 E. 25th St.—A. B., LL. B. (C., '81).

Tuck, S. Pinckney.....—U. of Va., '69—Nov. 6, 1889—35 Wall St.—A. B., A. M. (St. John's home)—K. Phi L.

Tucker, Gilman H.....—D., '61—Dec. 7, 1887—Lafayette Place—A. B.—Psi U., Phi B. K.

Tuckerman, Walter C....—H., '70—May 10, 1879—90 Broadway—B. S.

Turner, Herbert B.....—C., '55—May 10, 1879—22 William St.—A. B., A. M., LL. B.—D. Phi.

Turner, William L.....—C. C. N. Y., '79—June 1, 1887—36 W. 59th St.—A. B., LL. B. (C., '81).

Tuttle, George M.....—Y., '77—July 5, 1882—49 W. 38th St.—A. B., M. D. (C., '80)—Skull & Bones.

Tweed, Charles H.....—H., 65—Nov. 26, 1879—17 Broad St.—A. B., H. P. C.

Twombly, Arthur B.....—H., '76—May 10, 1879—27 E. 55th Street, —A. B.

Twombly, Hamilton McK.—H., '71—May 10, 1879—17 Broad St.—A. B. —D. K. E., H. P. C., A. D.

Twombly, Horatio N.....—D., '54—Nov. 7, 1888—36 Burling Slip—A. B., A. M.—A. D. Phi.

U.

Upham, George P., Jr....—H., '81—Jan. 5, 1887—29 Thomas St.—A. B.

V.

Vanderbilt, Frederick W..—Y., '76—Feb. 1, 1882—459 Fifth Ave.—Ph. B.—D. Psi.

Vanderpoel, A. Ernest....—C., '67—May 10, 1879—114 E. 16th St.—A. B., A.M., LL. B.

Vanderpoel, Herman W...—R., '77—July 7, 1882—36 W. 39th St.—A. B., LL. D. (C., '80).

Vanderpoel, John.....—R., '78—Oct. 6, 1886—36 W. 39th St.—A. B., M. D. (C., 81).

Vanderpoel, Samuel Oakley—R., '73—Feb. 6, 1884—47 E. 25th St.—A. B., A. M., M. D. (C., '76).

Van Duzer, Henry S.....—H., '75—May 10, 1879—31 Nassau St.—A. B., LL. B. (C., '77)—H. P. C., A. D.

Van Dyke, Henry.....—P., '63—June 2, 1886—10 W. 39th St.—A. B., A. M., D. D.

Van Nest, Alexander T...—P., '64—May 10, 1879—50 Nassau St.—A. B., A. M.

Van Nest, G. Willett... .—H., '74—Nov. 8, 1882—62 Wall St.—A. B., LL. B.—A. D., H. P. C., O. K., Phi B. K.

Van Santvoord, Charles T.—R., '73—May 10, 1879—38 W. 39th St.—M. S.—D. Phi.
Van Slyck, George W.....—W., '63—1868—120 Broadway—A. B., A. M., LL. B.—Phi Psi.
VanVechten, Ab'mV.Wyck—W., 47—May 8, 1880—55 William St.—A. B., A. M.
Van Wickle, August S....—Br., '76—July 7, 1886—1 Broadway—A. B.
Varick J. Leonard.....—Y. '68—Dec. 1, 1880—99 Chambers St.—A. B.
Varnum, James M.....—Y., '68—May 10, 1879—31 Nassau St.—A. B., LL. B.—D. K. E., Scroll & Key.
Voorhees, Philip R.....—St. John's, '55—Jan. 2, 1889—9 E. 10th St.—A. B., A. M.

W.

Wainwright, J. Mayhew...—C., '84—Oct. 3, 1888—Temple Court—A. B., Ph. B., LL. B.—D. Psi.
Walker, Eugene W.....—Y., '80—March 6, 1889—Murray Hill Hotel—A. B., LL. B.—Psi U.
Walker, Henry F.....—Middlebury, '60—May 10, 1879—8 E. 80th St.—A. B., A. M., M. D. (C., '66).
Walker Stephen A.....—C. C. N. Y.—Dec. 12, 1879—P. O. Box, 1406.
Wallace, William C.....—Wes., '76—Oct. 6, 1886—18 Wall St.—A. B., LL. B. (C., '78).
Waller, Elwyn.....—H., '67—May 10, 1879—33 W. 15th St.—A. B., A. M., E. M., Ph. D. (C., '75)—Zeta Psi, O. K.
Waller, Robert, Jr.....—C., '71—March 2, 1881—58 Ex. Pl.—A. B., A. M., M. D.—D. Psi.
Walton, Luis P.....—C., '61—Aug. 1, 1879—43 W. 31st St.—A. B., A. M., M. D.
Ward, Charles S.....—Y., '63—Jan. 31, 1880—30 W. 33d St.—M. D.
Ward, Henry Galbraith...—June 5, 1884.
Ward, Willard P.....—C., '65—Dec. 1, 1881—164 W. 58th St.—A. B., A. M.—Ph. D.
Ware, Charles.....—H., '80—July 2, 1884—153 E. 72d St.—A. B.—H. P. C., D. K. E., A. D.
Ware, William R.....—H., '52—Jan. 19, 1882—15 E. 46th St.—A. B., B. S.—A. D. Phi, H. P. C., A. D.
Warren, William R.....—H., '83—May 7, 1890—81 Fulton St.—A. B.
Waterman, Harold P.....—B., '74—Dec. 6, 1882—431 Fifth Ave.—A. B.—Psi U.
Waterman, Paul.....—B., '80—Nov. 6, 1889—41 W. 20th St.—A. B.—Psi U.
Watkins, Benjamin F.....—Dec. 5, 1888.
Wayland, John E.....—Y., '83—Feb. 5, 1890—240 Madison Ave.—A. B., LL. B. (C., '85).

Weatherbee, Edwin H....—Y., '75—March 7, 1888—Fifth Ave. and 19th St.—A. B., LL. B. (C., '79)—Psi U.

Webb, G. Creighton.....—Y., '76—May 10, 1879—14 W. 38th St.—A. B., LL. B.—Psi U., Wolf's Head.

Webb, Henry Walter.....—C., '73—May 10, 1879—15 W. 47th St.—M. E.—D. Psi.

Webb, William Seward...—C., '75—April 15, 1880—680 Fifth Ave.—M. D.—D. Psi.

Weeks, Francis H.....W., '64—May 10, 1879—120 Broadway—A. B., A. M., LL. B. (C., '67)—D. Psi.

Weir, Robert Fulton.....C. C. N. Y., '54—May 4, 1881—37 W. 33d St.—A. B., A. M., M. D.

Welles, Edgar T.....Y., '64—June 7, 1885—160 Broadway—A. B., A. M.—Psi U.

Welling, Richard W. G....H., '80—June 5, 1884—2 Wall St.—A. B., A. D. Phi, H. P. C.

Welling, W. Brenton.....Y., '72—March 7, 1888—51 Exchange Pl.—C. E.

Wellman, Francis I.....H., '76—July 7, 1886—2 Tryon Row—A. B.

Wells, Charles F.....A., '68—Nov. 2, 1881—21 Park Row—A. B.—Psi U., Phi B. K.

Wells, Manning C.....Y., '57—May 10, 1879—32 Nassau St.—A. B., A. M.—Psi U., Scroll and Key.

Wendell, Evert J.....H. '82—Dec. 1, 1886—8 E. 38th St.—A. B., D K. E.—A. D. Phi, Zeta Psi—A. D., H. P. C. Inst. of 1770.

Wentworth, Thomas F....Y., '68—May 5, 1880—40 W. 59th St.—A. B., Phi B. K.

Wesson, Frank B.....Y., '78—May 7, 1884—206 Broadway—A. B., Psi U, Scroll and Key.

Wesson, Frederick.....Y.,'68—Dec. 17, 1879—77 William St.—Psi U.

Westervelt, Ellsworth.....C.,'63—May 10, 1879—41 Liberty St.—A. B.

Weston, Alfred Jerome....H., '83—Dec. 7, 1887—23 W. 20th St.—A. B., Pi Eta.

Wetmore, Charles W.....H., '75—Oct. 1, 1884—206 Broadway—A. B., LL. B.

Wetmore, Edmund.....H., '60—May 10, 1879—206 Broadway—A. B., LL. B. (C., '63).

Weyman, Charles S.....H., '48—May 10, 1879—18 W. 33d St.

Wheeler, John Visscher...C., '65—May 10, 1879—32 E. 26th St.—A. B., A. M.

Wheeler, Schuyler S.....C.,'83—May 1, 1889—159 W. 48th St. (Hobart)—Sc. D.

Wheelock, George G.....H., '60—May 10, 1879—75 Park Ave.—A. B., A. M.—M. D. (C.,'64).

White, Horace.....Beloit, '53—Dec. 1, 1880—51 E. 55th St.—A. B., A. M.

White, Stanford.....N. Y. U., '81—Nov. 8, 1881.—A. M. (Hon.)

COLLEGE NEWS.

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Harvard.—The University has published an interesting pamphlet describing the special work which may be undertaken in the several departments, and the various advantages which the student of the University has offered to him. All this in a way that makes it much more intelligible to the outsider than the detailed and technical account in the College Catalogue.—The following men have been chosen as the first eight of the Phi Beta Kappa from '92: Benner, Bartlett, Lovett, Davis, Harris, Hale, Page and Adams. From '91 additional members have been chosen, as follows: Howard, Hall, Tileston, Gledhill, Coburn, Dudley, Parker, Parsons, Burlingham, Burr, Reed, Chittenden, Baker, Cummings, Powers, Tallant and Hale. C. H. C. Wright, and H. A. Davis have been chosen Marshals from '91 for class day. Mr. Davis has been the Harvard Associate Editor for the UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.—The opening of the new University Museum to the botanical department vacated old Harvard Hall, which is now to be occupied by the classics and history departments.—The need of departmental libraries becoming marked, money has been raised for special classical and historical libraries, both to be in Harvard Hall.—The college has been made residuary legatee of an unrestricted legacy of between $50,000 and $100,000.—The semi-annual election of the Hasty Pudding Club resulted in the choice of the following officers: President, R. W. Atkinson, '91; Vice-President, E. C. Moen, '91; Secretary, J. W. Cummin, '92; Treasurer, W. W. Duane, '92; Librarian, C. C. Walker, '92; Kr., B. A. Gould, '91; Chorister, L. S. Thompson, '92.—The Annual Spring Theatricals of the Hasty Pudding Club will be given at the Manhattan Athletic Club Theatre in New York, Friday and Saturday April 3d and 4th.—The report which has been current that Harvard and Princeton have settled all their old difficulties is evidently premature.—The Committee on Athletics, to which it was necessary to submit the schedule of games with Yale and Princeton, have approved four of the dates with Yale, but none of those with Princeton.

Columbia.—The men who will pull this year on the tug-of-war team are Miller, '91, anchor; Douglas, number two and captain; Robertson, '91, number three; and Monks, '94, number one.—"The Blue and White" has appeared with its newspaper form changed to that of a magazine. The Board of Editors of the magazine is as follows: Sidney H. Treat, '93, A., managing editor; William R. Shepherd, '93, A., business manager; T. B. Penfield, '90, A.; T. L. Buckley, '92, A.; C. A. Hellman, 93, A.; R. J. Bingham, '92, L.; Paul Armitage, '94, A.; C. L. Pollard, '93, A.; G. N. Olcott, '93, A.; W. W. Jackson, '92, M.; W. S. Newhouse. '93, A.; F. B. Tausley, '93, L., and W. P. Whyland, associate editors. [It should be among our exchanges.—Ed.]—The Trustees have at last decided to tear down the historic old "Maison de Punk," the last of the buildings inherited from the Asylum, and which is situated in the centre of the groups of buildings on the 50th street side of the quadrangle. A new one suited to Columbia's needs will be placed on the spot.—Twenty-four university fellowships have been established tenable for one year, with a possibility of re-appointment for reasons of weight. Each fellowship entitles the holder to a payment of $500.00, and exempts him from all charges of tuition.—The Dramatic Club has arranged for a series of benefit performances under the direction of Robert C. Sands, in aid of the Babies' Hospital, the Sherman Statue Fund, the Sisters of the Assumption, Washington Memorial Arch Fund, Columbia College Athletic Union and the Dramatic Club's Reserve Fund. The following bills will be offered: "Narcissa," a comic opera; "William Penn," an original burlesque; "The Two Roses," a comedy; "The Electric Spark," a comedy; "Fennel," a play, and "Corsican Legacy," a farce.

Princeton.—The candidates for the nine, reduced to 16, are practicing in the cage under Keefe of the New Yorks.—The infield will be the same as last year with the exception of King, '93, replaces Watts, '91, at 3d.—Young and Brokaw, '92, are the battery. Dana, '91, (captain); at first, Davell, '91; E. E., at second, and Knickerbocker, '91, at short. In the outfield are Payne, '91, and King post graduate. Wright, '94, is the most promising man for centre. Bergen, '91, and Brown, '92, catch substitute.—A collection of casts from ivory sculptures made by the Arundel Society of England, has been received at the Art Museum. —Seventy-seven seniors are studying for professions.—March 10, H. C. Lamar, '86, the renowned football player, was drowned while boating in Georgia.—March 10, J. B. Riggs, '92, resigned the football captaincy, and R. H. Warren, '93, left end, was elected.—Capt. Roddy of the Mott Haven team has 70 men trying for places.—At the annual mass-meeting, Farrand, '92, was elected President, and Frazer, '93, Treasurer of the Football Association for next year.—Church, '91, has resigned as Business Manager of the Glee Club, and Evans, '92, has been elected instead.—Subtracting from 130 hours of electives 28 hours, which are mu-

tual electives open to both seniors and juniors, we have 102 hours of elective studies in Princeton.—During the week ending March 14, the Glee Club gave their annual concerts in Philadelphia and New York. They were the most successful ever given.—The members of '92 who will represent their Halls or Commencement stage for the Junior Oratorical prizes are: Cliosophic Society, C. P. Butler, N. J.; E. D. Duffield, N. J.; W. K. Prentice, N. Y.; and J. G. Wilson, Md. American Whig Society's orators will be announced later.—The Board of Editors for the *Nassau Literary Magazine* during next year are: Managing Editors, H. F. Covington, Md.; James Westervelt, S. I.; Editors, C. P. Butler, N. J.; V. L. Collins, D. C.; C. I. Truby, Pa.; J. L. Williams, Ill.; Alternates, R. D. Small, Mass.; J. G. Wilson, Md.—The new board for the *Princetonian* are: A. Church, D. C., '92; W. L. Mudge, N. J., '92; B. Phinizy, Ga., '92; R. A. Stevenson, Pa., '92; J. W. Stark, Md., '92; C. Wentworth, N. Y., '92; G. Erdman, N. C., '93; C. T. Riggs, Turkey, '93; R. H. Warren, N. Y., '93; W. C. Spurance, Del, '94; Treasurer, C. T. Wood, N. D., '92.—The Gun Club have elected as President J. L. Williams, '92; Secretary and Treasurer, W. Clay, '93.—March 19th President Patten held another of those delightful gatherings at Prospect Mansion, known as Library Meetings. These meetings were inaugurated by Dr. McCosh. They are open to Juniors, Seniors and Fellows. Some one, usually an invited guest and an authority in his subject, reads a paper on an important question, religious, scientific, political or literary, and the meeting is thrown open to all for remarks. This meeting was addressed by Rev. Dr. Pyke, on the subject of Divorce in its various aspects, moral, scientific and political.—Cliosophic Society Prize Debates: First prize, J. H. Durham '91, N. J.; second prize, J. Montgomery, '91, O.—March 19th, at a meeting of the Tiger Board, the following were elected to the Board: R. Woods, '92, Pa.; P. H. Davis, '93, N. Y.; B. E. Stevenson, '94, O. Further elections will be held before the end of the year. Upon the retirement of the present Senior editors the Board will be increased to fourteen members.

University of Michigan.—By the deaths of Dr. Winchell and Prof. Wells, the University has suffered great loss—greater, perhaps, than it has experienced in any other year of its existence. The loss by death during the past five years has been unprecedented in the history of this University. These years have witnessed the deaths of Professors Frieze, Palmer, Olney, Jones, Dunster, Morris, Winchell and Wells, men who were not only of incalculable value to the University, but who have contributed largely to science, literature and philosophy.—The University committees of both houses of the State Legislature have reduced the appropriation about $16,000.—The faculty will publish a quarterly called the *Record*, which will be regarded as the organ of the University Senate. This publication will probably occupy the same place in the University of Michigan as the *Bulletin* does at Johns Hopkins.—

Efforts are being made to raise about $70,000 to complete the S. C. A. building.—There is a rumor that Prosecuting Attorney Lehman has failed to put on the docket the case against the militiamen for the murder of Irving J. Dennison.—A game of baseball will be played with Cornell at Detroit, May 9th.—The directors of the Athletic Association are planning a track on the new Athletic grounds.—The social event of the season, the Junior hop, occurred April 3d.—Through the efforts of Prof. A. A. Stanley the U. of M. is gaining an enviable reputation as a musical center.—There are five contestants for the honor of class poet for the Senior Law class.—The oratorical contest for the honors of representing the University at the coming intercollegiate contest, were carried off by A. C. Gormly Law, '91.—Nearly $1,500 has been raised for the Detroit High School Scholarship for the University.—The Commencement addresses will be delivered by President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins, and Hon. Thos. F. Bayard.—The Calender for 1890–91 will show an attendance at the University somewhere between 2,410 and 2,420.—At the Indoor meeting held March 27, the events and winners were as follows:

	Won by
25 yd. dash,	Wingard, 3.25 sec.
Light wt. wrestling	Grochan.
High Jump	Van Inwagen, 4 ft. 8¼ in.
Mile-run	Hutchinson, 5 min. 42 sec.
Running High Jump,	Van Inwagen, 5 ft. 4¼ in.
Horizontal bar	Grochan.
440 yds. dash	Jewet, 68 1-5 sec.
Relay race	Team of Medical dept.

University of the City of New York.—In 1884 there were on the rolls of the University 666 names, now there are 1,500. No college of the age of the University can show a like increase in attendance during the same period.—During the last year the University has received in endowments over 350 thousand dollars.—There is at present exhibited a marked increase of Athletic interest. The Athletic Association has appointed a committee consisting of Wm. H. Salter, '91, Med. of the University of Pennsylvania; L. W. Stotesbury, '91, Law of Rutgers College; D. H. Overton, '93, Theol. of Lafayette College, and C. Ellison Cranford, '91, Arts, to apply for admission to the Intercollegiate Athletic Association.—Spring Games will be held in April for the first time in five years.—The Senior Law Elections have resulted in the choice of Charles Giddings of Williamstown, Mass., for President; Robert Stuart, Jr., U. S. N., Brooklyn, N. Y., Vice-President; H. W. Taylor of Woodbridge, N. J., Secretary, and John C. Judge, of Brooklyn, N.Y., Treasurer.—Ladies have been admitted to the Junior Class Law School thus making it the only co-educational law school in the country.—The professors in the Medical Department have decided to give up their proprietary interests and in the future to accept fixed salaries. — Several changes have been made upon the editorial board of the *University Forum*, the editors now are J. Francis Tucker, editor-in-chief; Max E. Harly, '91, Arts; Robert L. Rudolph,'92, Arts; Chas. E. Morris, '91, Med.; Richard A. Mathews, '91, Med.; L. W. Stotesbury, '92, Law, and Thornton B. Penfield, '93, Theology.

University of Pennsylvania.—The Wharton School of Finance and Economy, which recently received such strong indorsements from the Bankers' Association at home, has just been handsomely noticed by Professor Wolf of the University of Zurich, in an official report made to the faculty of that university. "The school at Philadelphia" he regards as a possible model for that projected at Zurich, and he pronounces it the most comprehensive school of political and social science of all that he has examined.—The biological department has a field club organized by the instructors and students which even at this early season is doing good supplementary work.—About 25 graduates and undergraduates were recently entertained at supper in the University Club by President Sims, of the Graduate Athletic Association, for the purpose of discussing a proposed constitution for the government of athletics in the Institution.—The Class of '92 held its third annual supper on Friday evening, March 6th. The Faculty were represented by Professors Spangler and Lamberton, the former answering to the toast of the "Faculty," and the latter to that of "Dormitories." The other toasts were answered as follows: "The Class," Mr. Beaumont; "Fraternities," Mr. Coley; "Athletics," Mr. A. L. Harris; "The Ladies," Mr. Probasco. Mr. Borie proved himself an able toastmaster. The Committee consisted of Messrs. Lukens, Chairman; R. W. Green, Newlin, Hagen and Bower.—Dr. J. H. Brinton has offered a cup in memory of his son George Brinton, to be presented to the champion hammer thrower.

Wellesley.—Work on the Legenda is progressing finely. All the copy will be in by March 21, and by the middle of May the book will be ready for sale.—The Japanese Wedding, given February 9th, netted about $130 for the benefit of the Chapel Fund.—On Monday evening, February 23d, President Hyde, of Bowdoin, gave an address on "The Christian Scholar." The anniversary of the birthday of the founder of the college is observed each year by means of an address on some phase of Christian education, the subject which lay nearest Mr. Durant's heart.—The new Zeta Alpha program, an artistic little book, bound in white, with the society letters on the cover in Zeta Alpha blue, contains the list of members present and Alumnae, and the programs of the meetings for the year; the line of work of the society for the year is, in general, "Our Country and Our Times." The first semester is occupied with the discussion of subjects of interest, which have an influence on the life and thought of our country, such as Recent Legislation in Congress, Periodical Literature, American Humor. The second semester's study takes up the special lines of work in our times, such as Medicine, Politics, Art.—The date of the Glee Club Concert has at last been set for May 11. The Club has suffered serious drawbacks this term in the loss of three valuable members. The concert is to be given for the benefit of the Chapel Fund, and the club is enthusiastically working on the program, which is a fine one. —The insufficiency of the gymnasium, both in size and in equipment, is more felt this year than it has ever been before. One of the most

pressing needs of the college is that of a new gymnasium, and more important still, a recognized Department of Physical Culture, which shall have the right to claim daytime hours for exercise. The facilities for exercise and the time now granted for it are entirely inadequate to the needs of a college of the size of Wellesley.

Yale. — The Junior Exhibition speaking for the Ten Eyck prizes was held on March 19th, the competition being thrown open to the whole class. The prize was awarded to A. B. Palmer, '92. The other speakers were: Bayne, Fist, Eggleston, Mullally, Snydacker, Kidd, Rathbone. — Ground has been broken for the new dormitory between Lawrence and Osborn. The building will be of red stone, and be finished in September, 1892. The name of the donor is withheld.— The crew is spending the Easter vacation in Philadelphia, coached daily by Bob Cook, '76.—The succsss of the ball nine's Easter trip has been interfered with by the rain.—During the vacation the Glee Club gives concerts at Orange, Old Point Comfort, Washington, Philadelphia and Brooklyn.—The Billiard tournament at the University Club was won by S. B. Morrison, '91, scratch.—The board of editors of the *Yale News* for the ensuing year is as follows: C. H. Day, '92, Chairman; P. Jay, '92, Financial Editor; C. B. Sears, '92; W. B. Wright, '92; E. H. Mason, '92; C. S. Haight, '92; W. F. Day, '92 S; H. W. Hamlin, '92 S; G. A. Gordon, '92 S. Associate Editors: I. B. Laughlin, '93; W. W. Smith, '93; W. W. W. Parker, '93; N. H. Swayne, '93; Burr, '93 S; J. Howland, '94.

A chapter of Phi Gamma Delta was established at **Johns Hopkins** on the 20th inst. Fifteen men initiated.—A Banquet was held at the Hotel Rennets, at which were Senator Vance, Congressmen Pennington, Enloe and Hopkins, and State Senator Robbins, over fifty persons being seated at the Banquet.

Williams. — The joint debate between the Philologian and Philotechnian Societies was held on the 27th of February. The question was the annexation of Canada, and the decision was in the negative for the Philotechnian.—Twenty-seven seniors have received commencement appointments. — The college annual, *The Gulielmensian*, has recently been issued, and meets with approval from the college at large. The class of '93 has elected the following men to edit next year's "Gul.": Boone, Armstrong, Starr, Sewall and Willyoung. Abram Garfield will be business manager.—The burlesque opera, "Romeo and Juliet," written by Edwards, '91, is a great success. The performance was given twice before the college, and a number of dates have been secured for the vacation trip.—Prof. Morris has been called to fill a chair in Latin at Yale, but the students are urging him to remain in his present position. — The indoor athletic meets are held at the gymnasium on the 18th and 28th of March. On the latter date the college tug-of-war team will pull against the Troy Polytechnic men.—The following

entertainments in the Thompson Course have been given during the past month: Lecture on "The Land of the Midnight Sun," by Charles Bolton; reading of "The Rivals," by Charles F. Underhill; lecture on "Beginnings of American History," by Dr. W. E. Griffis, and a concert by the Erchbert String Quartette, of Boston.—Mr. Howard Mansfield lectured on "Original Etchings" before the Art Association on the 2d of March.—The '91 Literary Board have elected the following men from '92: Campbell, Hartt, Cleveland, Wilson, Hoyt and Bishop. F. H. Booth has been chosen business manager.

University of California.—A number of students interested in German have formed a club for the purpose of improvement in reading and conversation, under the name of the Students' German Literary Club. It begins the second term of its existence with F. L. Wharff, '90, as President; L. M. Goldstone, '92, Secretary, and F. M. Greene, '92, and Geo. P. Robinson, '91, Literary Committee. The society has in preparation a German comedy, which is to be presented some time in May, and the proceeds to be devoted to athletics. —Lieut. Randolph has inaugurated several improvements in the military department, calculated to enhance the high standard already attained by his predecessor, Lieut. Harrison. There is already a signal corps taking regular practice, which is soon to be instructed in telegraphy and the use of the heliograph.—The Olympic Club held a field day on Feb. 23d, at the grounds in San Francisco. In seven open events the University gained medals, three first and four second.—E. C. Mays, '93, won the quarter-mile in 52 seconds, lowering the University record by one and a half seconds.

The Fayerweather Millions.

For the convenience of our interested friends, and to save us the labor of replying to the endless number of letters of inquiry, we give, in the most concise form possible, the interesting portion of the Fayerweather legacies.

The bequests and gifts to colleges and hospitals are now as follows:

Colleges.	Under the Will.	Deed of Gift.	Total.
Bowdoin	$100,000	.....	$100,000
Dartmouth	100,000	.....	100,000
Williams	100,000	.....	100,000
Amherst	100,000	.....	100,000
Wesleyan	100,000	$50,000	150,000
Columbia	200,000	.....	200,000
Hamilton	100,000	.....	100,000
University of Rochester	100 000	.....	100,000
Cornell	200,000	.....	200,000
Lafayette	50,000	50,000	100,000
Lincoln	100,000	.....	100,000
University of Virginia	100,000	.....	100,000
Hampton	100,000	.....	100,000
Maryville	100,000	50,000	150,000
Marietta	50,000	.....	50,000
Adelbert	50,000	.....	50,000
Park	50,000	.....	50,000
Wabash	50,000	50,000	100,000
Yale ($100,000 to be used for the Sheffield Scientific School)	300,000	150,000	450,000
Union Theological Seminary	50,000	.....	50,000
Union (Schenectady)	.....	100,000	100,000
Beverford	.....	50,000	50,000
University of the City of New York	.....	100,000	100,000
University of Pennsylvania	.....	52,000	52,000
Brown University	.....	50,000	50,000
Harvard	.....	100,000	100,000
Princeton	.....	100,000	100,000
Rutgers	.....	100,000	100,000
Wells' (female)	.....	50,000	50,000
Elmira (female)	.....	50,000	50,000
Barnard School for Women	.....	100,000	100,000
Shattuck School	.....	25,000	25,000
Trinity	.....	50,000	50,000
Northwestern University	.....	100,000	100,000
The Cooper Union (the income for the support of the Woman's Art School)	.....	200,000	200,000

HOSPITALS.			
Presbyterian.....	25,000	25,000	50,000
St. Luke's.....	25,000	25,000	50,000
Manhattan Eye & Ear	25,000	25,000	50,000
Woman's	10,000	200,000	210,000
Mount Sinai	10,000	15,000	25,000
New York Eye & Ear	.....	25,000	25,000
Manhattan Dispensary	.....	25,000	25,000
Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids	... ..	25,000	25,000
Methodist (Brooklyn)	.....	25,000	25,000
New York Cancer	.....	25,000	25,000
Society of St. Vincent de Paul....	.. ...	50,000	50,000
Totals	$2,195,000	$2,042,000	$4,237,000

And should the estate ultimately produce more than $4,237,000 the residue is to be divided equally into ten parts, one each to go to Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Princeton and the Presbyterian Hospital, and the remaining five to the Woman's Hospital. Thus it is impossible for any other institution than those named to receive any benefit from the estate.

The performances, "The Marquis of Layafette," which were recently given at the Berkeley Lyceum by the Columbia College Dramatic Club, netted over three thousand dollars. Capital acting was done by Mr. R. Lee Morrell, J. Travis, C. B. G. Hogan, Eugene L. Sullivan and William M. Anderson.

The trustees of Lafayette College have elected the Rev. Mr. Ethelbert Warfield, President of Lafayette. He is a graduate of Princeton and Oxford.

Peripatetic.

Noticing in the daily press that Senator Stanford was visiting Cornell University, a guest of President Adams, who was assisting him in his examination of the methods of study and administration in vogue there, I could not help thinking that his host was too clear-headed and far-seeing ever to bid him adieu before he had pretty strongly proved to the Senator that some particular Cornell graduate was the proper man to preside over the destinies of the Stanford University.

I was not, therefore, surprised when I glanced over my morning paper, March 24th, and found that Mr. Stanford had given the presidency, with its salary of $10,000 a year, to President David Starr Jordan, of the Indiana State University, at Bloomington, who graduated from Cornell in 1872.

Dr. Jordan, in 1870, was instructor in botany at Cornell University; graduated at the Indiana Medical College in 1875; became professor of biology at Butler University, and in 1879 he was appointed to a similar chair in the Indiana University. During 1879–81 he was a special agent of the United States census for the maritime industries of the Pacific coast. In 1884 he was elected President of the Indi-

ana University. He has printed over 200 papers on American ichthyology. He is a man of fine personal presence, and a delightful lecturer on a diversity of topics.

I noticed in the show window of Reichard & Co., on Fifth Avenue, a very pretentious painting of "The Old Yale Fence," by A. C. Rowland, which, it seemed to me, ought not long to want a purchaser in this city of Yale men. Some generous-minded one among them ought to purchase it and present it to one of the many University clubs in the country or to the college.

Williams College has a Trustee of which any college might well be proud. Frederick F. Thompson, the well-known New York banker, besides intending to build a library building for Vassar College, is whiling away leisure time building three very large laboratory buildings for the college, for which Mr. Allen, the young Boston architect, is making designs. He builds them at the rate of one a year. Devoted to physics, chemistry and biology, they will form a valuable and beautiful addition to the present picturesque college buildings and be known as the Thompson Laboratories.

First Harvard Man—What name did I hear you apply to that fellow that just passed?

Second Ditto—The fellows at college call him "Auger."

F. H. M.—Why?

S. H. M.—Such a perfect bore, you know.

I note that the staff of the new school of philosophy at Cornell has been completed and that Dr. Cattel so well known at U. of Penn. has been placed at the head of it.

University statistics are as interesting as any to those who have a liking for that class of facts. For instance it soon becomes evident that there are families in which every son is college-bred. Perhaps there are no names better known to the country than those of Hon. Hamilton Fish and Hon. William M. Evarts, and to Yale men than that of the late Professor Thatcher. All of their sons have been graduated at one of our universities.

Mr. Fish was graduated at Columbia in 1827. His eldest son in 1867. The second and best known, Hamilton Fish, Jr., in 1869, and the youngest, Stuyvesant Fish, president of the Illinois Central Railway, in 1871. Mr. Evarts went forth from Yale in the famous class of '37. Three sons were graduated at Yale and two at Harvard as follows: Allan W. Evarts at Yale in '69; William Evarts at Harvard in '72; Prescott Evarts at Harvard in '81; Sherman Evarts at Yale in '81, and Maxwell Evarts at Yale in '84. Mr. William Evarts died in 1878. Mr. Prescott Evarts is a clergyman. Messrs. Allan W. Sherman and Maxwell are successful lawyers.

Perhaps the most remarkable instance of this, however, is in the Thatcher family of New Haven and New York. Sons of Professor T. A. Thatcher (Yale '35), seven in all, have been graduates from that university. All were members of one fraternity, the Psi Upsilon, and graduated, as follows:

James K, '68; Thomas, '71; Edward S., '72; Alfred B., '74; John

S., '77; Sherman D. '83, and William Larned, '87.

The U. S. corps of cadets gave recently their annual "Hundredth Night" entertainment, which had been postponed this year on account of the death of General Sherman. The entertainment usually is given on the Saturday evening nearest to the hundredth night from the following June, to which all cadets look forward with great expectation. The first class then become officers in the U. S. Army. The second class feel that they have but one more year of the hard study and discipline of the Academy. The third class have their furlough, and the fourth class come out of their "plebedom." The entertainment was open at half-past eight to the minute, in accordance with military promptness, by an overture from the orchestra. An address by a member of the class followed, succeeded by a rendering of part of the fourth act of the "Merchant of Venice," of "Penelope," an operetta in one act, a lecture on "Pictorial America" and Music.

I attended the banquet of the Baptist Social Union of this City at Clark's, at which President William R. Harper outlined clearly the plans of the new Baptist University, at Chicago, which he says will open for students in 1892.

This is the institution to which John D. Rockefeller gave $1,600,000, and to which sum 2,000 other persons added $600,000. Dr. Harper informed his hearers that $8,000,000 more would be at hand, presumably from Mr. Rockefeller, by the time the University opened. It is to be located between the two South Parks, Chicago.

The plan of instruction and many of the features of this new enterprise are decidedly unique. There will be no vacation, the year is to be divided into four terms of twelve weeks each with an open week at the end of each term. During half of each term the student will confine his attention to two studies only, a major and a minor subject, which will be completed at the end of that time.

He may take a vacation at the end of any full term for one or more terms. In this way other studies will be taken up in order, until at the expiration of a period equivalent to that now occupied in our colleges, the student will have completed a four years' course in three years and undoubtedly obtained a more thorough knowledge of each subject.

A "lower college" will consist of the Freshman and Sophomore classes and a "higher" of the Junior and Senior.

Located in a great metropolis it seems to me to be the realization of true University Extension. Its courses have only to be open to night students to make it complete. If there is more fact than fancy in the money part of the affair I predict a phenomenal success for the plan.

Among those present were: Lewis C. King, Edward S. Clinch, Dr. James E. Newcomb, W. D. Morse, Theodore M. Banta, W. D. Murphy, Thomas R. Harris, John Beaver, Henry C. Mandeville, Joel

M. Bruen, Prof. A. S. Bickmore, W. M. Batchelder, Edward Colgate, P. C. Todd, and Washington Wilson.

The University and Citizens' Committee appointed to look up a site for the new buildings of the N. Y. University have as yet made no report and come to no conclusion as to the proper place. Some report of progress will probably be made at the meeting to be held on the 31st of March. The committee is composed as follows:

On the University Committee, Charles Butler, Dr. Howard Crosby, W. S. Opdyke, W. A. Wheeler, George Monroe, W. H. Havemeyer, David Banta and Vice-Chancellor McCracken. On the Citizens' Committee, C. Pratt, S. Insley, George Kennedy, D. B. Iveson and R. McClay.

If this body of men want to secure that one piece of property most available for their purposes on Manhattan Island, they must secure the property of the New York Hospital now occupied by the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum. It might cost somewhat more than many which could be obtained north of the Harlem river, but is far more wholesome a locality and more important than even that it is property that must, from its very situation, enhance in value sooner and to a greater extent than any other part of the City. It is a position that I had long hoped the Trustees would have secured for Columbia and would have been another such investment as that where the college is now located and which has been largely instrumental in making Columbia rich. The property could have been secured at a reasonable figure not long ago and may yet be in the market if carefully handled. The buildings already on it would admit of sufficient alteration at no great cost to adapt it to the immediate wants of the University. My friend Mr. Dean, of 120 Broadway, could give the committee some interesting hints about it.

The changes in the Law School at Columbia are such as to startle even the most progressive Columbia enthusiast. When three-fourths of the faculty of a department are retired or resign and leave but one man, and he, a new Professor, to conduct the instruction it is indeed suggestive of radical modifications. I venture to say that no alumnus of the college from any department will hear of the retirement of the dear old Warden, Professor Theodore Dwight, without a twinge of the heart. He is, indeed, the legal father, adviser and friend of more than half the successful lawyers in New York and its suburbs. They look upon his noble head and sweet, kindly face with affection and reverence.

To him more than to any other single man is due the fame of Columbia to-day. He made its Law Department, and until the rise of its School of Mines that department was almost the only part of the college to which it could point with pride. In its later years Dr. Dwight has been ably assisted by Professors Chase, Petty and, until lately, Benjamin Lee.

President Low, in the recently issued prospectus of the new order of things, shows that the first two years of the full three years' course are to be devoted to college law study only, and the final year to be arranged so as to permit work in downtown law offices up to 1.30 P. M. each day.

Without questioning his reasons for the selection of that hour, I cannot help saying that he might as well acknowledge the final year also a failure for office work. Every lawyer knows that the most valuable time in the office is from eleven to three o'clock.

Messrs. Geo. G. DeWitt, Robert C. Cornell, Wm. S. Sloan, A. B. Simonds, Wm. G. Lathrop, J. B. Pine and President Low, who constitute the Graduate Advisory Committee on Athletics at Columbia, have not been idle. They have let the contract for the work to be done on the new athletic grounds at Williams Bridge. Col. Culyer, formerly of the Brooklyn Park Department, has in charge the plans and superintendence of the work. The contract calls for the completion of the work by July first. The committee deserves thanks for their promptness.

I cannot say as much, however, for the committee who have charge of the formation and organization of the Alumni Athletic Club. This project, which is of far greater importance to every Columbia man than the new grounds, has been under way now for more than a year. As long ago as eight months we were told that over six hundred men had joined the new club. Something is wrong, or the committee should be discharged and a new committee appointed. There is no reason why an active committee of five efficient men should not be able to secure in three months a complete club, located in temporary quarters, and having the fund derived from initiation fees laid aside towards the building of an elegant club house of its own. This is an era of clubs in New York City.

I heard six prominent Harvard, Yale and Columbia graduates discuss the subject last week, and was rather startled to hear one of them say suddenly, as if in conclusion, "Why can't we fellows start such an athletic club open to ALL college men and make a success of it, while these other people are THINKING?" and the idea was seized upon with considerable enthusiasm. I believe that if such an institution were to offer to the undergraduate the same privileges to be offered by Columbia's prospective club, it would be a broader and consequently a more successful affair than the latter. The Alumni Club's committee should make some report of progress.

I was glad to see that the members of the University Club by a large majority voted down the resolution to increase the resident list of 250 men. They also pretty strongly voiced their sentiments on increased dues by tabling that motion and calling for a report from the council explaining the large increase in running expenses. Fearing that this action alone might not be sufficiently significant, an

opposition ticket was put in nomination late in the day and the following gentlemen were elected to the council to serve from May, 1891, to March, 1895 : James W. Alexander, Hugh D. Auchincloss, David L. Haight, George Sherman, Henry S. Van Duzer and Austen G. Fox, in place of the regular nominees, Messrs. James W. Alexander, Hugh D. Auchincloss, Austen G. Fox, William H. L. Lee, Casimir De R. Moore.

Meeting a prominent member lunching at the Down Town Club next day, he remarked, "When a committee officially announces that the more members the club has the poorer it is, the time has come to find a more competent committee." This seems to have been the sentiment pretty generally.

In these days of elaborate college courses one naturally fancies that no man is very likely to know much of the classics unless he is a classical graduate. I met a remarkable exception, nevertheless, in the person of President Batterson, of the Traveler's Life and Accident Co., in Hartford.

Compelled by *res angusta domi* to part from his schoolmates at the threshold of the college, he could not endure the idea that they must leave him far behind. Studying their course in his own home, he followed them book by book through classic authors, picking up what aid he could, until at their graduation he was by far the finest classical scholar among them. He had in the meantime secured a foothold in business, and has since become possessed of large means. Reading Greek and Latin is now the diversion of his leisure hours.

That General Francis A. Walker of the Mass. Inst. of Technology is considered one of the ablest and most distinguished of our college presidents, is evidenced by the fact that Senator Stanford offered to him the presidency of his great University in California at any salary he would accept for his services. The offer was declined principally because to a man of the General's tastes a residence in Boston at half the salary is preferable to rusticating in the country even though it be as beautiful as the site of Stanford University.

That the offer was a tempting one will be admitted when it is known that the salary was to be no less than $25,000 per year. The proper man is worth it, and Senator Stanford is wise enough to realize it.

Few people, I think, realize the rapid growth and present size of the Mass. Inst. of Technology. There are over eight hundred students in the various departments, and its graduates are successful to a very marked extent both in obtaining and filling the best positions in the scientific and engineering world.

In a recent chat with General Walker he told me that he had as many students as were wanted at present with the number constantly increasing. He, however, felt that it was to the interest of the Institute that a larger proportion should come from afar, thus coinciding

with President Eliot's views of Harvard.

Dr. Eliot's sentiment on Western affairs evidently did not please his St. Louis hearers, but I venture the opinion that among the class of men there who are likely to send their sons to college, his fearlessness in expressing his ideas, and his refusal to review or moderate them, would win him more friends than enemies.

To the notice of the college world I heartily commend the leaflet on Lafayette College, issued by Registrar Selden J. Coffin. It contains in less space more general information about the college than anything I have ever seen emanating from an American college. He has also written a history which is said to be very complete.

A Harvard dinner is an affair always enjoyed. Lack of space last month precluded a notice of the Annual Banquet of the New York Alumni at Delmonico's, February 20th, over which Edward King so gracefully presided as Toastmaster. Not the least agreeable feature of a Harvard reunion is the close attention accorded to every speaker, and the absence of that discourteous interruption often noticed at college banquets.

Mr. E. J. Wandell, as omnipresent host in charge of the arrangements, was so great a success that every man found his best friend seated next to him.

Professor James M. Pierce placed himself on record before the public as opposed to President Eliot's plan of shortening the course to three years by remarking "Thank God the Harvard Faculty are a deliberative body."

Among the speakers were Col. Henry L. Higginson, Howard Mansfield, who spoke for Yale; James W. Alexander of Princeton; William G. Lathrop, Jr., for Columbia, and Edmund Wetmore for the Harvard graduates.

It is always a pleasure for me to find a graduate maintaining his interest in his college, and I noted among those present T. Frank Brownell, Austen G. Fox, W. H. Peckham, Horace Bacon, T. T. Jackson, Francis M. Weld, William T. Bull, William Bradford, Theodore C. Williams, George Walton Green, G. W. Van Nest, John B. Gerrish, E. C. Boardman, Walter Trimble, H. H. Crocker, Jr., A. W. Longfellow, F. K. Pendleton, A. C. Gurnee, Ogden Mills, W. C. Wetmore, Paul Dana, Pierre T. Barlow, Lawrence E. Sexton, George Blagden, Nathaniel S. Smith, Henry S. Van Duzer, Arthur M. Sherwood, John B. Noyes, Daniel Denny, Wendell Baker, George S. Mumford, H. P. King, George M. Pinney, Jr., E. C. Thayer, H. A. Buck, G. H. Leatherbee, C. C. Buell, Jr., J. B. Williams, William A. Slater, F. O. Barton, Samuel B. Clarke, James G. Croswell, R. C. Newton, Albert Stickney, Charles S. Fairchild, Peter B. Olney, J. Hampden Robb, Frank P. Kinnicutt, W. S. Beaman, Horace E. Deming, Addison Brown, J. J. Higginson, Charles McBurney, Winthrop Cowdin, Gordon Wendell, Henry W. Poor, and Chas. D. M. Cole.

The influence of the university men is indeed far reaching. For

lack of something more interesting I took from the table at the club, one evening, a pamphlet just published, entitled, "An Examination into the Subject of Street Cleaning in the City of New York, made by request of Mayor Grant."

Reading it, at first, listlessly, my attention soon became riveted. Coming to pages of statistics anent garbage, ash cans and kindred dusty subjects, I laid the brochure down. In so doing names of the investigators came to my view. The mystery as to how a pamphlet on so dry a subject was so interesting then revealed itself.

The investigators were all college bred men. There were five of them, Morris K. Jessup (Williams), Thatcher M. Adams (Yale), Charles F. Chandler (Gottingen), D. H. King (Harvard), and Francis V. Greene (U. S. M. A.)

The Magazines for April.

NOTEWORTHY CONTENTS.

North American Review.—"Pauperism in the United States," is treated in an exhaustive manner by Professor Richard T. Ely, of Johns Hopkins University, whose studies of economic and sociological questions have gained for him an enviable reputation.—"The Example of a Great Life" (Peter Cooper). is gracefully treated by Gen. Lloyd Bryce, the editor.

The Forum.—Hon. R. Q. Mills of Texas, criticizes the census as so seriously defective as to be useless.—"A Study of the Problem of Poverty in Great Cities," by the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, is very valuable.—Prof. Chas. Gatchell, of the University of Michigan, shows that "mind-reading" is really muscle-reading.

Atlantic.—Francis Parkman's second paper on "The Capture of Louisbourg by the New England Militia" is marked by the skill and care which Mr. Parkman devotes to everything which he writes.—In "Prehistoric Man on the Pacific Coast," Professor George Frederic Wright, of Oberlin, gives us the result of his investigations on the subject of the Nampa Image.

Century.—Mrs. Amelia Gere Mason, gives an admirable account of the "Salons of the Revolution and Empire."—The fiction includes Dr. Eggleston's "Faith Doctor" and a story "There were Ninety and Nine" by Richard Harding Davis.

Scribner's—Has little that is new. "What is Right-Handedness?" by Thomas Dwight, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy, Harvard, is of interest.

Harper's—Is more than usually good. "The Behring Sea Controversy," by the Hon. E. J. Phelps, late United States Minister to the Court of St. James. A timely and important paper.—"Glimpses of the Bacteria," by T. Mitchell Prudden, M. D., and "The French Army," by General Lewal, with seventeen illustrations.

Lippincott's.—"Maidens Choosing," by Ellen Olney Kirk, the completed novel.—"A Plea for the Ugly Girls," by E. F. Andrews.—"The Elizabethan Drama and the Victorian Novel," by T. D. Robb.

Cosmopolitan—Miss Jennie E. Tooker. An Indiana girl has won the prize of $200 offered for "the best article on farm life, with suggestions as to the best method of making farm life attractive and happy." As only farmers' daughters were permitted to enter the competition the article proves that literary talent of no mean order can be found on our farms. She had 208 competitors.

Outing—contains good articles on "The Athletics of Ancient Greece." Illustrated from antiques. Dr. Harold Williams.—"Composite Photography." Illustrated. W. I. Lincoln Adams.—"Evolution in Yacht Building." (Concluded.) Capt. M. Roosevelt Schuyler.

Magazine of American History—"A Bundle of Suggestive Relics," by Hon. Horatio King. proves that there was quite as much personal abuse between the two dominant political parties a century ago as now.

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American College Fraternities.—(COPYRIGHTED.)

BY WILLIAM RAIMOND BAIRD.

DELTA UPSILON.—Continued.

There are alumni chapters in New York City, Providence, Chicago, Cleveland, Boston, Rochester, Springfield, Mass. (called the Garfield Club), and Syracuse. These organizations have all the privileges of undergraduate chapters, except that of initiating members, and they hold meetings at stated intervals. Alumni reunions have frequently been held in various cities without resulting in the formation of permanent organizations. Many of the chapters engaged in building houses have formed legal corporations to enable them to hold real estate.

A catalogue of the Williams Chapter under the name of the "Social Fraternity," was published in 1843, (Troy N. Y.) One of the "Anti-Secret Confederation" in 1847 (Albany, N. Y.), and one of the "Anti-secret Confederation, or Delta Upsilon Fraternity," in 1859, (Springfield, Mass.) Since then, catalogues under the name of Delta Upsilon have been published in 1864, 1867 and 1870, all at Utica, New York; in 1874 at Rochester, New York; in 1877 at Central Falls, R. I.; in 1880 at Northampton, Mass., and in 1884 at Boston. The last named catalogue typographically followed the semi-centennial catalogue of Alpha Delta Phi, and contained much valuable historical and statistical material. It is the present intention of the Fraternity to issue a new edition in 1890, and every five years thereafter Three editions of songs have been published, in 1866, 1877 and 1884, the first and last at Rochester, and the other in New York. There are several pieces of music dedicated to the Fraternity, but no list of them is accessible. An annual report is published of the proceedings of the convention.

The convention of 1867 authorized the publication of a semi-annual called *Our Record.* The two numbers were issued in one pamphlet of thirty-six pages in the spring of 1868, and bore the double date of October, 1867, and April, 1868. It met with no support and was discontinued. The convention of 1870 again authorized the publication of a periodical and the result was *The University Review*, of which two numbers were issued, January and May, 1870, and it was then suspended. In December, 1882, the publication of *The Delta Upsilon Quarterly* was commenced by the Amherst Chapter. It was a small quarto of sixteen pages. In 1884 it was adopted by the Fraternity, transferred to New York City, and changed to the usual magazine form. It has maintained a good position. Its news and opinions have been unusually accurate, and it ranks high in the Fraternity press.

The badge of the Fraternity is a monogram of the letters, the "Δ" being placed under the "Υ." The lower bar of the "Δ" usually displays the name of the owner's chapter. This badge was of the convention of 1858. The badge of the anti-secret confederation was a square key of gold, displaying the motto "Ouden Adelon." Before the formation of the confederation, the separate societies had different badges; that at Williams was a square key, at Middlebury a harp, and at Union,

Hamilton and Amherst monograms of the letters composing the society name in each instance. The Fraternity colors are old gold and sapphire blue.

Among the prominent Alumni of the Fraternity here named are included those who were members of the various societies that went to make up the anti-secret confederation before that union was consummated; the late President Garfield United States Senator Morrill, of Vermont, Attorney General Miller, Secretary of War Proctor, Solicitor General Chapman, and Stephen J. Field, Justice of the Supreme Court; Congressmen S. E. Payne, H. B. Smith, B. A. Willis, J. S. Smart, Jarvis Rockwell and E. P. Loring; J. C. Caldwell, Minister to Uraguay; Governor Blair, of Michigan, Stearns, of Florida, Lieutenant Governor Gardner of Vermont, Governor Knapp, of Alaska; Judge C. C. Nott, of the Court of Claims. Chief Justice Boies, of Oregon, Hon. David A. Wells, Dr. Josiah Strong, William Bross, of the Chicago *Tribune*, Joseph O. Connor, of the Rochester *Post Express*, Rossiter Johnson, Henry Randall Waite, Homer Green; Professors Olney and Swinton; Presidents Landon, of Union, Hayden, of Western Reserve, Robinson and Andrews, of Brown, Snow, of University of Kansas, Atherton, of Pennsylvania State College, Jordan, of the University of Indiana, and Yatabe, of the University of Tokio; the Rev. Drs. Armitage, of New York, Pierson, of Philadelphia, Griffis and Gifford, of Boston, and Talcott, of Middletown; Hon. Daniel S. Lamont.

Kappa Alpha.

THE Kappa Alpha Fraternity is the oldest social and literary brotherhood which has had a continuous existence since its formal foundation as a secret society at Union College in 1825, and special interest attaches to the circumstances attending its establishment. The society might fairly enough claim existence as a private social club back to 1823, when the gathering of its founders began. A group of congenial students were drawn together during that formative period, and from their regular meetings was evolved the full idea of a secret brotherhood. Kappa Alpha was in its beginning entirely independent of other organizations, and the founders of Kappa Alpha so well succeeded in filling "a felt want" in student life as to inaugurate the very important movement which this volume celebrates. The father of this pioneer society was the late Rev. John H. Hunter D.D., of Yonkers, N. Y., who projected the organization, and associated with him were such men as Prof. Isaac W. Jackson of Union College, Dr. Thomas Hunn of Albany, N. Y.,

Judge Rufus W. Peckham of Albany, Judge Levi Hubbell of Milwaukee, Wis., United States Senator Preston King of New York, Prof. Amos Dean of the Albany Law School, and Rev. Leonard Woods, D.D., ex-President of Bowdoin College.

The new society encountered natural opposition, but this was followed two years later by the flattery of imitation, and with the coming of Sigma Phi and Delta Phi the era of College secret fraternities was fully inaugurated at Union College, and thence the system spread throughout the colleges of the United States. John H. Hunter of course had no dream of such a chain of societies, binding institution to institution, and men of different colleges together through the country, such as has been the direct result of his initial movement. The first group of Kappa Alpha men at Union stamped a character upon the society which it has never lost, and laid out its ceremonial features with remarkable completeness, so that few changes have been made in them during sixty years.

As Kappa Alpha inaugurated the secret society system at Union so it did at Williams, establishing its chapter there in 1833. The new departure met with sharper opposition at Williams than had been encountered at Union, though a chapter of Sigma Phi followed the next year. Kappa Alpha first met in the rooms of the various members, and then secured a lodge room in the attic of the chief hotel of the town. Soon after permanent quarters were obtained at a large private residence, about a mile from the college buildings. It was in this house that the members once repelled with force an organized night attack of the neutrals. This futile assault was prompted by the withdrawal of several members of the "Social Fraternity" (now Delta Upsilon, which had been established in 1834 to overthrow the secret societies) to join Kappa Alpha.

A conservative policy in the matter of planting new chapters has prevailed in this society, and the membership of its chapters has been rigidly limited. It has added but five to the parent chapter, and there are four chapters now active, as follows :

1825.	N. Y. *A* Union College - - - -	452
1833.	Mass. *A*, Williams College - - -	361
1844.	N. Y. *B*, Hobart College - - - -	97
1852.	N. J. *A*, College of New Jersey (1855) -	40
1857.	Va. *A*, University of Virginia (1861) - -	47
1868.	N. Y. *Γ*, Cornell University - - -	146

Active chapters 4 ; inactive 2 ; membership 997.

When the college at Geneva began seriously to decline in 1850, owing to the establishment of the Buffalo medical college, and other causes, the chapter of Kappa Alpha was withdrawn. It was re-established in 1879, in response to repeated appeals from members graduated at Hobart. The society there has just bought a chapter house. The chapter at Princeton was a source of pride to the members of the society, but when the anti-fraternity laws were promulgated it was decided to abandon the field. The outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 killed the chapter at the University of Virginia, and no effort was made to revive it after the war was ended. Members of the society in the North went down and secured the records and other property.

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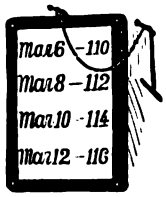

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VOL. IV. NEW YORK, MAY, 1891. No. 5.

THE YALE FENCE—(See Page A.)

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Register of American Colleges...	413
College Announcements.....	417
Hon. Lloyd Bryce..... W. G. Eliot, Ph. D., Col. '78.	482
The Co-ordination of Colleges and Universities (*to be continued*)... President Adams, of Cornell.	433
Φ Γ Δ—Group of Beta Chapter.	438
University Training in Business.. Jas. G. Batterson, A. M.	439
Henry Cummings Lamar—Poem Prof. M. M. Miller, Litt. D., Princeton.	441
An Exciting Incident at Yale.... W. H. W. Campbell, A. M., Yale, '56.	442
ὁ ἥλιος ἔδυε. —Poem..... Wm. Tatlock, 2d.	447
Trinity College..... Samuel Hart, D.D., Prof. in Trinity.	449
Columbia's Danger..... An Alumnus of '49.	459
Inns of Court..... M. E. Poole, A. M., Corn., '80.	461
Columbia..... Ruford Franklin, A. M., LL. B., Col., '86.	463
Eminent Graduates of Princeton.	472
Chi Psi Semi-Centennial.....	475
At Wyalusing Falls..... F. H. Floy, Wes. U., '71.	477
Undergraduate Witticisms.....	485
Wm. Viall Chapin..... W. D. Farrington, N. Y. U., '89.	488
The Berkeley School..... Col. Wm. E. Church.	489
Typical Homes at Harvard.....	495
Francis R. Rives..... John H. Claiborne, M. D., U. of Va., '83.	495
Hon. Perry Belmont..... Samuel Marsh, LL. D., Union, '67.	501
College Commencements.....	504
College News.....	505
Benjamin F. Lee, LL. D..... Francis Lynde Stetson, A. M., Will., '67.	509
Peripatetic.....	510

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1693—College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.
Lyon G. Tyler, M. A., Pres.

1696—King William's School.—1784, St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.
Thomas Fell, LL.D., Ph. D., F. S. S., Pres.

1701—Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
Rev. Timothy Dwight, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1746—College of New Jersey, Princeton, N. J.
Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1753—University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
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1754—King's College; Columbia College, New York.
Seth Low, LL. D., Pres.

1764—Brown University, Providence, R. I.
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1766—Queen's College; Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.—Austin Scott, Ph.D., LL.D., Pres.

1769—Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
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1783—Hampden-Sidney College, Hampden-Sidney, Va.
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1783—Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.
Rev. George E. Reed, D. D., Pres.

1785—College of Charleston, Charleston, S. C.
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1802—Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa.
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Pres.

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Hon. John Eaton, Ph. D., LL. D., Pres.

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1852—University of the Pacific, College Park, Cal.
Rev. A. C. Hirst, D. D., Pres.

1852—Tufts College, College Hill, Mass.
Rev. Elmer H. Capen, D. D., Pres.

1853—Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.
Rev. John S. Stahr, Ph. D., Pres.

1853—Willamette University, Salem, Oregon.
Rev. Thomas Van Scoy, D. D., Pres.

1853—Roanoke College, Salem, Va.
Julius D. Dreher, A. M., Ph. D., Pres.

1853—Central University, Pella, Iowa.
Rev. S. J. Axtell, Pres.

1853—Carson and Newman College, Mossy Creek, Tenn.
Rev. W. A. Montgomery, D. D., Pres.

1853—Washington University, St Louis, Mo.
Marshall S. Snow, A. M., Acting Chancellor.

1853—Rutherford College, Rutherford, N. C.
R. L. Abernethy, D. D., Pres.

1854—Bethel College, Russellville, Ky.
Rev. W. S. Ryland, Ph. D., Chairman of Faculty.

1854—Moore's Hill College, Moore's Hill, Ind.
Rev. G. P. Jenkins, D. D., Pres.

1854—Hamline University, Hamline, Minn.
Rev. Geo. H. Bridgman, D. D., Pres.

1854—Galesville University, Galesville, Wis.
J. M. Rogers, Acting Pres.

1854—Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.
David H. Cochran, Ph. D., LL. D., Pres.

1855—Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich.
George F. Mosher, A. M., Pres.

1855—Central College, Fayette, Mo
Rev. J. D Hammond, D D., Pres.

1855—Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.
Edward H. Metrell, D. D., Pres.

1855—Eureka College, Eureka, Ill.
Carl Johann, Pres.

1855—Iowa Wesleyan University, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.
Rev. J. T. McFarland, D. D., Pres.

1855—Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y.
Rev. Chas. E. Van Norden, D. D., Pres.

1855—Lane University, Lecompton, Kan.
Rev. J. A. Weller, D. D., Ph. D., Pres.

1856—Eminence College, Eminence, Ky.
W. S. Giltnee, A. M., Pres.

1856—Lake Forest University, Lake Forest, Ill.
Rev. Wm. C. Roberts, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1856—Lenox College, Hopkinton, Iowa.
Rev. Alex. G. Wilson, D. D., Pres.

1856—Baldwin University, Berea, O.
Rev. Joseph E. Stubbs, A. M., Pres.

1856—Southern University, Greensborough, Ala.
Rev. A. S. Andrews, D. D., Pres.

1856—St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.
Alpheus B. Hervey, Ph. D., Pres.

1856—Western College, Toledo, Iowa.
Rev. W. M. Beardshear, D. D., Pres.

1857—Bowdon College, Bowdon, Ga.
Rev. F. H. M. Henderson, D. D., Pres.

1857—Alfred University, Alfred Centre, N. Y.
Rev. J. Allen, D. D., Pres.

1857—Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.
William F. King, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1857—Upper Iowa University, Fayette, Iowa.
Rev. J. W. Bissell, A. M., D. D., Pres.

1857—The Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill.
Rev. J. B. McMichael, D. D., Pres.

1857—University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
Cyrus Northrop, LL. D., Pres.

1857—Oskaloosa College, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
A. M. Haggard, A. M., Pres.

1858—The University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.
Rev. Thos. F. Gailor, D. D., Vice-Chancellor.

1858—McMinnville College, McMinnville, Ore.
Rev. T. G. Brownson, Pres.

1858—Baker University, Baldwin, Kan.
Rev. W. A. Quayle, A. M., Pres.

1858—Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.
Rev. Charles Louis Loos, LL. D., Pres.

1858—Macalister College, Macalister, Minn.
Rev. Isaac C. Ketter, Ph. D., Pres.

1858—Mount Union College, Alliance, O.
Rev. T. P. Marsh, D. D., Pres.

1858—Amity College, College Springs, Iowa.
Rev. T. J. Kennedy, D. D., F. S., Pres.

1859—Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
George W. Atherton, LL. D., Pres.

1859—Olivet College, Olivet, Mich.
Rev. Horatio Q. Butterfield, D. D., Pres.

1859—La Grange College, La Grange, Mo.
J. F. Cook, LL. D., Pres.

1859—North Carolina College, Mount Pleasant, N. C.
Rev. J. D. Shirey, A. M., Pres.

1859—Griswold College, Davenport, Iowa.
Rt. Rev. William Stevens Perry, D. D., LL. D., D.C. L., Pres.

1859—Adrian College, Adrian, Mich.
Rev. George B. McElroy, D. D., Ph. D., F. S., Chairman of Faculty.

1860—Ottawa University, Ottawa, Kan.
Rev. George Sutherland, A. M., Pres.

1860—St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y.
Rev. Robert B. Fairbairn, D. D., LL. D., Warden.

1860—Kentucky Wesleyan College, Millersburg, Ky.
D. W. Batson, A. M., Pres.

1861—Mass. Inst. of Technology, Boston,
Francis A. Walker, Ph.D., LL.D., Pres.

1861—University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
Thomas M. Gatch, Ph. D., Pres.

1861—Albion College, Albion, Mich.
Rev. L. R. Fiske, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1861—Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Rev. James M. Taylor, D. D., Pres.

1861—Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill.
Charles A. Blanchard, M. A., Pres.

1862—State College of Agriculture, Orono, Maine.
Merritt H. Fernald, A. M., Ph. D., Pres.

1863—Bates College, Lewiston, Me.
Rev. Oren B. Cheney, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1863—Grand Traverse College, Benzonia, Mich.
S. B. Harvey, A. B., Pres.

1864—University of Denver, Denver, Col.
Rev. Wm. F. McDowell, A.M., S.T.B., Chancellor.

1864—Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.
Wm. Hyde Appleton, A. M., Ph. D., Pres.

1864—University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.
Francis H. Snow, Ph. D., LL. D., Chancellor.

1865—Nevada State University, Reno, Nev.
Stephen A. Jones, A. M., Ph. D., Pres.

1865—Lincoln University, Lincoln, Ill.
A. E. Turner, A. M., Pres.

1865—Westfield College, Westfield, Ill.
Rev. W. H. Klinefelter, Pres.

1865—University of Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa.
Rev. J. P. Stephenson, A. M , Acting Pres.

1865—Washburn College, Topeka, Kan.
Rev. Peter McVickar, D. D., Pres.

1865—Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Charles Kendall Adams, LL. D., Pres.

1866—Berea College, Berea, Ky.
Pres. vacant.

1866—Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.
Rev. James W. Strong, D. D., Pres.

1866—Central Tennessee College, Nashville, Tenn.
Rev. John Braden, D. D., Pres.

1866—Hope College, Holland, Mich.
Rev. Charles Scott, D. D., Pres.

1866—The Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.
Robert A. Lamberton, LL. D., Pres.

1866—Tabor College, Tabor, Iowa.
Wm. A. Brooks, A. M., Pres.

1867—Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa.
W. E. Hamilton, A. M., Pres.

1867—Northwestern University, Watertown, Wis.
Rev. Augustus F. Ernst, Pres.

1867—Hiram College, Hiram, O.
Rev. E. V. Zollars, A. M., Pres.

1867—West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.
E. M. Turner, A. M., LL. D., Pres

1867—Ridgeville College, Ridgeville, Ind.
Rev. E. O. Dickinson, Pres.

1867—Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.
Rev. Erastus M. Cravath, D. D., Pres.

1867—Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.
Rev. Theodore L. Seip, D. D., Pres.

1867—Howard University, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Wm. W. Patton, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1867—Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
Daniel C. Gilman, LL. D., Pres.

1867—Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.
Rev. Horace Bumstead, D. D., Pres.

1868—University of California, Berkeley, Cal.
Pres. Vacant.

1868—University of Wooster, Wooster, O.
Rev. Sylvester F. Scovel, Pres.

1868—Wells College, Aurora, N. Y.
Rev. Edward S. Frisbee, D. D., Pres.

1868—Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.
Rev. T. H. Lewis, D. D., Pres.

1868—Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.
Homer T. Fuller, Pres.

1869—Boston University, Boston, Mass.
Rev. William F. Warren, S. T. D., LL. D., Pres.

1869—University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
Charles E. Bessey, Ph. D., Acting Chancellor.

1869—West Virginia College, Flemington, W. Va.
Rev. Thomas E. Peden, Pres.

1869—Ursinus College, Collegeville P. O., Montg'y Co., Pa.
Rev. J. I. Good, D. D., Pres.

1870—Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.
Helen A. Shafer, M. A., Pres.

1870—Buchtel College, Akron, O.
Rev. O. Cone, D. D., Pres.

1870—University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, O.
Hon. Jacob D. Cox, LL. D., Pres.

1870—Ohio State University, Columbus, O.
W. H. Scott, LL. D., Pres.

1870—Carthage College, Carthage, Ill.
Rev. Holmes Dysinger, A. M., Pres.

1870—Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.
Rev. Charles N. Sims, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor.

1870—Trinity University, Tehuacana, Tex.
Rev. J. L. Dickens, Ph. D., Pres.

1871—Stevens Inst. of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.
Henry Morton, Ph. D., LL. D., Pres.

1871—Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
Rev. L. Clark Seelye, D. D., Pres.

1871—Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa.
Rev, Wm. P. Johnston, A. M., Pres.

1872—Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.
Landon Cabell Garland, A. M., LL. D., Chancellor.

1872—Doane College, Crete, Neb.
Rev. David B. Perry, A. M., Pres.

1872—Arkansas College, Batesville, Ark.
Rev. I. J. Long, D. D., Pres.

1873—Drury College, Springfield, Mo.
Rev. Francis T. Ingalls, D. D., Pres.

1873—Penn College, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
Benjamin Trueblood, M. A., LL. D., Pres.

1873—Central University, Richmond, Ky.
Rev. L. H. Blanton, D. D., Chancellor.

1874—Pierce Christian College, College City, Cal.
James C. Keith, A. B., Pres.

1874—Ewing College, Ill.
Rev. John Washburn, D. D., Pres.

1874—Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Col.
Rev. William F. Slocum, Jr., A. M., Pres.

1874—Battle Creek College, Battle Creek, Mich.
William W. Prescott, A. M., Pres.

1874—Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

1875—Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.
Rev. H. M. Tupper, D. D., Pres.

1875—South Western Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tenn.
Rev. Chas. C. Hersman, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor.

1875—Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa.
Rev. Ambrose C. Smith, D. D., Pres.

1875—Hedding College, Abingdon, Ill.
Rev. J. R. Jacques, D. D., Ph. D., Pres.

1857—Wilmington College, Wilmington, O
James B. Unthank, M. Sc., Pres.

1876—Grand River College, Edinburg, Mo.
Rev. J. T. William,s D. D., Pres.

1877—Adger College, Walhalla, S. C.
De C. Kemper, M. A., Pres.

1877—Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.
Rev. E. O. Thayer, A. M., Pres.

1877—Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C.
Rev. W. F. Johnson, D. D., Pres.

1877—Ogden College, Bowling Green, Ky.
William Obencham, A. M., Pres.

1877—State University of Colorado, Boulder, Col.
Horace M. Hale, A. M., LL. D., Pres.

1878—Ashland University, Ashland, O.
J. M. Tombaugh, A. M., Pres.

1879—Southwest Baptist College, Bolivar, Mo.
Julius M. Leavitt, A. M., Ph. D., Pres.

1880—Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, O.
Cady Staley, Ph. D., LL. D., Pres.

1880—University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal.
Rev. M. M. Bovard, D. D., Pres.

1880—Southern University, New Orleans.
Rev. George W. Bothwell, D. D., Pres.

1881—Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa.
Rev. George T. Carpenter, A. M., Chancellor.

1881—University of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M.
Rev. Horatio O. Ladd, A. M., Pres.

1881—University of Texas, Austin, Tex.
Leslie Waggener, LL. D., Pres.

1882—Roger Williams University, Nashville, Tenn.
Rev. Alfred Owen, D. D., Pres.

1883—San Joaquin Valley College, Woodbridge, Cal.
Darius A. Mobley, D. D., Pres.

1883—University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, Dak.
Homer B. Sprague, Ph. D., Pres.

1883—Little Rock University, Little Rock, Ark.
Rev. Alfred Noon, A. M., Pres.

1883—Pierre University, East Pierre, Dak.
Rev. Wm. M. Blackburn, A. M., D. D., Pres.

1883—Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.
Thomas Mason, A. M., Pres.

1883—Nebraska Wesleyan University, York, Neb.
Rev. C. F. Creighton, D. D., Chancellor.

1883—University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S. Dak.
Howard B. Grose, A. M., Pres.

1884—Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
James E. Rhoads, LL. D., Pres.

1884—College of Montana, Deer Lodge, Mont.
Rev. J. D. McMillan, D. D., Pres.

1884—Tulane University, New Orleans, La.
William Preston Johnson, LL. D., Pres.

1885—Nebraska Central College, Central City, Neb.
Rev. Horace, A. Crane, A. M., Pres.

1885—Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina, Kan.
Aaron Schuyler, A. M., LL. D., Pres.

1885—Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.
Rev. E. P. Hooker, A. M., D. D., Pres.

1886—Grant Memorial University, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Rev. Edward L. Lewis, A. M., D. D., Pres.

1890—The Catholic University of America.
Rt. Rev. John J. Kean, Rector.

1890—Keuka College, Penn Yan, N. Y.
Rev. Geo. H. Ball, Pres.

1890—The University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
W. R. Harper, Ph. D., Pres.

1890—Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

Harvard University,

Cambridge, Mass.

DEPARTMENTS.

The Graduate School, Harvard College, the Lawrence Scientific School under the control of and enjoying the instruction offered by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

Schools of Divinity, Law, Medicine, Dental Medicine, Veterinary Medicine, Agriculture and Horticulture, each under the coutrol of a separate faculty.

Summer Schools in Science, Languages, Medicine, and Bodily culture.

The scientific establishments including the Chemical Laboratory; the Jefferson Physical Laboratory; the laboratories of Botany, Zoölogy, Palæontology, Geology, Geography, Petrography, Mineralogy, Archaeology and Psychology; the Astronomical Observatory; the Arnold Arboretum; the Botanic Garden and Herbaria; and the Museums, including the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, the University Museum, the Peabody Museum of Archaelogy, the Semitic Museum and the Museums of the professional schools.

The University Library, the University Chapel and the Athletic Buildings and Grounds.

NUMBERS IN 1891.

The total number of officers of instruction and government is 329, of whom 242 are teachers.

The total number of students is 2550, divided among the departments as follows: Arts and Sciences, 1552, Professional Schools, 719, Summer Schools, 279.

The total number of volumes in the University Library is 376,200 and the number of unbound pamphlets approximately equal.

The expenditures of the University for the year ending July 31, 1890, apart from new buildings, were $816,623.45.

INSTRUCTION OFFERED IN 1891.

By the Faculty of Arts and Sciences 219½ courses [each occupying three hours a week throughout the academic year] as follows:

Semitic (12 courses), Sanskrit and Zend (4), Classics (30), Modern Languages and Literatures (50), Philosophy (15½), Political Economy, History and Roman Law (25), Fine Arts and Music (7½), Mathematics and Engineering (28½), Physics (12), Chemistry (15), Natural History (20).

By the Summer School 55 courses, as follows: Chemistry (4), Botany (1), Geology (3), Physics (2), Field Engineering (2), German (2), French (1), Bodily Training (3), Medicine (37).

By the Divinity Faculty 27 courses as follows: Old Testament (8), New Testament (7), Church History (3), Comparative Religion (1), Ethics (1), Theology (3), Homiletics and Pastoral Care (3), Elocution (1).

By the Law Faculty 21 courses including the following subjects: Contracts (2), Criminal Law and Procedure, Property (3), Torts, Civil Procedure, Agency, Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, Evidence, Jurisdiction and Procedure in Equity (2), Sales, Trusts, Constitutional Law, Corporations, Partnership, Suretyship and Mortgage, Damages, Massachusetts Practice.

By the Medical Faculty 88 courses, including in the advanced instruction courses in the Diseases of children, Mental Diseases, Diseases of the Nervous System, Legal Medicine, Orthopedic Surgery, Opthalmoscopy and Bacteriology, &c.

By the Dental Faculty courses in Dental Therapeutics and Materia Medica, Operative and Mechanical Dentistry, Oral Anatomy and Pathology, Othodontia, and the Mechanical Treatment of Cleft Palates, &c.

By the Veterinary Faculty 26 courses.

By the Faculty of the Bussey Institution courses in Agriculture, Horticulture, Botany, Entomology, and Agricultural Chemistry

PECUNIARY AIDS, 1891.

Graduate School.	Fellowships	$12,200
" "	Scholarships	7,750
" "	Prizes	1,225*
Harvard College.	Scholarships	21 495
" "	Beneficiary Funds	17,600
" "	Loan Funds	3,248
" "	Prizes	1,055
Lawrence Scientific School	Scholarships	1,800
Divinity School.	Scholarships	1,385
" "	Beneficiary Funds	685
" "	Hopkins Fund	2,100
" "	Williams Fund	4,000
" "	Williams Fellowships	1,000
Law School.	Scholarships	1,500
" "	Prizes	100
" "	Foster Fund	150†
Medical School.	Scholarships	1,500
" "	Foster Fund	[150]†
" "	Prizes	375
		$79,168

* Many prizes open to graduate students are also open to students in other departments.

† The income of the Foster Fund is available in the Law and Medical Schools in alternate years.

EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

Examinations for admission to Harvard College, the Lawrence Scientific School, the Law School and the Medical School will be held on June 23, 25, 26 and 27, in the following places: Cambridge, Quincy, Andover, Groton, Southborough and Worcester, Mass.; Exeter and Concord, N. H.; New York, Albany and Buffalo, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Denver, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon; Göttingen, Germany, and Tokio, Japan.

Examinations will also be held in Cambridge on September 24, 25, 26 and 28.

ADMISSION WITHOUT EXAMINATION.

A student may be admitted to Harvard University without examination (1) as a special student, on filing satisfactory certificate of character and scholarship; (2) as a candidate for the degree of A. B. or S. B., on presenting testimonials of scholarship and character and filing satisfactory certificates of high standing in an upper class of another College or Scientific School, or of graduation therefrom; (3) as a member of the Graduate School, or of a Professional School, on filing satisfactory evidence of graduation from a College or Scientific School of recognized standing, or of the completion of a course of study equivalent to that ordinarily required for the attainment of the first degree.

FRANK BOLLES, LL. B., *Secretary.* CHAS. W. ELIOT, LL. D., *President.*

Yale University,

New Haven, Conn.

COURSES OF GRADUATE INSTRUCTION: Graduates of this and other Colleges and Universities and (in exceptional cases, by special provision), other persons of liberal education, who are not less than eighteen years old, are received as students in these courses, with or without reference to the obtainment of a degree.

THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY is conferred upon those who, after having taken a Bachelor's degree (implying a course of undergraduate study equivalent to that pursued in the Academical Department), and having studied in this Department not less than two years, shall have passed a satisfactory final examination and presented a thesis giving evidence of high attainment in the branches of knowlege pursued. The degree is not given, upon examination, to those whose studies are pursued elsewhere. The requirements for a degree in many cases exact of the student more than two years of labor; especially when the course of undergraduate study has been less than four years.

THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS is conferred on Bachelors of Arts of Yale College or of other Colleges, of two years' standing or upwards, who have given to the Faculty of the Academical Department evidence of having made satisfactory progress in liberal studies after receiving their first degree. Such evidence may be furnished by one year's systematic study (not professional) in New Haven, under the direction of the Academical Faculty, followed by an examination. Graduates of other colleges can obtain the degree only by residence as thus described.

THE DEGREES OF CIVIL ENGINEER AND MECHANICAL (or DYNAMICAL) ENGINEER are conferred on Bachelors of Philosophy who have taken the first degree in Engineering study, and who pursue a higher course under the direction of the Governing Board of the Sheffield Scientific School, for at least two years, sustaining a final examination, and giving evidence of their ability to design important construction and to make the requisite drawings and calculations.

YALE COLLEGE (ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT).

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.—(See December Number of the UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE).

Candidates are allowed to divide the examination, with an interval of not less than a year between the two parts. In such cases, they must present themselves at one of the two regular examinations, that is, either in June or September, of the first year; and at this preliminary examination each candidate must submit a definite statement from his principal instructor of the subjects which he is authorized to offer. No candidate will be allowed to offer French, German, Geometry, the translation at sight of prose Latin, or prose Greek, at a preliminary examination; and at the close of such an examination, no certificate of partial admission will be furnished, unless at least six subjects have been satisfactorily passed.

THE REGULAR EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION to College is held at Alumni Hall, New Haven, on the 25th, 26th and 27th of June, 1891.

A second examination is held in New Haven at the beginning of the College year, in September.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.—For admission to the Freshman Class the student must pass a thorough examination in the following subjects—(See December Number of the UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE).

SCHOOL OF THE FINE ARTS.—The School aims to provide thorough technical instruction in the Arts of Design, viz: Drawing, Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, and Copperplate Etching; and to afford a knowledge of such branches of learning as relate to the Philosophy, History, and Criticism of Art. As a professional School of Art it aims to furnish a thorough course of study in the practice of the studios; and as a department of the University it aims to provide instruction in Art as a constituent part of the scheme of general culture. These departments, of Practice and Criticism, may be regarded as distinct or correlative.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.—The annual term of study, commencing on Thursday, September 24, 1891, will continue until the third Wednesday in May, 1892, when the Anniversary and the Annual Meeting of the Alumni will be held. The School is open, on equal terms, to students of every Christian denomination. Blank forms of application may be obtained by addressing the Dean of the Faculty, Professor George E. Day, or any of the other Professors. The conditions of admissions are membership in some evangelical Church, or other satisfactory evidence of Christian character, and a liberal education at some College or University, or in exceptional cases, an equivalent preparation for theological studies.

YALE MEDICAL SCHOOL.—In this School as at present organized, the inherent defects in the older and still common method of instructing chiefly by didactic lectures are recognized, and the methods employed are similar to those in vogue in the other Deprrtments of the University, Didactic lectures are still employed as best in some branches, but recitations from assigned reading, with explanatory lectures, laboratory work, and personal instruction in the clinics, constitute the main portion of the curriculum. The School has well equipped laboratories for the study of anatomy, histology, chemistry, physiology, and pathology, and the student spends much of his time in them during the first two years. In the second year he begins the practical branches of medicine, to which he devotes the third year. While the attention of the student is particularly directed to those banches which can be studied to advantage only in a well equipped medical school, the value of clinical instruction is fully appreciated, and amply provided for.

YALE LAW SCHOOL.—The undergraduate course is mainly devoted to the practical side of legal education, but also gives some introduction to the general ideas and sources of jurisprudence. In the graduate course, the studies are so arranged that those of the first year have no necessary connection with those of the next, and can therefore be profitably pursued by themselves when the student has no time to devote to a more extended education. The first year is mainly occupied with further instruction in practical topics begun in the undergraduate course, such as Corporations, Railroad Law, Patents, Code Pleading, and Practice in the United States Coutrs. The second year is mainly devoted to studies of a more scientific and philosophical character, such as General and Comparative Jurisprudence, Legislation and Government, Roman Law, the French Codes, and Private International Law. It is believed that the studies of the undergraduate course, and those of the first year of the graduate course cover all the topics which it is desirable for the ordinary law student to examine before admission to the Bar; and the fourth year (in which the degree of Doctor of Civil Law is awarded) is recommended only to those who desire to fit themselves to be something more than practicing lawyers.

The whole number of volumes in the several libraries of the University is over 200,000.

F. B. DEXTER, A.M., Sec. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, D.D., LL.D., Pres.

Princeton University,

Princeton, New Jersey.

Requirements for Admission.—Academic Department.

ALL entering students on their arrival must report at the President's house and register. Examinations for admission will be written, with supplementary oral examinations, if needed. The first examination will commence in Princeton, on Thursday, June 12th, at 11 A. M., and continue through the afternoon of Friday. The second will commence on Tuesday, September 16th, at 11 A. M., and continue through the afternoon of Wednesday. Applicants who have any conditions or other deficiencies from the June examination are required to remove them at this time. *Attendance is required at the beginning of the examinations.*

Simultaneously with the June entrance examinations in Princeton, examinations will also be held in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, and at preparatory schools and other cities when necessary. The precise places in which the examinations are to be held can be learned by application to the President. Due notice of these examinations will also be published in leading local newspapers for several weeks in advance.

Examinations at other times and places than those specified are inconvenient and often impracticable, and applicants for examination at other than the regular days are required to pay $10 into the treasury.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman class are examined in the following books and subjects. It is recommended that the candidates be prepared for examination on the requirements as specified ; but equivalents will be accepted.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—Whitney, or equivalent ; Modern English History (1558–1880)—Gardiner, Anderson or equivalent ; U. S. History—Johnston, Scott, or equivalent.

The writing of a short essay may be required as a part of the examination ; the theme for the essay of 1890 will be based on the life and writings of Prescott or of Bayard Taylor.

The attention of preparatory schools is called to the need of a more thorough study of elementary English ; also, to the addition of Modern English History to the English entrance requirements.

Candidates for admission to the next Freshman Class, Academic or Scientific, in 1890, will not be required to pass examination in Modern English History ; and those applying for the same class, Academic Department, will not have to be prepared on the whole of Plane Geometry, but only on two books of Euclid, or an equivalent.

LATIN GRAMMAR ; especially the inflections ; the simpler rules for composition and derivation of words ; syntax of cases and verbs, and structure of the sentence in general, with particular regard to relative and conditional sentences, indirect discourse and the subjunctive ; so much prosody as relates to accent, quantity, versification in general, and dactylic hexameter. Cæsar (five books of the Commentaries); Sallust (Catiline or Jugurtha); Virgil (six books of the Æneid); Cicero's Select Orations (six); Arnold's Latin Prose Composition (twelve chapters), or Jones' Exercises in Latin Prose ; Geography of Ancient Italy.

GREEK GRAMMAR, including prosody ; Xenophon (four books of the Anabasis), or Greek Reader (Goodwin's), 111 pages ; Homer (the first two books of the Iliad, except the Catalogue of Ships); Greek Composition (Jones' Exercises in Greek Prose, or an equivalent —writing with the accents required); Geography of Ancient Greece and Asia Minor. Goodwin's Grammar is preferred. Special stress is laid upon a thorough knowledge of the noun and verb inflections. Candidates will do well to read an additional book of the Iliad, where

this can be done without sacrifice of thoroughness in the formal requisitions. Some experience in giving written answers to set questions is advantageous.

The Continental pronunciation of the vowels and diphthongs is preferred in both Latin and Greek.

ARITHMETIC, including the Metric system; Algebra, through quadratic equations involving two unknown quantities—including radicals, and fractional and negative exponents; Plane Geometry.

At the examinations in June and September, candidates intending to enter the Freshman class one year later are admitted, on request, to examination on a portion of the subjects required for entrance. Unless in exceptional cases, either two of the four general subjects, English, Mathematics, Latin, Greek, must be offered entire; or such parts of at least three subjects as are here prescribed, viz.: in *English*, Grammar and either U. S. History or Modern English History; in *Mathematics*, Arithmetic, with the Metric system, and either Algebra or Plane Geometry; in *Latin*, the full amount in Cæsar and one other author, with Grammar; in *Greek*, three books of the Anabasis, with Grammar.

Immediately after the opening of the College the entering students meet, according to announcement, for the registration of their names and subscription to the following pledge, required by the Board of Trustees:

We, the undersigned, do individually for ourselves promise, without any mental reservation, that we will have no connection whatever with any secret society, nor be present at the meetings of any secret society in this or any other college so long as we are members of the College of New Jersey; it being understood that this promise has no reference to the American Whig and Cliosophic Societies. We also declare that we regard ourselves bound to keep this promise and on no account whatever to violate it.

SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.—This institution is a department of the College of New Jersey, founded in 1873 upon an endowment by Mr. John C. Green.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman class must be at least sixteen years of age. They will be examined in the following books and subjects:

ENGLISH: Grammar—Whitney, or equivalent; U. S. History—Johnston, or equivalent; Modern English History—Gardiner, or equivalent; Essay—the theme for 1890 will be based on the life of Prescott or of Sir Isaac Newton. The attention of preparatory schools is called to the need of a more thorough study of elementary English; also, to the addition of Modern English History to the English entrance requirements. MATHEMATICS: Arithmetic entire, including the Metric system, a practical knowledge of which is indispensable; Algebra, through quadratic equations including two unknown quantities, including evolution, radicals, theory of exponents; Geometry—Plane Geometry entire (five books of Wentworth's or Chauvenet's Geometry, or their equivalent). PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY: The elements, as contained in Guyot's Grammar-School Geography.

MODERN LANGUAGES: Either FRENCH or GERMAN at the option of the candidate. In either language the examination will be upon the general principles of Grammar [French, Otto, pp. 28–201, or Whitney, pp. 27–202; German, Whitney, pp. 23–153 and 278–284; or Brandt, pp. 6–154; or Otto, Part I.; or Joynes-Meissner, pp. 19–177; or Huss, pp. 9–101 of the Theoretical Part,] and the ability to translate easy prose, such as, in French, the first fifty pages of *Lamartine's* Graziella, or of *G. Sand's* La Mare au Diable, or *Erckmann-Chatrian's* Le Conscrit, or *Lacombe's* Petite Histoire du Peuple Francais; or in German, either *Storm's* Immensee, or *Grimm's* Mårchen (Otis' edition, pp. 61–109), or *Boisen's* German Prose (pp. 3–51).

It is recommended that all candidates should receive instruction in free-hand drawing before their entrance.

President, FRANCIS LANDEY PATTON, D.D., LL.D.

Registrar, HENRY N. VAN DYKE, Princeton, N. J.

The University of the City of New York

comprises faculties of Arts and Science, of Medicine and of Law, the professors of each being elected by the University Council, which is the corporation. The University Corporation is in alliance with the Union Theological Seminary, conferring, on certain conditions, the degrees of B. D. and D. D. upon the graduates of the latter.

I.—THE FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCE has under its charge three distinct lines of work.

1st. *The undergraduate work or University College.* The student may enter either the Classical or Scientific course, which altke are intended to give a liberal education, the latter offering more of Modern Languages and Natural Sciences than the former. For details concerning entrance examinations, and other information, and for catalogues, address Secretary D. W. Hering, care of the University.

2d. *The Graduate Division or Graduate Seminaries.* Graduates of any college of approved standing may become candidates for the Doctorate of Philosophy. Three major courses, in one group or seminary, must be taken for the doctorate. Two minor courses, in the same, or in another group, must be taken in addition. Beside these four courses, a thesis is required. For a Master's degree, only two courses are required. The three groups or seminaries are: (a) Language and Literature, (b) Mathematics and Natural Science, (c) Philosophy and History. For details of courses and other information address Register of the Graduate Division.

3d. Professional schools under the Faculty of Arts and Science.

(a) *The School of Engineering* enrolls students who have completed the Freshman year in the Scientific Course, and offers them a four years' course for the degree of C. E., the fourth year being Post-collegiate. For full information, address Prof. Brush, care of the University.

(b) *The School of Pedagogy.* For admission to the School of Pedagogy a student must be a graduate of a college of arts and science, or of a New York Normal School, or must present testimonials of general scholarship and culture equal to that received by graduates of the New York Normal Schools. Students are enrolled in Senior and Junior Divisions. The members of the Senior division, after completing the course of study and seven years of successful teaching, will be graduated with the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy. The members of the Junior Division, after completing the course and three years of successful experience, will be graduated with the degree of Master of Pedagogy. This is the first instance in the history of Education in which a University has promised special degrees to teachers who should master a full course of study in Pedagogy.

II. THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.—The University Medical College or Department of Medicine of the University is in East Twenty-sixth street, immediately opposite Bellevue Hospital, between First Avenue and the East River. Hereafter matriculants desiring to become candidates for the degree of M. D., are required to pass an examination upon preliminary studies, except those who present certain testimonials which by the Rules of the Regents are accepted in the place of examinations. Beginning with the season of 1891-92, candidates for graduation, except such as have previously matriculated in this college, must have attended three full courses of lectures. Details concerning this change in the requirements will be published in the next catalogue.

THE FACULTY OF LAW.—The University Law School offers a two years' course for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Students may enter at any time, and while no previous course of study is required, careful preparation is urgently recomended. Blackstone's or Kent's Commentaries should be read, with constant reference to Abbott's, Bouvier's or Burrill's Law Dictionary; and the student will derive great advantage throughout his course at the School from the previous study of Pomeroy's Municipal Law, or Walker's or Warren's Introduction, of some elementary work on the Roman Law, such as Poste's Gaius, or Ortolan's Roman Law, by Prichard, Clarke's Early Roman Law, and of Stubbs's Select Charters and Constitutional History.

Note.—By the terms of an endowment made by the Woman's Legal Education Society, a course of "Lectures upon Law to non-matriculants, and in particular to Business Women," is given by Mrs. Emily Kempin, LL.D., under appointment by the University Council.

HENRY M. MACCRACKEN, LL.D., Vice Chancellor.

Williams College,

Williamstown, Mass.

Founded by Col. Ephraim Williams, who fell in battle at Lake George, September 8, 1755. Chartered 1793.

Corporate name: The President and Trustees of Williams College.

24 instructors; 311 students; 3,163 graduates.

Williams College maintains only an academic course, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and, after graduate work under certain conditions, to the degree of Master of Arts. There is no scientific or literary course of study and no degree is granted to irregular students.

Admission to the college is by examination or by certificate. The examination for 1890–91 will be held in No. 4, Hopkins Hall, Monday and Tuesday, June 22d and 23d, and Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 22d and 23d, and, in case the number of applicants warrants it, arrangements are made for simultaneous examination in places at a distance.

The examination may be divided by the student into preliminary and final. For the preliminary examination a student may offer himself only with the written approval of his instructor; certain subjects are reserved for the final examination, and no credits will be given for the preliminary examination, unless the student pass upon a substantial part of the work offered.

The right to send students by certificate is granted by special vote of the faculty to preparatory schools and academies upon the presentation of evidence that they maintain a good standard of scholarship, and the right is withdrawn if students coming upon certificate from any school are found to be insufficiently prepared.

Ability to read at sight in easy Greek and Latin is expected in the examination, but a thorough and accurate knowledge of the fundamentals in mathematics, and of the ordinary facts of Greek and Latin grammar is essential. Equivalents for the authors specified in the catalogue will be accepted.

For a specific statement of the terms of admission and the limitations of the certificate privilege, see the catalogue, pp. 23–28.

Students from other colleges of good standing are admitted upon certificate of honorable dismissal, but not to the senior class after the beginning of the second term. Examination is required upon subjects not covered by the certificate.

Provision is made for special students who for good reason may be unable to take up the full work, but no degree is granted to such students, and the right to attend classes is somewhat carefully restricted by special regulation (catalogue, pp. 26–27) to students of sufficient maturity and mental discipline.

The work of Freshman year in Greek, Latin, Mathematics and French, continuing the subjects of the preparatory course, but with considerable broadening of method in the direction of rapid reading and

attention to the form and subject-matter of the authors read in Greek and Latin. In Sophomore year, German, History, Physics, Biology and Chemistry are required ; the work is done largely by lectures or after laboratory methods. Greek, Mathematics and Latin are required for part of the year and continued as optionals, each student taking one of the three during the last half of the year. The required studies of Junior and Senior years are chiefly in the historical and metaphysical sciences ; this work continues to be considered, as it has been in the past in this college, especially important as an element in education.

The elective work of Junior and Senior years is explained in detail in the catalogue, pp. 31–37. The schedule is so arranged as to permit the grouping of similar studies, and the concentration of work upon history and political science, natural science and mathematics and astronomy, modern languages and literatures, philosophy, or classical philology. Still more important is the fact that the subdivision of the class into small sections allows special and individual work under the direction of the instructor. All the work in biology, physics and chemistry is done in the laboratories, two or three hours of such work counting as one in making up the six hours of elective work. The laboratory method is also followed in the higher mathematics, and for the electives in Greek and history there is a special room where working libraries, supplemented by books from the college library, are reserved for the use of students. For the Latin elective there is a similar room in the library building with access during working hours to the main library ; the electives in Greek and Latin have also a collection of about 4,000 dissertations and other philological pamphlets. It is the intention of the college that these newer methods of instruction and work in all departments, which are past modifications of the German *Seminar* system and which must be regarded as to some degree tentative, shall be used in advanced work as fully as the conditions of the American college permit. In this direction the small size of the elective divisions has been a great advantage, and has enabled the college to participate in the recent movements toward reforming and individualizing methods of instruction.

In connection with the electives certain voluntary organizations are maintained by the students under the direction of professors. The Journal Club meets weekly for the reading and discussion of articles on biology in the American and foreign journals ; the Classical Society, meeting about ten times in the year, occupies itself with the reading of papers and reports and general conference on Greek and Latin philology ; the Art Association has a large collection of etchings and photographs and meets weekly for lectures on the history of art ; under its auspices very complete exhibitions of the etchings of Platt, van S'Gravesande and other modern etchers have been given ; special instruction is offered in elocution and voice culture, and in other departments supplementary lectures and readings are given. The students keep up a musical society and dramatic and athletic organizations.

The college and society libraries contain about 40,000 volumes and 5,000 indexed pamphlets. These have been to a large extent purchased within the last ten years, at the request of the several instrnctors and under the supervision of a library committee, and bear directly upon the work of the departments, affording in several directions excellent opportunity for advanced work. It is the fixed principle of the library management that every book should be accessible to any student; there are no closed alcoves. The two reading rooms in the library contain magazines and works of reference, and upon their walls are hung the Field collection of paintings. All departments of the library are open from 10 to 1, and from 2 to 4, and one of the reading rooms is open in the evening.

The Lasell Gymnasium is a new building and is equipped with the best modern appliances. It is under the control of a director, who advises students in regard to physical development according to the results of examinations and systematic measurements made at the beginning of Freshman year and repeated during the course.

REV. E. B. PARSONS, D. D., *Secretary.* FRANKLIN CARTER, Ph. D., LL. D., *President.*

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND.

TIME AND TERMS OF ADMISSION.

The regular examinations for admission into the College or the Preparatory Department are held on the third Wednesday and following Thursday of September of each year, and candidates for admission are requested to be present, if possible, on those days. Testimonials of good moral character must be furnished by each applicant, those of former teachers being preferred, and, if from another college, he must present a certificate of honorable discharge.

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, to obtain admission to the Freshman Class, must, unless they have passed through the regular course in the Preparatory Department, sustain an examination in the following studies:

English Grammar and Composition, (including Punctuation); U. S. History; History of England; Geography; Physical Geography; Physiology; Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratic Equations, especially Factoring and Fractions; Hadley's, Goodwin's or Kuhner's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, (one book); Harkness', Gildersleeve's or Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar; Cæsar's Commentaries, (four books); Ovid, (fifteen hundred lines); Virgil, (two books of the Æneid); Latin and Greek Composition.

Candidates for other degrees must pass the same examination, except in Greek.

Candidates for admission to any higher class must be examined in all the previous studies of the class they enter.

The course of study in the Classics and Mathematics in the Preparatory and lower collegiate classes has been arranged in accordance with the requirements of the examination for matriculation in the Johns' Hopkins University.

A student who may have advanced through the Sophomore Class is entitled to matriculate at Johns' Hopkins University without undergoing any examination. He is also permitted to enter the second year's course at the University if he can pass satisfactorily a test examination.

Special rates and scholarships for sons of the clergy. Students may board in the college commons, in the club or in private families, rates ranging from $140 to $200.

Next Session commences September 17th, 1890. For catalogues address the president.

THOMAS FELL, LL. D., Ph. D.

Brown University,

Providence, R. I.

Announcement.

BROWN UNIVERSITY will, the coming Autumn, and each year hereafter, matriculate students for the Degree of Bachelor of Science [B. S.], and also for the Degree of Civil Engineer [C. E.]

The requirements for admission to a course for either of these Degrees will be as follows:

I. IN MATHEMATICS.

1.—Arithmetic, including the Metric System of Weights and Measures. 2.—Algebra, through Equations of the Second Degree, including Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression and the use of the Binomial Formula. 3.—Plane, Solid and Spherical Geometry. 4.—Plane Trigonometry, with the use of Logarithmic and Trigonometrical Tables.

II. IN HISTORY.

1.—The General History of Greece to the death of Alexander. 2.—Roman History to the end of the reign of Marcus Aurelius.

III. IN LANGUAGE.

The requirements in English composition will be the same as for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. See in current Catalogue, page 28.

Of languages other than English there will be a requirement in two out of the following three, according to the student's option:

1.—In *French*, examination the same as for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. See Catalogue, page 29.

2.—In *German*, examination the same as for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. See Catalogue, page 29.

3.—In *Latin*, examination upon five books of Cæsar, or the equivalent of them in Cicero or in Vergil.

Entrance Examinations occur: In JUNE, the 18th, 19th and 20th. Applicants must be in attendance on all three days. In SEPTEMBER, the 14th and 15th. Applicants must be in attendance on both days.

Certificates will be received in place of these examinations, subject to the same conditions which prevail respecting the degrees heretofore given.

For further information apply to

J. C. STOCKBRIDGE, D.D., Register. E. BENJ. ANDREWS, D.D., LL.D., President.

University of Pennsylvania,

Philadelphia, Pa.

The University of Pennsylvania includes in its system a number of Departments, and as each of these has its own organization and officers, and publishes its own announcements, letters of inquiry on business should be addressed to the proper official as named below :

THE COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.—Horace Jayne, M. D., Dean, including The Course in Arts, The Courses in Science (Towne Scientific School), The Course in Architecture, The Courses in Natural History, The Course in Finance and Economy (Wharton School), The Course in Music. The Course in Biology, preparatory to Medicine.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE.—James Tyson, M. D., Dean.

THE DEPARTMENT OF LAW.—C. Stuart Patterson, LL.B., Dean.

THE AUXILIARY DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE.—Joseph T. Rothrock, M. D., Dean.

THE DEPARTMENT OF DENTISTRY.—James Truman, D. D. S., Dean.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY.—Horace Jayne, M. D., Dean.

THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY MEDICINE.—John Marshall, M. D., Dean.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION.—Randolph Faries, M. D., Director.

THE MUSEUM OF ARCHÆOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.—Stewart Culin, Secretary.

THE LIBRARY.—Gregory B. Keen, A. M., Librarian.

The general catalogue may be had on application to the Secretary of the University.

Special Notice.

THE COURSE IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.—The course in Mechanical Engineering is one of the four technical courses offered in the Towne Scientific School of the College Department. In the Freshman and Sophomore years of that department the students of all except the last two enumerated above pursue the study of Rhetoric, English Literature, History, Mathematics, Mechanics, Chemistry, and the languages elected by the student with a view to his future course. He may choose between Latin and Greek, Latin with French and German, or French and German without Latin. At the end of Sophomore year the courses divide into essentially different groups of studies, any one of which may be taken by the student, and if one of the Science courses be elected it will take a Junior, a Senior and a Post-Senior year to complete it and secure the proper technical Degree, although the Degree of Bachelor of Science is given at the end of the Senior year. To enter upon the full course of Mechanical Engineering the preparatory work of the Freshman and Sophomore classes, or its equivalent, is required, as set forth in the college catalogue. The course in Mechanical Engineering was established as a branch of Civil and Mechanical Engineering in 1872. In

1875 the Whitney Professorship of Mechanical Engineering was created, and in 1876 the first Professor was elected. A number of graduates have taken the degree of Mechanical Engineer, and of these the majority are now holding responsible positions in their profession.

Instruction in this course is eminently practical and is given by recitations, lectures and very extensive laboratory practice. Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Drawing and Languages are continued into the Junior year, when the more technical studies are begun. Applied Mechanics is treated under the heads of Graphical Statics, Statics of rigid bodies, Hydrostatics and Hydraulics, Kinematics and Hydrodynamics. Steam Engineering is then taken up, and after a thorough course in theory each student is required to make calculations and furnish designs for special types of engines and boilers, including marine engines with their peculiar requirements as to displacement and stability. The steam laboratory is fully equipped with a steel boiler of 25 H. P., a 10x24 Hamilton Corliss engine, and an 8x16 Porter-Allen engine, with all needed apparatus in the way of pumps, calorimotors, dynamometers, condensers, gauges, indicators and testing machines. A floor space of 1,500 square feet is set apart for work in wood and metals, and furnished with benches, lathes, drills, and planes, although these machine appliances are kept strictly subordinate to the more essential hand and brain work.

As the greater part of the education of an electrical engineer must be mechanical, and as no mechanical engineer can be considered as fully equipped without a knowledge of electrical engineering, the University has declined to separate these courses or to create a new degree, but has made thorough provision running through two years for the instruction in this increasingly important branch. It begins in the Senior year with the study of quantity, potential, current, resistance, electro-static and magnetic measurements and the units adopted in practice. Measurements and the construction and calibration of instruments is then taken up, followed by the practical study of the best types of dynamos, lamps and conductors. A large laboratory is devoted to the practical work in this department, and is provided with an unusually extensive collection of standard instruments, and the numerous commercial appliances for electrical purposes. The classes are divided into limited sections for this work in order that they may receive the personal oversight of the Professor or Instructor in charge. During the coming year an extensive central plant will be erected to supply heat, ventilation and light to all the University buildings, and this, with its various types of boilers, engines, motors, dynamos and electric light system, will add immensely to the practical resources of this department in the way of accessible working illustrations.

The Evans-Roger Library of Engineering in the University Library is of special value to the students of this course, and in connection with it is maintained a full series of engineering periodicals, kept in such a way as to be constantly and readily accessible to the classes.

The University offers this course to those who propose to enter upon the profession of mechanical engineering with full confidence that it presents a complete and well-rounded curriculum, calculated to give a thorough training in the principles underlying the divisions of the profession, and measurably in their application.

For further and detailed information regarding the course, application may be made to the Whitney Professor of Dynamical Engineering.

PROF. HENRY W. SPANGLER, University of Pennsylvania.

WM. PEPPER, M. D., LL. D., Provost.

Columbia College in the City of New York.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE in the City of New York at the present time consists of the School of Arts, the original college, founded in 1754; of sundry professional schools, to wit: the School of Law, the School of Mines, and its Medical Department, by joint resolution, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, admission to all of which, as candidates for professional degrees, is open to all students whether or not they are college bred men; and of the University Faculties of Law, Mines (Mathematics and Pure and Applied Science), Political Science and Philosophy, which conduct all courses leading to the university degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.

The point of contact between the college and the university is the senior year in the School of Arts, during which year the students in the School of Arts pursue their studies with the consent of the Faculty of Arts, under one or more of the University Faculties.

The School of Arts.

The School of Arts, or the college proper, has a curriculum of four years' duration leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Candidates for admission to the School of Arts must be at least fifteen years of age and pass an examination on prescribed subjects, the particulars concerning which may be found in the annual Circular of Information.

For information concerning the School of Arts, address the Registrar of the School of Arts, Columbia College, New York.

The University Faculties.

The University Faculties of Law, Mines (Mathematics and Pure and Applied Science), Political Science, and Philosophy, taken together, constitute the University. These university faculties offer advanced courses of study and investigation, respectively, in (a) Private or Municipal Law, (b) Mathematics and Pure and Applied Science, (c) History, Economics and Public Law, and (d) Philosophy, Philology and Letters. Courses of study under one or more of these university faculties are open to members of the senior class in the School of Arts, and to all students who have successfully pursued an equivalent course of undergraduate study to the close of the junior year. These lead through the Bachelor's degree to the university degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.

For information concerning the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, address the Secretary of the President, Columbia College, New York.

The Professional Schools.

The professional schools of Law, Mines, and Medicine, receive, on terms prescribed by the faculty of each school, all students, as well those not having pursued a course of undergraduate study as those who have, as candidates for professional degrees.

1. The School of Law, established in 1858, offers a three years' course of study in common and equity jurisprudence, medical jurisprudence, criminal and constitutional law, international law public and private, and comparative jurisprudence. The degree of Bachelor of Laws is conferred on the satisfactory completion of the course. The courses in constitutional and international law and comparative jurisprudence are conducted by the Faculty of Political Science.

For information concerning the School of Law, address the Secretary of the School of Law, Columbia College, New York.

2. The School of Mines, established in 1864, offers the following courses of study, each of four years' duration, and each leading to an appropriate professional degree; namely, mining engineering, civil engineering, metallurgy, geology and palæontology, analytical and

applied chemistry, architecture; and as graduate courses, of two years' each, sanitary engineering, and electrical engineering.

For information concerning the School of Mines, address the Registrar of the School of Mines, Columbia College, New York.

3. The College of Physicians and Surgeons, by joint resolution of June 18, 1860, the Medical Department of Columbia College, offers a three years' course of study in the principles and practice of medicine and surgery, leading to the degree of Doctor of Medicine (M. D.)

For information concerning the Medical Department, address the Secretary of the College of Physician and Surgeons, 437 West 59th St., New York.

The Non-Professional Schools.

The University Faculties of Political Science and Philosophy conduct respectively the Schools of Political Science and Philosophy, entrance to which is open only to students who have completed their junior year in the School of Arts, or in some other college maintaining an equivalent curriculum.

1. The School of Political Science, established in 1880, embraces courses in constitutional history and law, history of political theories, political economy and social science, Roman law and comparative jurisprudence, administrative law, international law, and history.

2. The School of Philosophy, established in 1890, embraces courses in philosophy, philology, and letters.

For information concerning the Schools of Political Science, and Philosophy, address the Secretary of the President, Columbia College, New York.

SETH LOW, LL.D., President.

1607. —THE— 1890.

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of Harvard University.

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of Cornell University.

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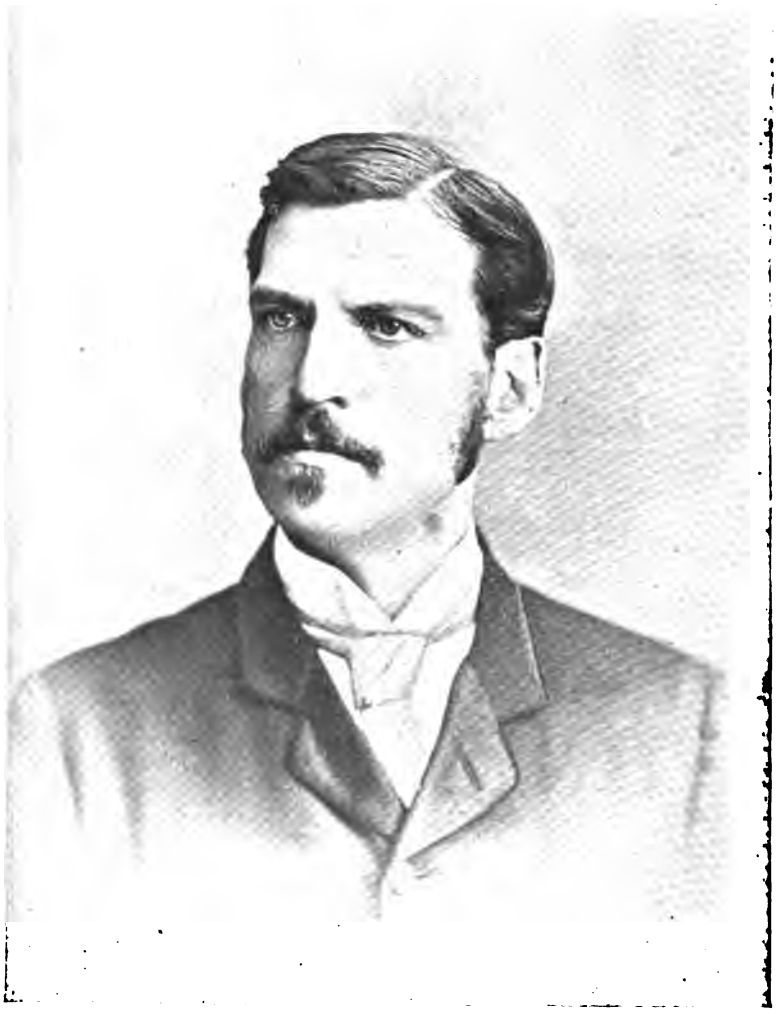

HON. LLOYD BRYCE,
Editor of the "North American Review."

(See page 483.)

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A special publication, issued on the first of each month, identified with the general interests of all higher seats of learning.

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JAMES WILTON BROOKS, LL. D. W. G. ELIOT, Ph.D., Editor.

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NEW YORK, MAY, 1891.

The Co-ordination of Colleges and Universities.

BY PRESIDENT CHAS. KENDALL ADAMS, OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

IT is perhaps a hopeful sign that there is a general condition of discontent with that state of chaos which is sometimes dignified by the title of our System of Higher Education. System is a convenient word; but we can hardly claim that in this connection it is used with any very exact significance. Our colleges find it almost if not quite necessary to unite the legitimate work of universities with the legitimate work of secondary education; our universities are everywhere doing not a little of the work of colleges; and colleges and universities alike are doing much of the work that should be done, and indeed is done, in the high schools and academies. This reciprocity of poaching each upon the preserves of the other is none the less real because it is done, as a rule, with mutual consent and with complaisance.

We have all, perhaps, been a little over-willing to see the mote in our brother's eye, and a little under-willing to behold the beam in our own eye; but when we consider the magnitude and importance of the subject involved, it must be admitted that the discussions have been carried on without any very discreditable ill nature. We have all had a genuine, though perhaps a somewhat too gentle, desire that something should be done. We have at least been willing that somebody else should mend his ways; in other words, in one way or another should get himself reformed.

But of late what may be called certain centres of educational motion have given signs of unwonted activity. This educational chaos is showing something like self-consciousness. At present, it is without form, though perhaps not altogether void; but there seems to be brooding over it a spirit that suggests at least the possibilities of new life and new organization.

Let us, for a moment, take a survey of the general field for the purpose of making sure of our bearings, and ascertaining, with such accuracy as we can, the direction in which the higher education is drifting. The custom of having presented annually by the president in some of the great associations a survey of the field during the year before, seems to me worthy of commendation; and I have therefore thought that it might not be out of place to examine the present tendencies of higher education.

Whether or not it be true, as has sometimes been said, that tendencies are stronger than men, it is certain that tendencies may be modified by intelligent human action. It will be my effort to examine certain of these tendencies, and to suggest, I hope without any unpardonable spirit of assurance or dogmatism, what seems to be their signification in the movement to which I have referred.

In this new interest, what problems are really involved? The question is not a difficult one; for whatever lateral branches may seem to be joined to the subject, the main root and trunk of the matter are clearly defined and plainly in view. That this is the fact a little survey of the situation will perhaps afford sufficient evidence.

Of the institutions empowered to confer degrees, four hundred in number, more or less, not more than a score certainly, probably not more than half a score are as yet raised so far above the others as to be unquestionably entitled to an exceptional designation. Even this small number, let us call it ten, more or less, still feel themselves obliged to do, during much of the time, at least, essentially the same grade of work that is done by the other three hundred and ninety. For, however superior we may fancy some of the instruction to be, it is nevertheless true, that there is a prime necessity for the same class-room drill in the elements of language, the same elementary instruction in several of the natural sciences, the same general preponderance of elementary or secondary work. This must necessarily be the fact, so long as the ten and the three hundred and ninety receive their pupils from the same schools or the same class of schools. The fact, I suppose, is admitted by everybody, and by everybody is regretted.

Of the efforts made within the past few years to resolve this chaos, or, at least, to mitigate its evils, a few are worthy of a moment's examination.

The one that comes first into mind is the plan that was adopted at Johns Hopkins University. Here two distinct efforts were put forth; the one, consisting of the organization of graduate work on a basis of a completed college education, the other of a modified system of undergraduate studies, leading to the baccalaureate degree. By this organization the work of instruction became partly the work of a true university and partly the work of a true college. The collegiate work was found to be a matter of convenience, both for the satisfying of the local demand and for the preparing of the body of students for the higher work of the University. Of the nature and character of the uni-

versity work itself it is not necessary here to speak. Of the nature of the collegiate work something is to be said; for in its methods it differed radically from anything that had gone before; though in some of its less important characteristics it was analagous to the various methods that had already been adopted at the University of Michigan and elsewhere.

The distinguishing feature of the plan of organization was the effort it made, not so much to give elementary instruction in a large number of students, as to concentrate the attention of the student upon a single subject and its cognate studies; with a view to preparing him for very closely specialized work at a later period in the university. The system of grouping that was adopted in the college department at Johns Hopkins undoubtedly gives a very excellent special preparation for the university work; but obviously it is accompanied with this disadvantage, that it gives a very different kind of preparation from that furnished by a majority of the colleges of the country. The student of the college at Johns Hopkins on going to the University after three years of specialized preparation, must find himself very much further advanced in the work of his specialty than are the majority of his fellow students who have taken four years of preparatory work of a general or non-specialized character.

It is not my purpose here to discuss the large question as to whether specialization should be given in the college; but it may at least be assumed as desirable that in all efforts we should work towards a system that may ultimately be practicable in all the schools. No friend of higher education can fail to rejoice at the evidence of success furnished from time to time by the Johns Hopkins University; but the real significance of the educational experiment is ultimately to be determined, not simply by what it accomplishes in its own way, but also by the question as to whether it provides a plan which can be successfully imitated or followed by other institutions. It cannot ultimately be regarded as having been in the highest sense successful, if it is left to an exclusive monopoly of its discovery.

While this interesting experiment has been going on at one of the youngest of our universities an experiment of a very different nature has been going on at the oldest. The system of electives begun during the administration of President Hill, and brought into full development during the administration of President Eliot, may be looked at from many points of view; but for the purpose of this discussion it has only one peculiarity that need receive our attention. In the development of graduate work, and the emphasis given to it at Harvard by the recent establishment of what is called a graduate school, it would seem that the purpose has been to regard the undergraduate courses as collegiate or secondary in their character. This would seem to be a specific abandonment of the ground taken at the time when the elective system was adopted. The logical justification of the important step was the supposition that the preparatory school was doing the secondary work in an

acceptable manner, and that in consequence the student at the time of entering college is ready to profit by the freedom of university methods. If the collegiate course is to have the nature of university work it is not easy to see why it need be followed by separate and distinct graduate courses. If, on the other hand, it is to be regarded as collegiate work, it would seem that it ought to follow what are generally regarded as correct collegiate methods.

While on the one hand, according to all our standards, there should be in the university a large measure of freedom, on the other, in the collegiate or secondary institution, the pupil ought to be held with considerable firmness to a prescribed disciplinary course. If, in view of this anomaly, one is led to ask whether the undergraduate course at Harvard is to be regarded as university work or as collegiate work, of course the answer is that it is neither the one nor the other, in any exact sense of the term. Three steps have been taken, first, the increasing of the requirements for admission with a view of advancing the collegiate work to a university grade; secondly, the organization of this advanced collegiate work, in accordance with accepted university methods; and thirdly, the superimposing upon the advanced collegiate work of a university organization composed exclusively of graduate students. And this brings up the same question that was asked in regard to the work at Johns Hopkins; namely, as to whether the Harvard method furnishes a model that can be successfully followed by the other universities of the country.

Still a different solution of the question has been attempted at Columbia College. By the action taken some years ago in establishing the School of History and Political Science, a beginning was made in a system, which was further developed by the organization of the School of Philosophy last year. The essential characteristic of that system was a recognition of the end of the junior year, as the point where the collegiate system should end and the advanced system should begin. I use the word "advanced" system as distinct from university system, for the reason that as far as I am able to judge, the methods of instruction, after the student passes into the fourth year of the collegiate course are not essentially different from those of the previous course. In other words, they are not those commonly adopted for university students. It seems for some reason not to have been thought wise to give to students in the School of Political Science or in the Schools of Philosophy that freedom of method which has commonly been thought a condition of the most successful advanced work.

We have here, then, a tendency the very opposite of that which prevails at Harvard. While at the older institution the tendency has been to carry university freedom down into all parts of the collegiate grade, at the younger the tendency has been to carry collegiate strictness up into the work of university grade.

Besides this general characteristic there is another that is worthy of notice. The student is not only relinquished from the jurisdiction of

the General Faculty at the end of the Junior year, but he is also permitted, while pursuing studies designed to lead up to the doctorate, to carry on professional studies and receive credit for the same towards graduation. Thus it appears that the Columbia student of Political Science, while carrying on studies leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, may also carry on studies in the School of Law leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In theory at least there appears to be no reason why in Columbia College the two degrees of Ph. D., and LL. B., cannot be taken in two years after the baccalaurate degree is received. I here intend no criticism, even by implication, of this system as such; but simply to point out its peculiarities for purposes of comparison with the other systems to which I have already adverted.

Aside from the question as to how far it is advisable to encourage higher studies in History and Political Science by offering a higher degree while students are carrying on professional studies themselves, not necessarily so absorbing as to exact, for the highest success, the entire time and attention of the student, it is the answer to this question which must ultimately, in my judgment, set the seal of approval or disapproval upon the Columbia method. There are undoubtedly a considerable number of students to whom these considerations would not apply. Those who are taking the advanced course with a view to a professional career in the teaching of History and Political Science would, of course, not be directly affected by the relations of the School to the School of Law. But here again the question is raised as to whether the existence of those two categories of students in the same school and the same class can prove an advantage to either of them.

We have thus far seen that at Johns Hopkins, Harvard and Columbia three different methods have been attempted to solve the educational problem presented. Neither of these plans has up to the present time been followed by any considerable number of imitators. At the other colleges and Universities, although we meet with great variety in the adjustment of details, we have one general plan of superimposing university work upon the completed college course. At Yale, Princeton, Amherst, Cornell, Michigan, in fact nearly everywhere, advanced work does not assume very definite form until after the student has received the baccalaureate degree. In very many of the colleges what are called graduate courses are offered, but for the most part they are not open to undergraduates, however advanced.

In this system, if it may be called a system, there is one obvious anomaly. In nearly or quite all of our colleges at the present day elective work occupies no small part of the time during the senior year; in many of them even during the junior year. It follows that the student by the mere fact of having taken a baccalaureate degree is not necessarily well prepared to enter upon advanced work in any given subject.

CHAS. KENDALL ADAMS.

PHI GAMMA DELTA—BETA CHAPTER AT U. OF PENN.

Rodgers Thompson Myers Weber Small Heyward Crawford Shellenberger Gable
A. McCullough Todd A. K. McCullough Elliot Breneiser Miller Nicholson Kehl
Alburger Strauss

University Training in Business Life.

BY HON. JAMES GOODWIN BATTERSON, A. M.

IF all boys were alike, physically and intellectually, or if there were any such creature as an average boy, who could be selected as the standard of boys in general, we could find the law and more easily answer the questions put to us on this subject.

That individuality, which is recognized and reverenced in men of genius, is too often overlooked in the boy who is snubbed, humiliated and possibly punished because he is "odd" and has no taste for those things which are the delight of his fellows. His mental capacity may be of a superior order, but he is ungainly and awkward, and cannot keep step with his more graceful companions. Uncongenial studies are forced upon him, and the boy is ruined by those who would "make a man of him" but did not have the ability to discover what the boy was made for.

To the question, "Can a young man who intends to pursue a business career afford the time to take a college course for four years, and thus delay his entrance into business until the age of twenty-two or three?" I would thus reply:

If he is to be a man of affairs in its broadest sense, and that is what you mean by a "business career," then I answer yes. If his ambition is limited to the walls of the "office, factory or salesroom," even there he will find a liberal education of great benefit, and well worth the time and cost.

Modern science has brought all the nations of the earth into very close relations, and the man of affairs who can read or speak but one language, and that imperfectly, is at a great disadvantage. The roots of the English language are largely to be found in foreign tongues, and new words are added day by day as a matter of necessity. It is important, in order to have a correct knowledge of English, to know something about the mother tongues from which it has been derived. Old English is even harder to master than old Latin or old Greek, the tongues from which modern English has drawn more largely than any other.

Again: "Will not college habits and modes of thought unfit a young man for the humdrum of business life?"

The habits of young men at college are good or bad according to circumstances, and so they are in business life. It is not necessary for a young man to go to college in order to contract bad habits.

There is very little of what is called "humdrum" in the life of a successful man of business. The old ruts have been broken up, and the old methods have broken down, by the irresistible momentum of the age in which we live; about all there is left of the prosaic "humdrum" of past times will be found in professional life. The real poetry of the present age is to be found in the whirl of those breezy activities which you term a "business life." There is no time for nonsense, and no room for drones.

I am often asked, "Does a young man lessen his prospects of success *in business* by taking a four years' classical course in college?"

Certainly not. All that any young man of fair ability can possibly acquire by four years of college life he will have use for in his business, *if he saves it.* The mental discipline of the school is invaluable to any man who has brains to use it. Stumbling through college without a purpose does not amount to much, but the boy without a purpose might as well be there as anywhere.

There are too many who go to college with the idea that there is some professional potter there, waiting for the opportunity of moulding their refractory clay into men of genius. If a bad job is made of it the fault is charged to the potter; and the potter in his turn tells us that some clay will make bricks, but will not make finer wares. Every mother thinks her boy is a trotter; his fellows know better, but he is trained for the track and spoiled for the truck.

It is to be hoped that the highest skill of the future educator will be proven by his ability to guide the student into the sphere of his highest usefulness; to discover by careful study and watchfulness the real purpose of his existence, and not waste four years in trying to make a trotter out of a truck horse.

A liberal education is everywhere useful; there is a greater necessity for it to-day than fifty years ago, and there will be a greater necessity for it fifty years hence than there is now. There need be no anxiety that our boys will know too much. The greater danger is that they will not be able to improve precious opportunities which come but once in a lifetime, because they do not know what they ought to know at the right time, and the opportunities will not wait for them to pick it up.

The president of one of our largest railroad corporations, in an address to the Alumni of his Alma Mater, declared Greek to be a fetich which ought to be abolished because he had forgotten the alphabet; and yet it was apparent that he never could have written that address had it not been for his classical training in the schools. Nearly every paragraph bore the stamp of the University, and there were few sentences without words coined from the language whose alphabet he had forgotten.

The education of the present day runs largely to specialties; but there can be no high degree of success in any specialty without sufficient general knowledge to guide investigation and study. The uneducated physician is a quack; the uneducated scientist is a charlatan; the uneducated farmer is a boor. Education is everywhere useful and he who neglects it will be left in the race.

The college diploma is by no means evidence of a finished education; but it should be evidence that its possessor knows how to acquire knowledge if he has sufficient industry to pursue it.*

J. G. BATTERSON.

* Reply to a letter from Prof. Norman Fox, of Morristown, N. J., dated July, 1889, to the writer.

Henry Cummings Lamar.

BY PROFESSOR MARION M. MILLER, PRINCETON, '86.

NOVEMBER 21, 1885.

Forward he leaned and running easily
  Caught up the bounding ball against his breast,
The left hand hugging it, the right arm free,—
  And down the left line, toward the darkening west,

Sped on through warding friends to meet the foe.
  Sidelong he swerved and toward the right be bore
And sprinting hard and sharp yet clean and low,
  Straight through the center of their line he tore.

And then, with head erect and altered strides,
  Settling his ball and body to his racing,
Between the backs' belated hands he glides,
  And leads the field in fair yet fruitless chasing.

Behind the goal upon the ball he lies,
A sweet and quiet triumph in his eyes.

MARCH 10, 1891.

And him, serenely strong and calmly brave,
  Down to his death the pounding waters bore
With her who trusted in his strength to save
  As he had trusted—in a breaking oar.

[NOTE.—Mr. Lamar was drowned on March 10th, 1891, at the opening of the canal connecting Lake Olmstead with the Savannah River, near Augusta, Georgia. He was the oldest and only surviving son of the late Derosset Lamar; a graduate of the class of "86" at Princeton University, and when in college was noted for modesty, manliness, courtesy, gentleness and the warm sympathy natural to a generous Southern nature. The event spoken of in Professor Miller's poem, and which gave Mr. Lamar a national reputation, occurred in the autumn of 1885 at the championship football game in New Haven between the Yale and Princeton teams. The end of the game was near. The score stood 5 to 0 in favor of Yale. The Yale team for some time had been playing cautiously to keep the score as it stood. Some of their graduates urged them to attempt to increase their score. Against the judgment, it was said, of their captain the play was changed. Attempting more, they lost all, and Mr. Lamar, breaking through their rush line, made his famous run the entire length of the field, and scoring a touch down from which a goal was kicked, scoring 6 points and winning the game and the championship.—ED.]

THE COLUMBIA COLLEGE DRAMATIC CLUB IN "LAFAYETTE."
At close of Act II., as produced at Berkeley Lyceum.

O. H. P. La Farge G. M. Anderson H. B. Culver R. L. Cutting, Jr.
J. C. Travis J. D. Dort R. L. Morrell R. T. Wainwright

An Exciting Incident at Yale.

BY W. H. W. CAMPBELL, A. M.

THERE was no surfeit of outside diversions for Yale students thirty-five years ago. College games and athletics in general were in the era of crudity. Some of the "choice spirits" of the University seemed to find an occasional excursion to New York essential to their happiness. There was, to be sure, a well travelled trail, through back streets, to that underground den near the old railway station, where Sam Thompson supervised the imps who set up the pins; and in a sky-parlor of the same neighborhood, Pop Ransom allowed the boys to set the ivories rolling on some villainous billiard tables for ninepence a game. It was, however, detrimental to the student conscience that these last mentioned festivities were under the ban of the faculty. And, of course, an uneasy conscience is a peril to "high stands." Happily, an occasional horse trot eked out the deficiency in amusements; and, last of all, there was the drama.

In those days New Haven theatricals were decidedly amateurish. Luckily it was not the custom to be over critical of these performances, any more than of the pies from the Wall street bakery. They equally helped out, and did not cost much.

The dramatic troupes most patronized by the students were the Homan family and the Wyatts. One of these companies was billed to appear in the hall high up over Klock's pharmacy, corner of Church and College streets, on the week when happened the events now to be recorded. Whether on this special evening Esther Homan's stockings, or Papa Wyatt's drolleries in "Poor Pillicoddy," or some like germ, were the chief attractions, I do not recollect. Whichever it was, the boys were on hand in the usual goodly numbers, and with the customary blithe anticipations. Little did they anticipate, as the curtain wriggled up, the unbilled tragedy which was so soon to stir the world of town and gown alike to its foundations.

Two students entered late, and as they strolled in a leisurely way down the central aisle, all eyes were fixed upon them. Long haired and handsome Southerners they were, of the now famous class of '56, from the States of Virginia and South Carolina respectively. One of them has since filled several pulpits with renown; the other lost his life in the service of the Southern Confederacy early in our civil war.

"Off with those hats!" roared a harsh voice from the gallery, where the Hoi Polloi of the town were stowed away. A quiver of sensation stirred the audience, and a low buzz pervaded the hall. The two students half-faced about, and cast keen glances over the gallery; then settled quiety into their places, removing the offending headgear as they did so. When the drop curtain fell for the intermission, they

lounged up into the gallery with wonderful coolness, and held a brief but animated colloquy with the person who had offended them. It was a critical moment. The students below arose in their places. For a brief interval the tension was painful. Probably nothing averted a serious collision then and there, but that existing belief among the town roughs that the Yale student, especially the Southerner, was a bristling arsenal of deadly weapons. Quiet was soon restored, and the two students resumed their places.

This trivial incident, however, caused a profound sensation in the college world. Burial of Euclid experiences had taught the boys what to anticipate when the town element organized itself for mischief. It was felt, and so decided, that to secure a serene fullness of enjoyment of the next evening's histrionic treasures, a generous outpour of student spectators would be prudent.

And it was so. The garret theatre was packed on the following evening with partizans of town and gown, and there was an undercurrent of excitement in the auditory far deeper and stronger than it was in the power of any dramatic triumph of Homan or Wyatt to create.

All went on tranquilly, however, till near the close of the performance. Then a sudden clangor of fire bells vibrated on the night air. It soon was made manifest by the hoarse roar of voices which arose from the street, that the scene of conflagration must be in that immediate vicinity. The boys from old Yale quickly interpreted this call to arms.

As the curtain fell at the close, a commanding voice cried out: "Yale, hold your places!" The order was obeyed. The miscellaneous audience and the town delegates in the gallery filed out in advance. Then the students trooped down the stairs after them, two and two abreast, with locked arms. Upon emerging into the outer air, the street was found packed with a solid mass of humanity; only a lane of sufficient width was left open for the advance of the student column. For the moment the silence was appalling, as the measured "tramp, tramp," of the boys echoed dully on the Chapel street crossings and up the sidewalk toward South College. There was no demonstration beyond a gradually swelling buzz of mob mutterings till the head of the Yale column arrived opposite Trinity church. The town forces had doggedly thronged after, completely filling up the street.

Near the front of the church lay a pile of bricks, gathered there for some repairs to the edifice. There was an outcry from the leaders of the mob, and these handy missiles began to echo thunderously against the high board fence before Admiral Foote's residence, on the corner of Chapel and Temple streets. A few of the boys were injured by this volley, but none very seriously. The student column began to waver. Then a scattering volley from Yale revolvers now caused the assailants to fall back. But the boys had only fired over the heads of the mob by way of warning. The reserve was misinterpreted.

"Only paper wads, boys! Come on! Give 'em h——!" roared a town leader.

The sentence was not completed. A second volley flashed upon the night.

"Bullets, by G——! Bullets, by G——!" howled the same voice in agony, as its owner limped away down the street, clasping his wounded knee in his hands.

What has been related happened mostly at the head of the student column. At the same time a determined rush was made upon the centre. This collision was followed by a sudden and hasty retreat of the assailants. Then the Yale column itself lost form ; the rear pressed forward upon the centre ; the entire student force broke into double quick for South College. The attack in mass had suddenly ceased, though scattering missiles were still flying and the air was sulphurous with profanity. And then a vague whisper thrilled through the student ranks that one town ruffian lay dead in the gutter, with a dagger thrust in his heart.

At the old South college active preparations were at once begun for defence. The mob had in part followed upon the students' heels, but did not seem to act with plan or system. But the college world was well alive by this time—those who had not been of the theatre delegation pouring in towards the scene of action from all along the old brick row. Stones and such other missiles as were available were carried into the building. Planks were provided to brace the doors, their ends resting upon the stairways. Revolvers were put in order. Quest was made in all directions for fire-arms, and several muskets and rifles were thus collected.

By this time the vague rumors had become more definite as to the killing. It seemed to be agreed that a student, whose name was whispered under breath, had, in strict self-defence, and after ample warning, stabbed and killed a notorious town desperado named O'Neill, who was doing his best to throttle and drag him into the mob. This is the legend of it as preserved at Yale unto this day.

The excitement in and about South college continued at fever heat. The timid ones had departed for safer quarters, but the old building was well garrisoned by a determined band, ready to stand by till the last brick crumbled. One peculiarly meek looking Senior, afterwards a theologue and preacher, tramping up and down his room, with musket on shoulder and fire in his eyes, made up a sample picture that is still fresh as if yesterday, in this recorder's mind.

It must have been about this time that the venerable form of President Woolsey appeared upon the scene. He walked deliberately down the path from the Atheneum toward Cottage street, with the manifest intention of appealing to the mob to go home like good little boys and put themselves to bed. But the rabble showed themselves to be no respectors of persons or dignitaries. A shower of missiles greeted the advancing president, and the nimbleness displayed by him in putting himself again under the lee of the brick row was as surprising as it was pathetic.

The moments slipped away in thrilling suspense. The facts about O'Neill were not clearly known except to a few ; and great anxiety prevailed as to the future movement of the townies, the mass of whom were still roaring about the police headquarters, where the body of the dead rowdy had been conveyed. Several efforts were made by students, singly and in groups, to penetrate the mob and gain definite information. In two or three cases the intruders were ditched, and the town green witnessed some lively escapades of the venturesome fellows, with a yelling horde of enraged townies close upon their heels. One of the more daring, it was said, actually penetrated the police quarters. This was believed, at any rate, and the various versions of O'Neill's taking off began to assume definite shape.

At length that far-away roar; which had for so long swelled up to the college campus from the lower corner of the green, began to grow more intense upon the eager ears of the South college garrison. Louder and louder it echoed, till soon the advance ranks of the town forces appeared upon the scene. With savage shouts and yells the mob pressed forward into plain view, dragging after them two brass field pieces, which they had taken by violence from the armory down town. These were speedily wheeled into College street and pointed at the South college citadel. The report was sent in by some of the students who had mingled with the rioters that the cannon were stuffed to the muzzles with all sorts of rubbish. This information cheered the boys not a little, for they comforted themselves with the belief that the pieces would burst if the invaders succeeded in firing them.

Meanwhile the Mayor of the city appeared upon the scene; the police were gathering; the riot act was read to the mob, and they were ordered, under due penalty, to disperse. The boys in South college went on running bullets, sharpening all sorts of stabbing weapons, turning everything handy into bludgeons, and feverishly awaiting the outbreak of active hostilities. But these did not begin ; expectation wore itself out in vain waiting; the sacred college fence was not scaled, or even preyed upon for battering-rams.

It began to be rumored at last that Capt. Bissell, chief of police, had spiked the cannon. This was duly confirmed. The gallant captain sat astride one piece in triumph. An easier feeling pervaded South college at once. The efforts of the police and the calming effect of prolonged inaction tamed the rioters. Their natural dread of the collegians as arsenals of diabolic weapons began to exert its sway ; the fate of the slain O'Neill—a desperate ruffian who had been put under bonds to keep the peace only a few days before—became rather an inspiration of fear than revenge ; and in due time the mob dribbled inanely away and peace came again to brood upon the old brick row. Yet, for several nights after the riot, the college buildings were well garrisoned by armed students, all feeling fully competent to meet any emergency likely to arise.

In chapel the next morning President Woolsey advised the boys to go down town as little as possible during the continuance of the excite-

ment, "but if you are compelled to go," he added, "see that you are in numbers sufficient for self-protection!" At this practical hint the old chapel almost rocked with the vehemence of student applause.

In fact, there was an atmosphere of active irritation in the town for a brief period afterward. The police examination, of course, tended to stir up local excitement. No evidence could be extracted from the students; the police were quite in the dark as to eye-witnesses, and nobody volunteered. It was testified by members of the faculty that even were students brought into court and put under oath they would forswear themselves rather than give evidence of a damaging character against their fellows. Be it right or wrong, such was undoubtedly the fact.

During the period of irritation following the riot, a number of collisions occurred between the boys and their town enemies. Some of these were stirring, but none proved serious. During the following term this acuteness of feeling died away. O'Neill was not a character upon whom even the most embittered town partisan cared to bestow a martyr's crown. So it happened that before very long the famous riot became a shadowy reminiscence; and indeed sundry exciting social events soon took place which superseded it altogether in the chatter of the fence.

W. H. W. CAMPBELL.

ὁ ἥλιος ἔδυε.

That day was fair. The sun had shone but late,
And, even now, its last departing rays
Were gilding all—the river swift, yet smooth,
So full it swept along and bore us on—
The many-wintered church, "Our Lady" named,
Whose grand, fantastic walls which gargoyles crowned,
Stone satires upon man and beast and angel,
Upstood so high—and its slim tiny spires
That plead with heaven.
Beneath the bridges
Streamed a light, as fair as Future's smilings
To the man untried, who bright sees all things
Till they come—and go.
Joy stole upon us.
She was nor sleep nor death—but perfect calm,
At whose approach the soul, low murmuring, says,
"I see. I feel. I know—am glad in that I live."
The splendor faded—ere we left the stream.
And darkness grew apace—the day was done.

W. TATLOCK, 2d.

PRINCETON SINGERS.—(For Key see page 449).

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 16 15 18 17 19

A TYPICAL TRINITY ROOM.
(Messrs. Taylor and McKean.)

Trinity College, Hartford.

BY PROFESSOR SAMUEL HART, D. D.

III.

IT is an almost paradoxical truth in regard to college life, that nowhere else is influence more real and more lasting, while at the same time no where else is it less felt and less appreciated. The experience of each student runs through four years, and that of any undergraduate combined with the men whom he finds in College covers but seven years. An ancient custom whereof "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," is one which has been observed on these anniversaries; the most venerable of the unfossilized men of this community has not quite reached the limit which Juvenal found in the early days: "Tam venerabile erat praecedere quattuor annis," and an officer who died, or was retired, three years ago, is as unknown as if he were an antediluvian; yet the

KEY TO PRINCETON SINGERS.

1. Y. Z. Gibney.
2. J. D. Voorhees.
3. Edward Thorpe.
4. J. B. Smith.
5. E. P. Burgess, Jr.
6. Clinton L. Blair, Manager.
7. B. M. Nyce.
8. W. V. Dinsmore.
9. F. A. Payne.
10. B. S. Horne.
11. L. E. Livingood.
12. B. S. Waters.
13. James Barnes.
14. R. Irvin, Jr.
15. F. T. Moore.
16. R. T. Townsend, Leader.
17. W. S. Conant.
18. W. S. Whitehead.
19. A. E. Linder.

FAREWELL TO OLD TRINITY.
Demolition of the Old Buildings.

LODGE OF THE IOTA KAPPA ALPHA—SECRET SOCIETY.

good work of instructors and of students has results which last in the life of this academic body and of its members far beyond the time when they are remembered, and the influences of good men endures there in a way which is all the more real for being unperceived.

The writer remembers having been told how one of the early students of Trinity (then Washington) College was given an impulse for good which lasted all through his life, by a thought that came to him as he saw President Brownell and Professor Duane talking together, that there must be something worth getting for himself, which made those men so good, and at the same time so happy, The college was indeed fortunate in having men with the gentle wisdom of Bishop Brownell and the versatile and polished scholarship of Professor Duane, to give an impulse to the minds of its first students ; and with them were soon associated Dr. Humphries and Dr. Horatio Potter, men of high character and of no ordinary ability as students and teachers in the classics and the mathematics, and Dr. S. F. Jarvis, a scholar of wide and unassailable erudition. The tone which they imparted to the new institution in favor of sound learning, joined with the lofty aims and the godly lives of

Christian gentlemen, strengthened as it has been by men who have succeeded them in the course of the academic generations of seventy years, has been of incalculable benefit to the students within its walls. Successive presidents have given an impulse to study along different lines of scholarship, as the Professors who have been called to take charge of the several departments have in different ways developed the courses of instruction within them. President Wheaton was obliged to devote himself largely to work for the colleges outside of the academic walls; but his unselfishness and devotion to its interests will never fail to bear their fruits. The mathematical mind of President Totten, the historical and literary tastes of President Williams, the wonderful dialectic powers of President Goodwin, the thorough investigations of President Eliot into political history, the keen philosophic thought of President Kerfort, and the wide scope of President Jackson's studies—not to speak of the lines in which influence has been specially exerted by the last of the present incumbents of the presidential chair—these, in various ways, have shaped the minds, as they have controlled the studies of the students who have followed in the successive years of academic work, and have contributed their parts towards making the intellectual ideal of the college, and its accomplishment in individual cases, "totus, teres, atque, rotundus." And it has been the same with the succession of occupants of the professional chairs; though, of course, the college owes most to those who have devoted their whole lives to her service. Among these two names deserve especially to be remembered, one well known to nearly all the students in the first half of the annals of the college, and the other familiar to all except those of the latest years who have entered during the latter half of its history: Professor Duncan L. Stewart, whose professorships in the ancient languages and mathematics covered twenty-two years, and who held an *emeritus* title for thirty-four years besides, was a man of strong personality and of decided power; and Professor John Brocklesby, who for forty years occupied the chairs of natural philosophy and astronomy (mathematics being joined with them for a large part of the time), and who died in 1889 after forty-seven years' official connection with the college, a man deservedly eminent in science, gained for himself the respect and the earnest affection of the undergraduates throughout the whole time, and by his gentleness and goodness no less than by his learning, he helped them to know and accept the truth, and to learn from him how to "serve their generation by the will of God." And to pass by others, of some of whom indeed it would not be seemly to speak now, a tribute of respect is due these two professors who have died while actively engaged in the discharge of their duties: Professor Edwin E. Johnson, whose original and keen powers attracted many to the study of literature, and inspired great enthusiasm; and Professor Louis M. Cheesman, the few years of whose active life gave brilliant promise of the results which could be hoped from his earnest devotion to science. Such men as these instructors and friends of the students, have built their lives into the life of Trinity College.

LODGE OF THE PSI UPSILON FRATERNITY.

It could scarce be expected that the college rolls should as yet contribute, from among hardly a thousand alumni, a great number of names eminent in the world of business, of learning, and of professional life Still many of the alumni have attained positions of high honor, and many more are held in deserved esteem in the communities in which their lot has been cast. Examples may be taken from the necrological roll of the current academic year. Since the last commencement the deaths of fourteen of the alumni have been reported. Some of these, as might have been expected, were young men who had hardly begun the duties of life, but the list includes the eloquent Bishop Beckwith, of Georgia; the faithful and beloved Bishop Paddock, of Massachusetts; also the Rev. Dr. Van Deusen, who was once offered the presidency of his *alma mater;* the Rev. Dr. William Paine, the most highly honored of the diocese of Albany; the Rev. Dr. G. M. Hills, equally prominent in the diocese of New Jersey, and well known as an historical scholar; the Hon. Paul C. Cameron, active in the educational and business interests of North Carolina; the Hon. Thomas B. Church, eminent among the pioneers of Michigan, and Mr. Henry Watson, a well known citizen of Northampton, Mass. In fact there are few parts of the country in which the alumni of this college have not held, and that deservedly, positions of honor and trust, and prove themselves to be faithful workers "*pro ecclesia et patria.*" The dioceses of Connecticut, Kansas, Georgia, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Washington, Indiana and California, have chosen bishops from among them. The Roman Catholic Church elevated one to the high honor of the Archbishopric of Balti-

more ; to the Rev. A. F. Dyde, '30, is due the inspiration of the foreign mission work of the Episcopal Church in this county ; while the Rev. Messrs. George Benton, '33, in Crete, and Caleb S. Ives, '30, in Texas (then a foreign country), and Henry Swift, '69, and Charles S. Cook '81, among the Indians of the West, have dône noble missionary work ; and among the councils of the Church there are many prominent names, such as those of Drs. Paine and Hills, already mentioned as deceased this year ; the Rev. Dr. Beardsley, '32, twice president of the House of Deputies, and also historian of the Church in Connecticut ; the Rev. Dr. John Brainard, '51, of Western New York, and others. From the alumni learned in law, Connecticut, New York, Illinois and Louisiana have chosen judges of their higher courts, and Michigan, Illinois, Tennessee, New York, Connecticut and Minnesota have elected members of Congress ; while graduates have filled the gubernatorial chairs of Missouri, Rhode Island and Michigan ; and others, perhaps less prominent in political life, have gained reputations as counsellors and advocates of those who have studied medicines ; two have passed the presidential chair of the Connecticut Medical Society—Drs. G. W. Russell, '34, and P. A. Jewett. '37 ; Dr. C. A. Lindsley, '49, is the efficient Secretary of the Connecticut Board of Health ; Dr. John M. Riggs, '37, assisted at the discovery of anæsthesia, and gave name to a disease of which he made a special study ; Dr. W. H. Studley, '50, was an inventor of valuable surgical instruments ; and alumni have been chosen to medical professorships at Yale, Jefferson, Buffalo and Louisville, while others seem destined to a like honor at an early day. In educational matters Trinity College has not failed to do her duty to herself and to others. She has educated three presidents to herself ; she's given presidents to Hobart, Norwich, Griswold, St. Stephen's, and the National Deaf-Mute College ; she has furnished professors and lecturers to various colleges, and the theological schools in diverse parts of the country ; and she has given good men to take charge of the important matter of so-called secondary education. One of her early graduates was the founder of the system of public education in the State of Michigan. In various departments of literature she is represented by such men as the poets, Park Benjamin, '29 ; C. W. Everett, '38 ; E. E. Johnson, '59, and Richard E. Burton, '83 ; the historians, George Morgan Hills, '47 ; Charles J. Hoadley '51 ; S. T. Hotchkin, '56 ; Charles M. Andrews, '84 ; the theologians, Bishop Williams, '35 ; R. B. Fairbairn, '40 ; A. A. Benton, '56 ; the political economist, E. M. Gallaudet, '56 ; the classical editor, George O. Holbrooke, '89 ; the writers upon law, W. H. Webster, '61 ; H. C. Beach, '80, and H. C. Black, '83 ; and the journalists, George A. Hickox, '51 ; Geo. S. Mallory, '58, and E. S. Van Tiles, '84.

In fact, our *alma mater* has had little cause from the very first, to be ashamed of her sons or of the quantity or the quality of their works in life ; and those who have gone out from her walls have set such an example which can well call for the best efforts of those who are still receiving her training. The influence of faithful undergraduate scholarship

never leaves the halls of learning; and the influence of faithful graduates flows back into those halls and is an inspiration for good.

Seventy years have wrought many changes, not only in the external appearances, but in the methods and plans of the college which Bishop Brownell and his associates founded, and which has been fostered and sustained by others of that goodly number, "to whose pious labors and generous gifts we owe it that we are here instructed for the attainment of godliness and learning." Many of these changes they would at once heartily approve as being the legitimate outcome of their own purposes and toils; of others they might have some doubt at first, and might ask that they prove (as it, is trusted, they could prove) their necessity or their expediency. But, as the years roll on, and advantage is taken of new and widening opportunities for usefulness, and the college with understanding of the times rises to meet the needs of new generations, if she still holds to the good principles of her foundation, may well feel confident of ever increasing prosperity.

SAMUEL HART.

Alpha Delta Phi at Trinity.

THE chapter of $A\ \Delta\ \Phi$ at Trinity is an outgrowth of the local Society of Phi Kappa, founded in 1835, and during its long career was one of the leading societies of the college. In 1877 this local society was merged into the fraternity of $A\ \Delta\ \Phi$, under the name of the Phi Kappa Chapter. Thus the memories of its earlier independent career were linked to its history as one among many chapters of a fraternity.

The chapter at Trinity numbers at present twenty-two members and is a four-year society where senior and freshmen meet on equal footing.

The history of the $\Phi\ K$ Chapter has been one of uniform prosperity; in all branches of college life and society $\Phi\ K$ has always had her share of representation.

During the past year the society has built the chapter house shown in the accompanying cut. It is located on Vernon Street, facing the college grounds, commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the surrounding country, from the Talcott Mountains on the west, to the Bolton range, at a distance of some fifteen or eighteen miles, on the east, with the valley of the Connecticut between.

On the ground floor of the house are the dining, library and sitting rooms, while the upper stories are devoted to sleeping rooms with studies adjoining.

CHAPTER HOUSE OF ALPHA DELTA PHI—TRINITY.

The entire house is heated by steam with additional open fire-places in some of the rooms. A broad veranda on the east and south sides of the building makes a delightful resort during the warm months at the beginning and close of the college year.

JOHN F. PLUMB.

The Duty of the College to the People.

BY HON. WM. T. HARRIS, LL. D., COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

UNIVERSITY extension means, as I take it, that the managers of the higher education of the country should control and direct all the education of the country, they being the persons who have charge of education in its most complete form. Higher education is the blossom as it were, of our entire system and its directors should be expected to understand the co-relation of the different parts of education and, of all men, should know what is called by Mr. Bain "The Educational Values" of the various studies. Only those who do know this can lead in a proper manner the education of the people. I beg leave to say that in my opinion it is high time that the universities of the country should take up this idea of university extension and act upon it. I do not think there has ever before been a time when this was so important. For twenty or thirty years the university has been progressively withdrawing itself from contact with the people. It began when the college raised its standard so that more work was required in the preparation for entrance; a year, and in some cases two years more of work being rendered necessary. The college by this withdrew itself from close contact that it had once held with the people's school, and a new class of schools have developed—the high school—from the common schools of the country. This separation went on gradually during the first-half of this century and more rapidly since.

Formerly the people felt that the common schools was quite near the college—two years' work after the district school would fit one for entrance. Twenty or thirty years ago an effort was made to raise the standard of admission so that our college course might be substantially on a level with that of the English Universities. To-day we may say that the average of our graduates are quite as well educated as the average of the graduates of Cambridge and Oxford, and this is the result that has been accomplished by this movement to raise the standard of admission.

But this movement has separated the colleges from the common school of the country and developed into more prominence the preparatory school as a sundering wedge. The disadvantage of this arrangement is apparent. The preparatory school has a narrow special province and instead of stimulating the common school it reacts against it by seeking to supplant it altogether so far as concerns the elementary instruction of the classes who are to obtain a higher education. Its tendency is to secure its pupils before they have finished their primary work and retain them until prepared for college.

The common school therefore has been thrust out by this process and its managers have been made in some cases to feel that they were

educating only the castes not intended for higher education. This has produced also some feeling of antagonism against higher education. Mr. Carnegie can publish a book discussing the position of the graduates in the world of business. He suggests that the value of a college education is a problematical affair in the practical world. With the growing of the function of popular instruction through the newspapers and magazines there has developed the peculiar being—the self-educated man so called —who is often very superficial and very fragmentary in his knowledge. He is apt to distrust whatever has real educational value. He knows little of the significance of historic evolution and does not believe in disciplinary studies. Doubtless if a man becomes educated at all he is and must be self-educated for intellectual learning comes of self-activity. It is the man who explores, without guidance from those who have already mastered human learning, that goes astray in his studies and develops into a Philistine.

In this recent epoch of isolation of higher education Philistinism has come more and more to the front to the management of public affairs. The college faculties have not had their due weight in forming public opinion, large though their influeuce must be under any and all conditions. The editors of the daily newspapers and of the magazines have been more potent than the directors of the colleges. We know that this is unsafe.

The institutions of higher education should stand in close relation to all that is below them. And in an age of perpetual schooling through the public press and the library the moment is opportune for the colleges to take in hand the work of extending its influence by those agencies which are collectively called "University extension." The college has always insisted on a rounded course of disciplinary studies that first acquaint the pupil as it were with the geography of the provinces of human learning so that he may not lose sight of the whole by reason of the attractiveness of some special part. This general survey is essential in all cases in order to understand the co-relation or mutual dependence of studies; without this knowlege no specialization is safe.

Formerly the colleges confined their work almost exclusively to this disciplinary course. But with the addition of two years' work to the requirements for admission to college it had become possible to close the disciplinary course with the first two years and devote the last two to the work of specialization. Specialization is the work of the university proper. It employs the method of investigation by the aid of such instrumentalities as the library and the laboratory. The student learns to make use of his learning and to discover his own special aptitudes.

The narrow lines of theology, medicine and law that existed in the university as the only specialities, and which were pursued only by those intending to enter one of the three professions, are, by the new spirit of specialization, broadened out so that the university work now covers the entire intellectual production of the people. The students who are pursuing special lines of investigation can be utilized by the colleges to

work directly on the masses. The investigation undertaken by the university professors, through their classes, into local history, into modes of living, amount of production, distribution of profits, readjustment of vacations, demand and supply of intellectual food, wants and aspirations, popular social fallacies—investigations into questions like these undertaken by students of the junior and senior classes as well as by post-graduates will furnish the accurate data needed for all kinds of organized movement for the elevation of the people. The former tendency of the college course, exclusively disciplinary in its character, was to neglect and discourage special aptitudes, and to insist on the student's all-aided culture—the cultivation of his weak and rudimental powers and the neglect of his native endowment of strength. But with the predominance of the university spirit the teachers even in our preparatory schools are beginning to take notice of the special aptitudes and inborn talents and to nourish those with tender care although they insist on a thorough mastery of the lines of culture study.

We can foresee the time when all the universities will have an inventory of the capacities and accomplishments of youth and adults in the outside community and will direct and control a vast educational process among the people, conducted not only along the lines of science and literature but in special fields of art and practice as well as in conduct of life.

WM. T. HARRIS.

Columbia's Danger.

BY AN ALUMNUS OF '49.

COLUMBIA is nearly the wealthiest college in America, and has become rich almost solely by *successful investments in unimproved property*, or, as a distinguished gentleman said at a recent notable gathering, the "unearned increment."

Her investments seem to have been made with rare good fortune, for the enhancement of their values has been almost unprecedented. She has received but few endowments.

Indeed, it seems to us of the present day as if Columbia had become a power and possessor of wealth almost in spite of herself. The Trustees have leased her properties for long terms. Ever under-estimating the rates of increase in the income therefrom, they have built upon these resources the foundations of a great university. But to-day, in the matter of investment and financial policy, they stand idle. President Low, in his inaugural address, said regretfully: "We cannot from this time forth look for a material increase in Columbia's revenues from her present investments."

I ask to-day, cannot something be done in *new* investments, like those of the past? Columbia is spending money on improvements

which could be better delayed. She is willfully overlooking a source of the surest and greatest income—voluntary endowments, prompted by personal vanity or the loftier motives, which are enriching rival institutions to the extent of millions per year.

The authorities have been spending two or three hundred thousands in adding building after building to the facilities *needed* for college or university work forgetting that ere long her revenues will be decreasing with no new sources of income in sight.

She is using her limited income for that which individuals are only too glad to spend their means. An error years ago in refusing a just appraisal of neighboring property has confined her buildings within the narrow limits of the present square, and the mistake of the financial committee was proved later when the same property was sold at a large advance over the price for which it was offered to them.

Columbia has publicly appealed to the citizen for money and received nothing.

Few liberally inclined men can be induced to give money to a college as an unrestricted addition to its general fund because the name of the donor is practically perpetuated in the college records only, while if devoted to a building it is the by-word of centuries? Only recently I was told by Trustees of Vassar and Rochester that they had been compelled to refuse offers of several large sums in the form of buildings because, unendowed, they became a source of expense to those colleges. Such gifts could be secured by an offer to devote part to the building and the balance to its permanent endowment?

Columbia has income, but she needs grounds and buildings. Instead of replacing the last of the old buildings, ought she not to devote the funds to the purchase of such semi-suburban property as that near the World's Fair site at Riverside and Morningside Parks? There are doubtless many such at lower valuations, less accessible perhaps, but promising large returns.

Again, I believe Columbia needs to strengthen her classical department. An attempt to do so will show quicker and greater results than anything now being attempted by the college. One thousand students can be nurtured there *without interfering with the present plans and policy of the University*, and the alumni will sooner or later resent the neglect to do so.

A paltry half hundred in its graduating class!

Five millions of people to feed it, and a freshmen class of less than a hundred! It is almost a burlesque.

No matter what or how grand the policy of the University may be, this department cannot be strengthened until it offers to the student from North, South, East and West, the advantages and student life offered by Harvard, Yale and Princeton.

The University of Pennsylvania recognizing this tendency, submits to the inevitable, and championed by its ready and far-seeing head, Dr.

Pepper, builds dormitories and a gymnasium for its students, and will outstrip Columbia.

It is almost a disgrace to the latter that a classical course should be maintained so feeble in numbers, a thorn in the side of its alumni, a relic of former inactivity, and a constant reproach by the graduates of other colleges. Must Columbia men listen to the contemptuous allusions of friends of younger and less powerful colleges, and yet stand idle? Nor should it be allowed to die. It has produced most of our distinguished alumni.

The power of such criticisms to chill the ardor of her loyal alumni is incalculable, and enthusiasm once smothered is difficult to rekindle.

"We want a University that shall attract the graduates of every *other* college, and the best professors in the world," says our earnest young President. True, but far more do we want one which we can also feed with *five hundred* men every year of our own rearing.

They are doubly bound to the College and the University.

They spread its fame. They are its champions to influence Fayerweather Christians, wills, and the rich men of this community whose greatest regret at heart is the college training denied to their youth.

'48.

Inns of Court.

INNS OF COURT is the name given to the colleges of the English professors and students of the common law.

There are four Inns qualified to call students to the Bar: Inner Temple and Middle Temple (formerly belonging to the Knights Templar), Lincoln's Inn and Gray's Inn (anciently belonging to the Earls of Lincoln and Gray).

Each of these nominates two *benchers*, and the eight *benchers* constitute the Council of Legal Education.

The Council appoints five *readers*, who deliver lectures in each term, and guide the professional studies of young men preparing for the Bar.

The other Inns are the two Sergeants Inns.

The Inns of Chancery were probably so called because they were once inhabited by such clerks as chiefly studied the forming of writs, which regularly belonged to the Cursitors, who are officers of Chancery.

These are Thavie's Inn, the New Inn, Symond's Inn, Clement's Inn, Lion's Inn, Clifford's Inn, Staple's Inn, Furnival's Inn and Barnard's Inn.

The word *inn* was formerly used for lodging-houses or dwellings, and also for the town residences of the noble families whose names they bear.

Thus, Gray's Inn and Lincoln's Inn were once the town residences of the noble families whose names they bear.

MURRAY EDWARD POOLE.

WM. S. SLOAN, '82.

EDWARD DELAVAN PERRY '75

ROBERT C. CORNELL, '74.

GEORGE T. ELLIOT, '45.

LEFFERTS STREBEIGH, '73.

HARRY M. REQUA, '87.

REPRESENTATIVE COLUMBIA MEN.

Columbia.*

BY RUFORD FRANKLIN (COL., '86).

In 1799 the land grew dark under a sable cloud of mourning; for Washington, the nation's loved hero, fell sick and died. The grief of the country was genuine, prolonged and intense, and memorial services were held in every city and town. It was on returning, in a snow-storm, from one of these meetings, held in Trinity vestry, that President Johnson was overcome by illness. His health became so seriously impaired that it soon became apparent that it would be necessary for him to resign his position as head of the college. This he accordingly did on

OSCAR EGERTON SCHMIDT, '59.

the 16th of July, 1800, and retired to Stratford. The worthy gentleman decided, however, not to die, and took unto himself during the year a second wife instead. The earthly bond was not broken until 1819, in which year, full of honor and revered by all, he died at the advanced age of ninety-two.

The new century opened inauspiciously. The city, indeed the whole country was in a ferment of political agitation, and angry bickerings over preferment and the arrangement of the details of government arose everywhere. War with France seemed at one time imminent, but happily was averted. New York, although the political storm blew

*Begun in December number.

R. A. ANTHONY, '81.

hardest there, found time in intervals of lack of wind to give occasional attention to other matters. Churches were established and the interests of education not overlooked. Private schools opened their doors for the reception of pupils, and the size of the classes at the college began very soon to encouragingly increase. In 1804 was founded the New York Historical Society, of which Judge Egbert Benson, a graduate of Kings in 1765, was chosen first President. About the same time was incorporated the "Society for establishing a Free School in the City of New York," from which ultimately grew the splendid public school system of the city. It is of honorable interest to the college to note that in these and the many other literary, educational and benevolent movements of the time a majority of the most earnest and prominent supporters of the various schemes were graduates of Columbia; and almost all the Presidents of the Historical Society, from its foundation to the present day, have been such.

A contemporary writer, describing the city and its characteristics, wrote: "In New York there appears to be a great thirst after knowledge. The riches that have flowed into that city have brought with them a taste for reading and the refinements of polished society; and though the inhabitants cannot yet boast of having reached the standard of European perfection, they are not wanting in the solid and rational parts of education, nor in many of those accomplishments which ornament and embellish private life. It has become the fashion in New York to attend lectures on moral philosophy, chemistry, mineralogy, botany, mechanics, etc., and the ladies in particular have made considerable progress in those studies; several young ladies have displayed their abilities in writing, and some of their novels and fugitive pieces of poetry and prose evince much taste and judgment, and two or three have distinguished themselves. The desire for instruction and information, however, is not confined to the youthful part of the community; many married ladies and their families may be seen at philosophical and chemical lectures, and the spirit of inquiry is becoming general among the gentlemen. The immense property which has been introduced into the city by commerce has hardly had time to circulate and diffuse itself through the community. It is yet too much in the hands of a few individuals to enable men to devote the whole of their lives to the study of the arts and science. Farmers, merchants, physicians, lawyers and divines are all that America can produce for many years to come; and if authors, artists or philosophers make their appearance at any time, they must, as they have hitherto done, spring from one of the above professions."

Another writer, an English divine who in 1797 published a "History

RICHARD M. HENRY, '63.

JOHN B. STEVENS, '42.

WM. MITCHELL VAIL HOFFMAN, '84.

SPENCER ALDRICH, '74.

BACHE McEVERS WHITLOCK, '73.

MATTHEW B. DUBOIS, '64.

N. PENDLETON SCHENCK, '76.

GEO. F. BUTTERWORTH, '74.

NATHANIEL L. McCREADY, '86.

HERBERT B. TURNER, '55.

WM. L. BOYD, '32.

FRANK LYON HENRY, '82.

EDWARD LYMAN SHORT, '75.

EMORY McCLINTOCK, '59.

ROBERT C. KEMP, '85.

VAN HORNE NORRIE, '85.

of America" in four volumes, wrote as follows of the social life in the city:—"New York is the gayest place in America; the ladies, in the richness and brilliancy of their dress, are not equalled in any city of the United States, not even in Charleston, South Carolina, which has heretofore been called the center of the *beau monde*. The ladies, however, are not solely employed in attention to dress; there are many who are studious to add to brilliant external accomplishments the more brilliant and lasting accomplishments of the mind. Nor have they been unsuccessful, for New York can boast of great numbers of refined taste, whose minds are highly improved, and whose conversation is as inviting as their personal charms; tinctured with a Dutch education, they manage their families with good economy and singular neatness. In point of sociability and hospitality New York is hardly exceeded by any town in the United States."

The city numbered now in population about sixty thousand souls and was gradually extending itself northward, though beyond the site of the present City Hall Park* all was country, with the exception of a few suburban residences that had been erected along the pleasant shore of the East River. Many new and better buildings had been erected to take the place of those that had been burned in several disastrous fires that had at various times done great damage;† and the streets had, many of them, been widened and straightened and foot-walks of brick contructed on each side.

In the vicinity of present Bryant Park at 42nd Street was a small sheet of water called, with an amiable suggestiveness of the small country boy with bent pin fishing-tackle, "Sunfish Pond." Where the present city prison, the gloomy "Tombs," now stands surrounded by a squalid neighborhood, lay formerly a beautiful pond called the "Collect" or "Fresh Water Pond," nearly two miles in circumference and fifty or sixty feet deep. It was connected with the Hudson River on the other side of the city by a rivulet running through marshes and meadows on the line of present Canal Street; which street, when later constructed, took its name from the fact. This pond was, in the summer of 1776, the scene of a memorable incident, for on its placid surface was held the trial of the first steam-boat with a screw propeller, the invention of John Fitch. During winter-time, when frozen over, it made fine skating-grounds for the students of the college and the youths and maidens of the city; while a hill which rose westwardly towards Broadway to an eleva-

*When the City Hall was built, about this time, the rear was made of brown-stone, as being cheaper than the white marble of the rest of the building and because no one then believed that the city would ever extend much farther north. This is the edifice that still stands, but the brown-stone rear has been within the past year in some way worked upon and painted so as to resemble what at a considerable distance is supposed to be a sort of marble.

†About two o'clock in the morning of Saturday, September 21, 1776, a great fire had broken out which swept away nearly a third of the city, all that part west of Broadway from Whitehall to Barclay Street being completely destroyed. The progress of the flames was not arrested until the college green was reached. On August 7, 1778, about three hundred buildings on the other side of the city were also destroyed by fire. These were situated on the East River, surrounding "Cruger's wharf."

tion of nearly a hundred feet afforded shelter from the wind and an excellent point of vantage for the use of the more staid population who preferred only to look on.

In Bowling Green there was still to be found the pedestal on which had formerly stood a leaden statue of King George, the statue having been pulled down by an excited mob in the early days of the war and melted into bullets for the use of the army. Opposite Bowling Green stood the most sumptuous mansion of the city, the "Government House," intended originally as a residence for Washington while President, but not used by him, as the seat of government was removed to Philadelphia before its completion. It became the residence of Governor Clinton and afterwards of Governor John Jay. Broadway and the "Bowery Road" were the two finest avenues in the city. In the vicinity of the Battery and for some distance up Broadway were private houses, the homes of the great merchants and principal gentry of the city.

After the retirement of President Johnson, his place at the following commencement was filled by the senior professor of the college. In May, 1801, the Rev. Dr. Charles Henry Wharton, an Episcopal clergyman, was chosen to fill the vacant office. Dr. Wharton was born in Maryland and received European education, attending college in France. He was president for only about seven months, resigning early in December, 1801. He was succeeded by Bishop Benjamin Moore, who had been temporarily president at the time of Dr. Cooper's flight, and who now filled the office until 1811.

President Moore was born in Newtown, Long Island, on the 5th of October, 1748, took his degree at King's in 1768, was ordained in 1774, in England, as a minister of the Episcopal church, became an assistant minister of Trinity Church and, in 1800, succeeded to its rectorship. On September 11, 1801, he was consecrated bishop of the State of New York, as successor to Bishop Provoost. His ecclesiastical duties were such that he was not expected to teach or indeed to devote his entire time to the college, the chief management of its affairs falling upon the professors.

The college prospered, received a fresh grant of lands from the Regents in 1802, new recitation rooms were built and the building extended on the north foundation. The professors were men of ability and exceptional scholarship; and the influence of the college upon the literary character of the State was marked. The majestic sycamores that ornamented the college grounds looked down upon many youths who afterwards became men of note. These trees "had an historic interest," said the Hon. John Jay, of the class of 1836, in his centennial address in 1876, "from the fact which, when a boy, I heard from the lips of Judge Egbert Benson during one of his visits to my grandfather at Bedford, that those trees were carried to the green by himself, Jay, Robert R. Livingston, and I think Richard Harison, and planted by their own hands."

Among the many students whose names became ultimately well-known were Anthony Bleecker, a lawyer of elegant attainments who for many years was a prolific contributor in prose and verse to the periodicals of the day, John Anthon, Henry H. Schieffelin, Rev. Dr. John M. Mason, Provost of the College, and later President of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania; Samuel Jones, Chancellor of the State and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Philip Hamilton, Robert Benson, John J. De Peyster, Lewis M. Ogden, John Delafield, Edward P. Livingston, Lieutenant Governor of the State; John McComb, Peter Augustus Jay, Clement C. Moore, son of Bishop Moore, afterwards Professor of Hebrew and Greek Literature, and author of a collection of poems, the best known of which is the "Visit from St. Nicholas"; Nathaniel F. Moore, afterwards President of the College; Gouverneur Ogden, David S. Jones, John Ferguson, Mayor of the City; Rev. Dr. John Brodhead Romeyn, Leffert Lefferts, Peter Gerard Stuyvesant, Thomas Phœnix, District Attorney; Pierre Cortlandt Van Wyck, District Attorney and Recorder; Daniel D. Tompkins, Judge, Governor of the State, and vice-President of the United States, who, during his term as Governor, recommended the setting of a day when slavery in New York State should entirely cease; Cornelius, John and Jacob Brower, Gouverneur Kemble, George Clinton, Jr., William Cutting, Rev. Dr. Philip Milledoler, President of Rutgers College; Dr. John Watts, Jr., John L. Lawrence, William M. Price, Stephen Price, John McVickar, Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy at the College; Dr. Archibald Bruce, Rev. Dr. Henry U. Onderdonk, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania; Edmund H. Pendleton, Samuel B. Romaine, Speaker of the State Assembly; James Renwick, Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry at the College; Rev. William Berrian, Henry Vethake, Henry H. Ross, Peter D. Vroom, Governor of the State of New Jersey and Minister to Prussia; Edward Copland, Mayor of Brooklyn; John Fine, Dr. John W. Francis, David Murray Hoffman, Hugh Maxwell, Rev. Dr. Jackson Kemper, Bishop of Wisconsin; Rev. Dr. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, Bishop of New York; James Stryker, John Slidell, United States Senator; Charles G. Ferris James Watson Gerard, Peter V. Livingston and Dr. John R. Rhinelander.

RUFORD FRANKLIN.

(*To be Continued.*)

Eminent Graduates of Princeton University.*

Signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration :

Waightstill Avery, 1766, Hezekiah Balch, 1766,
Ephrahim Brevard, 1768.

Signers of the Declaration of Independence :

Richard Stockton, 1748, Benjamin Rush, 1760.

Members of Continental Congress :

Joseph Reed, President, 1757.
David Ramsay, President, 1765.

Richard Stockton, 1748,
William Burnet, 1749,
Nathaniel Scudder, 1751,
Samuel Livermore, 1752,
William Shippen, 1754,
Joseph Montgomery, 1755,
Jesse Root, 1756,
Benjamin Rush, 1760.
Jonathan B. Smith, 1760,
Thomas Henderson, 1761,
James Manning, 1762,
Jon. Dickinson Sergeant, 1762,
William Paterson, 1763,
Richard Hutson, 1765,
Henry Lee, 1773,
Oliver Elsworth, 1766,
David Howell, 1766,
Luther Martin, 1766,
Nathaniel Niles, 1766,
Nathaniel Ramsay, 1767,
Pierpont Edwards, 1768,
Wm. Churchill Houston, 1768,
John Beatty, 1769,
John Henry, 1769,
James Linn, 1769,
Fred. Frelinghuysen, 1770,
Gunning Bedford, 1771,
James Madison, 1771,
Jonathan Dayton, 1776,
David Beard, 1773.

President of the United States :

James Madison, 1771.

Other Presidential Candidates :

Aaron Burr, 1772, James G. Birney, 1810.

Vice-Presidents of the United States :

Aaron Burr, 1772, George M. Dallas, 1810.

Other Vice-Presidential Candidates :

Richard Rush, 1797, Theodore Frelinghuysen, 1804.
John Sergeant, 1795, Wm. L. Dayton, 1825,
Frank P. Blair, 1841.

President of the Provincial Congress of New York :

Peter R. Livingston, 1758.

High Sheriff of London :

Stephen Sayre, 1757.

* Any additions or corrections will be received by Mr. M. Taylor Pyne, 20 William St., New York City.

United States Senators:

Samuel Livermore, 1752,
Alexander Martin, 1756,
William Paterson, 1763,
Oliver Ellsworth, 1766,
John Henry, 1769,
Frederick Frelinghuysen, 1770,
Aaron Burr, 1772,
Morgan Lewis, 1773,
Aaron Ogden, 1773,
John Ewing Calhoun, 1774,
Jonathan Mason, 1774,
Isaac Tichenor, 1775,
Wm. Richardson Davie, 1776,
Jonathan Dayton, 1776,
John Rutherford, 1776,
Richard Stockton, 1779,
Abraham B. Venable, 1780,
Wm. Branch Giles, 1781,
Edward Livingston, 1781,
James A. Bayard, 1784,
R. Goodloe Harper, 1785,
David Stone, 1788,
Nicholas Vandyke, 1788,
Mahlon Dickerson, 1789,*
John P. Stockton, 1843,
Alfred H. Colquitt, 1844,
George Gray, 1859.
Jacob Burnet, 1791,
George M. Bibb, 1792,
George W. Campbell, 1794,
John Taylor, 1790,
John M. Berrien, 1796,
Henry W. Edwards, 1797,
G. McIntosh Troup, 1797,
Daniel E. Huger, 1798,
John Forsyth, 1799,
Alfred Cuthbert, 1803,
Theo. Frelinghuysen, 1804,
Samuel L. Southard, 1804,
James Iredell, 1806,
Arnold Naudain, 1806,
John W. Walker, 1806,
Stephen Van Renssalaer, 1808,
George M. Dallas, 1810,
Richard H. Bayard, 1814,
Alfred Iverson, 1820,
Richard S. Field, 1821,
James A. Pearce, 1822,
William L. Dayton, 1825,
†James Chestnut, 1835,
John F. Hager, 1836,
†James W. Wall, 1838,
James K. Kelly, 1839,
Francis P. Blair, 1841,
J. Donald Cameron, 1852.

Members of House of Representatives, United States:

Samuel Livermore, 1752,
Isaac Smith, 1755,
Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, 1758,
John Archer, 1760,
Thomas Henderson, 1761,
Thomas Tredwell, 1764,
John Bacon, 1765,
David Ramsay, 1765,
Nathaniel Niles, 1766,
John Beatty, 1759,
James Linn, 1769,
Gunning Bedford, 1771,
James Madison, 1771,
David Bard, 1773,
Henry Lee, 1773,
Jonathan Mason, 1774,
Edward Colston, 1806,
John Van Dyke, 1806,
Alem Marr, 1807,
William H. Heyward, 1808,
James M. Wayne, 1808,
Samuel M. Eager, 1809,
Benj. Chew Howard, 1809,
A. DeWitt Bruyn, 1810,
Kensey Johns, 1810,
John T. Stoddert, 1810,
William Halstead, 1812,
Samuel J. Wilkin, 1812,
John J. Milligan, 1813.
William Pennington, 1813,
John Wurts, 1813,
Alfred Iverson, 1814,

William Stevens Smith, 1774,
John A. Scudder, 1775,
Nathaniel Alexander, 1776,
Jonathan Dayton, 1776,
John W. Kitters, 1776,
Richard Stockton, 1779,
Abraham B. Venable, 1780,
William Crawford, 1781,
William Branch Giles, 1781,
Edward Livingston, 1781
Conrad Elmendorf, 1782,
John A. Hanna, 1782,
James A. Bayard, 1784,
Peter R. Livingston, 1784,
Robert Goodloe Harper, 1785,
James Wilken, 2785,
J. Henderson Imlay, 1786,
Evan Alexander, 1787,
Nathaniel W. Howell, 1788,
William Kirkpatrick, 1788,
David Stone, 1788,
Nicholas Vandyke, 1788,
Isaac Pierson, 1789,
Mahlon Dickerson, 1789,
Ephraim K. Wilson, 1789,
Silas Wood, 1789,
John Taylor, 1790,
William Chetwood, 1792,
Peter Early, 1792,
George C. Maxwell, 1792,
Thomas M. Bayly, 1794,
James M. Broom, 1794,
George W. Campbell, 1794,
Silas Condit, 1795,
John Sergeant. 1795,
John S. Edwards, 1796,
William Gaston, 1796,
Thomas Bayly, 1797,
James W. Clarke, 1797,
Henry W. Edwards, 1797,
Charles Fenton Mercer, 1797,
George McIntosh Troup, 1797,
John Forsyth, 1799,
Alfred Cuthbert, 1803,
Thomas Ward, 1803,
George Chambers, 1804,
T. Hartley Crawford, 1804,
Littleton Kirkpatrick, 1815,
James McDowell, 1816,
George W. Toland, 1816,
Abraham W. Venable, 1819,
Chester Butler, 1817,
Joseph Henry Lumpkin, 1819,
George W. Crawford, 1820,
James H. Gholson, 1820,
George B. Rodney, 1820,
James A. Pearce, 1820,
John P. B. Maxwell, 1823,
Thomas Ross, 1825,
George H. Browne, 1828,
Richard B. Carmichael, 1828,
James Pollock, 1831,
David F. Kaufman, 1833,
Alexander R. Boteler, 1835,
James C. Condluy, 1835,
James G. Hampton, 1835,
J. Thompson Mason, 1836,
John L. N. Stratton, 1836,
Alexander H. Bailey, 1837,
Charles J. Biddle, 1837,
Lawrence O'B. Branch, 1838,
William G. Whiteley, 1838,
Henry M. Fuller, 1839,
Robert McKnight, 1839,
Isaiah D. Clawson, 1840,
Thomas L. Jones, 1840,
Nathaniel G. Taylor, 1840,
Francis P. Blair, 1841,
John T. Nixon, 1841,
James B. Everhart, 1842,
Frederick H. Teese, 1843,
Alfred H. Colquitt, 1844.
James M. Jackson, 1845,
Stevenson Archer, Jr., 1846.
James D. Strawbridge, 1844,
William H. Armstrong, 1847,
Heister Clymer, 1847,
George M. Robeson, 1847,
John Swope, 1847,
Robert S. Green, 1850,
Barnes Compton, 1851,
John T. Jones, 1852,
Charles E. Phelps, 1852,
Henry White, 1854.

Joseph R. Ingersoll, 1804,
Stevenson Archer, 1805,
George G. Crump, 1805,
John A. Cuthbert, 1805,
Richard W. Habersham, 1805,
George Holcombe, 1805,
Thomas Telfair, 1805,
Seaborn Jones, 1809,
Edward Overton, 1856,
Charles Haight, 1857,
John V. L. Findlay, 1858,
C. A. Bergen, 1863,
Henry S. Harris, 1870,
Hugh G. Kyle, 1870,
Welty McCullough, 1870.

Members of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States:

Alexander Martin, 1756,
William Paterson, 1763,
Oliver Ellsworth, 1766,
Luther Martin, 1766,
William C. Houston, 1768,
Gunning Bedford, 1771,
Wm. Richardson Davie, 1776,
James Madison, 1771,
Jonathan Dayton, 1776.

Judges of the United States Courts:

Oliver Ellsworth, Chief Justice of the United States, 1766.
William Paterson, Associate Justice of the United States, 1763.

The Chi Psi Semi-Centennial Convention.

THE Semi-Centennial and Fiftieth Annual Convention of the Chi Psi Fraternity, was held at Hotel Brunswick, New York, on April 7, 8 and 9, under the auspices of the Stevens Chapter at Hoboken.

Thirty-five delegates, representing sixteen chapters, were present at the meeting, as folllows: From the University of Michigan Chapter, W. A. Cheney; Williams Chapter, J. S. Sheppard, Jr., and F. C. Bigelow; Middlebury Chapter, E. Benedict; Wesleyan Chapter, H. I. Thayer; Hamilton Chapter, D. L. Peck and D. B. Chase; Furman Chapter, A. T. Cooper: University of Mississippi Chapter, J. Ivy, Jr.; Amherst Chapter, G. L. Baldwin and T. C. Lane; Cornell Chapter, R. F. Almisal and Harlan Moore; Wofford Chapter, A. Hall; University of Wisconsin Chapter, A. T Holbrook and L. C. Mayhew; University of Minnesota Chapter, D. T. Stearns; Rutgers Chapter, G. T. Gale; University of Georgia Chapter, Joseph D. Smith, and Stevens Chapter, F. B. De Graas, F. L. Waefelaer and George Perkins.

The three days were spent mainly in secret business sessions, the only matters made public being the re-election of the Honorable Elbridge T. Gerry, as President of the Fraternity for the ensuing year, and the appointment of William C. Collier, of Auburn, N. Y., to edit the Fraternity's monthly magazine *The Purple and Gold.*

It was also decided to hold the next Annual Convention at Washington, under the auspices of one of the Southern Chapters. One of the

social features of the Convention was a reception tendered by the Stevens Chapter to the visiting Delegates, Wednesday afternoon, at Hoboken. On Thursday evening the Annual Banquet was held at Hotel Brunswick, over which Commodore Gerry presided with wit and dignity. The occasion was made notable by the presence of Major-General James C. Duane, one of the three, who, in 1841, at Union College, conceived the plan upon which Chi Psi was founded. With him was another of the charter members, Alexander P. Berthoud. The toasts were responded to by General Duane, Reverend C. W. Anable, D. D., Alexander P. Berthoud, Samuel P. Blagden, Honorable L. M. Cook, William M. Collier and Francis M. Scott, LL. B. Among others present at the Convention and Banquet, besides those already named, were President David H. Cochran, LL. D., of Brooklyn; Reverend Foster Ely, D. D., of Lockport, N. Y.; O. C. Tredway, Esq., of Sioux City, Iowa, and Osgood Smith, Arthur T. Hogan, Calvin B. West, all of New York City.

Editor of the UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE:

DEAR SIR,

Permit me to correct a false impression that is bound to be left by a certain statement in Mr. Roberson's very entertaining article in the March number of the UNIVERSITY. In speaking of the defeated anti-secrecy fanatics at Union, he says: "Some left college went to another institution to organize, it is said, the Alpha Delta Phi, as a fraternity with purely moral and literary aims."

So it may be "said," but it is not true. The statement is unsupported by authority. Alpha Delta Phi had not in its origin, nor has it now, nor will it ever have any connection with the bigoted anti-secrecy movement. The fraternity is proud to believe that there are some features in its organization too sacred for the vulgar gaze of the merely curious. The management of its own affairs in its own councils, and its own ways, has been found to conduce to success and not to failure. Secrecy is a fact of Alpha Delta Phi, but fanaticism, either secret or anti-secret, is not. There is nothing "sore-headed" in the organization. It is founded upon principles too broad and human for anything of the sort, and let me insist right here that there are principles at the basis of Alpha Delta Phi. This leads me to my second objection to Mr. Roberson's statement.

One might be lead to infer from his words that Alpha Delta Phi has nothing but moral and literary aims. Alpha Delta Phi does emphasize morality and intellectuality. May this ever be the case! But Alpha Delta Phi also insists that the social element is requisite to the complete manhood, and I firmly maintain that there is not a goodlier fellowship in any fraternity than in ours.

I ought to add that Samuel Eells, the founder of our fraternity, never sat upon nor carved a bench at Union, or at any rate, his biographer does not record the fact if he did. As a collegian at least, his only allegiance was to Hamilton. Eells was the great builder of the fraternity, and none of his work has been torn away. The only influence that he ever felt from a Union fraternity was that he received overtures from some Union "Kaps" who were endeavoring to establish a chapter at Hamilton. These he rejected and proceeded to the carrying out of his own ideas with magnificent results, so we Alpha Delts believe. If, however, the "Kap" influence had any appreciable effect on Samuel Eells' designs, I, for one, am abundantly glad to acknowledge it.

Very truly yours,

JOHN IRA BENNETT, Jr.

Chicago, March 21st, 1891.

At Wyalusing Falls.

BY FREDERIC HOOLE FLOY—WESL. UNIV., '71.

TOWARD the close of a bright day in early June, the sinking sun flooded its golden light upon the pathway of two men on horseback, leisurely riding sunward through the tall waving grass of a western prairie.

The horse which the elder man bestrode was a powerful, jet-black animal. Across the saddle-bow was stretched a full-grown deer, recently shot, with protruding tongue and magnificent antlers.

The rider himself, clad in a nondescript hunting suit, was compactly built and sinewy. Though his face was half concealed by a bushy, reddish beard, his eyes shone out the more plainly, and with the deep lines about them, bespeaking an active, nervous temperament, underlying a calm exterior. The face was stamped with honesty and trustworthiness.

The younger man was more symmetrically attired, and his cap, into which a hawk's feather had been stuck, was jauntily placed on the back of his head. Long hair fell in golden curls upon his shoulders, and he wore a light-colored mustache. Like his companion, he was armed and accoutred after the manner of the plains, a rifle slung across his back, with pistol and hunting-knife sticking in his belt. His animal was a wiry mustang, fully broken, but not lacking in spirit; his gait was somewhat irregular, owing to his attempt to keep pace with the longer steps of the horse.

"Now, Roderick, *mon ami*," exclaimed the rider of the mustang, interrupting himself in an animated, but one-sided conversation, "its your turn. Diable! Here I've been telling you all this *sottise* for the last hour. Tell me something of your life; that is, if you are willing," he added, with a glance of respect and inquiry into his comrade's face.

A shade of sadness crossed Roderick's face, as a flood of recollections passed over him, but it was momentary only. Thinking that perhaps he might be able, by a recital of his own suffering, to instill into his friend's being a deeper significance of what true living really was, he answered as cheerfully as he could. "So you shall, Henri; my story is brief. I was born thirty years ago, in the little Massachusetts village of Earlton. My mother died, one severe winter, of pleurisy, while I was still an infant; my father died two years ago.

"Earlton is a manufacturing village, and my father was foreman of one of the mills. We lived in our own little home with its garden, which I tended, just large enough to supply us with vegetables. Even without a mother those were happy days. I had never known a mother's love, and, therefore, did not miss it. School life, usually so unbearable to an active boy, was made most delightful to me, by one of the kindest of schoolmasters. Time passed on. I grew up, and after working my way through Harvard I secured a good position in the factory. At twenty-one I had my first and only love dream, and, thank God, it became the sweetest dream, and reality, too, I've ever known. I had never cared for girls, always thinking them frivolous.

"Ruth's family came from England and settled in our town. For two years after they came I never knew them, nor cared to, but one day accidently met her. She seemed different from other girls, and soon I found myself calling very frequently, till not long after she became mine. How my soul was wrapped up in Ruth!"

The man had ceased to address his companion, he was communing with himself.

"How fair she was, so good, so gentle, so loying. Then she died. Little George, our only child, was laid at rest with her, and I was alone."

The strong lip quivered and the voice trembled. Roderick drew the back of his rough hand across his eyes, and was silent for some minutes. Then in his usual voice, but in a serious tone, he resumed his story.

"Henri, sad though that part of my life has been, I even now thank God for it. It did this much for me, it strengthened my faith in woman, and what had almost become a hatred for the sex became a most profound respect and admiration."

Roderick saw that his emphatic words had produced the desired result in Henri, and he went on in lighter vein:

"No, not alone; my father still remained, and as he had loved Ruth almost as much as I, we found consolation in each other's sympathy. We lived on, in our quiet, peaceful way, till father died, and then I came West, partly because I had no further ties in the East, and partly influenced by a desire to see the country of which my father had so often told me."

"Yes, yes, *mon brave*," said Henri to his restless horse, "but tell me more of her. Did you really love her so very much?"

"I never loved any one so."

Roderick was gratified by his interest. It was a balm, even after so many years, to tell his distress to a sympathizing ear.

Henri De Roux came from a sympathetic people. He was now twenty-two, and had been sent to the University of Virginia to distinguish himself by his brilliant powers and reckless living. His father was a wealthy slaveholder in Louisiana. Henri, the eldest, had grown up wilful, passionate, and altogether spoiled. He had enjoyed life to the full, and yet he was not bad. His impulses were good, and he had a generous nature, but hated to be opposed. When the great gold fever of '48 had broken out he was seized with an overpowering desire to go to California, and go he did. After wandering about, and meeting with many wild adventures but spending very little time in gold mining, he had met Roderick Bennett, who irresistibly attracted him by his sterling good qualities and honest life, so different from the hot-blooded and passionate Southerners.

Actuated as the two men were by such different motives and feelings, Roderick's life was brightened and he was roused to greater activity by the warm-hearted encouragement of De Roux, while De Roux's hot temper and too sudden impulses felt a check—guiding, not resisting—from the unvarying gentleness of Roderick's temper.

Roderick was about to continue his story, when the setting sun, now almost below the horizon, warned them to quicken their pace, and the horses were put to the gallop. As they advanced further they saw, close by the water's edge, their little settlement of Wyalusing Falls.

The first wave of the "gold fever" had passed, leaving many rich, but far the greater number in poverty.

John Wilson was one of those who at first had been successful, but, through the treachery of his companion, had lost all his fortune. Not feeling able to endure another such experience, he had started homeward when he met two men from the East, with means which they wanted to invest profitably.

It had long been a favorite idea with John Wilson that money could be invested in gold mining as well as in any other business, and profit be made out of it. He perceived that here was his chance. He broached the subject to the others, and it was favorably received. They each supplied one-half the invested sum, and Wilson's experience was considered worth a third interest.

A claim, chosen by Wilson, was staked out, and named Wyalusing Falls; tools and drills were bought, a little settlement established, men hired at regular wages, and the work began. The affair prospered so well that soon the three partners withdrew from active work, and returned to their homes, leaving Roderick Bennett in full charge. The settlement was of log houses. A common mess was served for all. Roderick and De Roux occupied a cabin together, Roderick as host and De Roux as guest. The latter, however, made his welcome permanent

by looking after the household duties, and in keeping the account books, though he was at perfect liberty to leave without warning.

As the two horsemen rode into camp their eyes were met by an unusual sight. Near Roderick's house was standing a huge prairie wagon with its balloon-shaped canvas covering. At one side of this a large tent had been erected, to the rear of which was a blazing fire. The only persons to be seen were a negro cook, evidently preparing supper, and several miners, talking together.

"Well, here's a go," said Bennett, "we must have visitors. I hope they're agreeable."

As the two men approached the tent a man of fifty, in the dress of the polite world, appeared at the tent door.

"Why, it's John Wilson," exclaimed Roderick, hurrying forward. "A member of the firm," he added, seeing Henri's look of blank amazement.

Greetings followed, and Mr. Wilson explained the reason of his unexpected appearance. He had come out from his home in Nebraska to see how work at the mines was progressing. "Not but that we have perfect confidence in you," he said, smiling, to Roderick; "but I was in need of a rest, and my daughter Bessie wanted to see this part of the country."

This was the first intimation of any lady in the party.

"Come in and take supper with us," went on Mr. Wilson hospitably.

It was a merry party of four that sat about the pine table, eating a heterogeneous supper, supplied partly from more civilized districts, and partly from the wilds. After supper they all gathered about the fire of logs, and chatted together. Roderick and Mr. Wilson naturally fell to talking of the work, leaving Henri all the opportunity he desired to chat with Miss Bessie.

Although she had passed the twenty years of her life in her father's society, and had been taught to ride and shoot, Bessie Wilson was not deficient in all the charms and graces of young womanhood. As she flitted about, in and out of the tent, keeping Henri constantly on the move, that she might show him one thing after another, he watched her ten times as much as he gave his attention to anything she showed to him. As he bade her good-night, Henri became unusually quiet on the way to his lodgings, and Roderick, instantly noticing it, divined that Henri's heart was another's. It was a case of love at first sight.

But if so for him, it was by no means the same for Bessie. She saw nothing more in him than in many another young man she had known.

Six weeks had passed away. The Wilsons were beginning to think of returning. Regrets were mutual and general.

Miles and miles had Bessie and Henri ridden over the blooming plains; had shot together, and had visited neighboring settlements and ranches. Mr. Wilson found plenty to occupy his time. It was a home-coming for him, or a return of the Prodigal Son.

The evenings, too, after the day's work and pleasure, had been thoroughly enjoyed. Roderick's Shakespeare was given over to the young couple, and "Romeo and Juliet" was the play they oftenest read, for Bessie had found her mate, and they were to be married in a couple of months. Henri was to go to his Southern home to arrange matters, and was radiant over the long-expected letter which had come from his father with forgiveness and congratulations.

Roderick, after much hesitation over his desire not to forsake his post, was persuaded to go East to the wedding.

Soon after, a few days before the Wilsons' contemplated departure, the three men had crossed the river into the mountains. For a long time Bessie had seen a pair of golden eagles hovering over these mountains, and had expressed a desire for a pair of the young ones, and the three friends had gone to find the nest.

Returning from an unsuccessful search, the men reached the river just where the mining operations were being carried on. They noticed the absence of all the miners. Roderick's brow clouded; it lacked yet two full hours to "knocking off" time.

"We are just about to cross the place where the big blast will go off to-morrow. I hope it will be a successful job, for that vein we are opening looks very rich, and I shall be disappointed if it does not yield well," Roderick was saying as they came to the water's edge. "I don't see where all the men can be. Ah, there they ate; but what are they doing?" As he spoke he pointed to the opposite bluff where the men stood, frantically waving their hands and pointing, while for the first time their piercing shouts reached the ears of the three.

"My God," groaned Roderick, the fearful truth flashing across his mind. In his zeal, the chief of the men was firing off the big blast before the appointed time. Yes, there was the little puff of white smoke from the slow match; what should they do! It was too late to go back; they would have to go directly over the mine. Their only chance was their boat. Ah! thanks be to heaven, it was there. With anxious haste they embarked, Henri seizing the oars and Roderick pushing off.

But why does it move so sluggishly under Henri's powerful stroke? Roderick's quick eye detected the trouble. It is not their boat it is a smaller one, and will only carry two; it is sinking. For all to stay in it means almost certain death for all, in that deep current, with the Falls below; for one to go back is certain death for one, but safety for two. A single moment's hesitation, and Roderick calmly says, "she won't hold us all, I must go back. Return and get me." He knows they never can, but he says it that they may not be alarmed. Waving his hand in farewell, he turned, and leapt into the water.

Henri, comprehending the situation, dropped the oars, and would have followed him, but Mr. Wilson held him back. Together they saw Roderick swim to the rock and crawl up, just as the mighty blast went off. Sick at heart, Henri turned away,

* * * * * * *

Their danger had been great, but they, at least, were now safe. As soon as the falling rock had ceased, and the hovering smoke was somewhat cleared away, they rowed back. Roderick was lying on his side suffering fearfully, with one limb broken, and the blood flowing steadily from a horrible gash in the side of his head. Henri sat down and taking the wounded head in his lap, wept like a child.

" No matter, old fellow, it will soon be over. You will be happy. You *must* be happy. Love and cherish her well." He gasped for breath, and the words came slowly.

" I want her to have my horse, my Duke. Let her ride him for my sake. God bless you both."

He closed his eyes and moaned "Ah! my head. Yes, Ruth, I'm coming," they heard him whisper; and murmuring her name he passed away.

F. H. FLOY.

The Hon. Lloyd Bryce

Was born at Flushing, L. I., in 1851. His father, Major J. Smith Bryce, was a member of a well-known family of Georgetown, D. C., and there the son spent his early youth. He attended school at the Jesuit College of Georgetown until the close of the civil war, when he was placed in the care of the renowned Professor Anthon, in New York City. Under him Lloyd Bryce developed a decided taste for art and when he visited Europe with a tutor in 1867 he made admirable copies of a number of celebrated pictures in the galleries which he visited.

Having in 1869 completed his preparation for college, he entered Christ Church College, Oxford, and graduated in due course, with the degrees of B. A. and M. A.

He returned to New York to study for the Bar at the Columbia Law School, and after graduation, having declined a reportership on the Charnay South American Expedition sent out to Yucatan through the instrumentality of the French Government, the *North American Review* and Pierre Lorillard, he was, on the election of David B. Hill to the Governorship of the State, appointed Paymaster General, and held the position until his election to the 50th Congress from the Seventh District.

His main efforts while in that body were directed towards the improvement and federal control of the New York harbor, then rapidly being destroyed by the reckless dumping of city refuse, and his zeal in the matter resulted in great good to the city.

But while apparently deeply absorbed in Congressional duties, the natural bent of his cultivated mind found expression in several novels, some of which were published serially in *Lippincott's Magazine* and others in book form. Among them the better known were "Paradise," "The Romance of an Alter Ego," and "A Dream of Conquest," the latter being particularly well received by the public.

About this time the untimely death of Allen Thorndike Rice, his intimate friend and college mate at Oxford, who had just been appointed Minister to Russia, changed the current of his life and brought him face to face with what was destined to be the most important part of his life's work, the conduct of a great monthly magazine. Mr. Rice had effectually rejuvenated and revivified the *North American Review* and made it the foremost periodical of his time, wherein were discussed the live questions of the day. He bequeathed the control of it to that friend in whose ability to conduct it he had the most confidence and named Mr. Bryce.

At the age of thirty-eight, therefore, the novelist and statesman found himself the successor of Palfrey, Lowell, Dana, Everett and Channing, in the conduct of a magazine already in the seventy-fifth year of its existence.

His stewardship of the trust imposed by his friend has already justified the confidence reposed in him by Mr. Rice.

General Bryce married the daughter of Hon. Edward Cooper, Ex-Mayor of New York City.

His polished manners, his cordial frankness and straightforward, fearless manliness make him a welcome guest, a delightful companion and a reliable business associate.

He is a member of several clubs, among them the Union, Knickerbocker, Tuxedo, Meadow Brook and Authors.

His labors in connection with the *North American Review* absorb most of his time and attention, and leave him but little leisure for the enjoyment of the ease and luxury which most men of his means and social position usually prefer.

W. G. ELIOT.

R. S. V. P.

Now what in thunder could I say?
It happened somewhat in this way:
It was the first call I had made,
And yet she didn t seem afraid
To sit beside me in a nook,
And gaze upon a picture book;
And so some impulse made me haste
To slip my arm around her waist.

She seemed to like it pretty well,
Just how and why I couldn't tell;
But soon she brushed aside a curl
And said, "I'll bet no other girl,
When first you called upon the miss,
Has ever acted just like this."
I smiled and tried to look quite gay,
But what in thunder could I say?

—*Brunonian.*

PHI GAMMA DELTA—BETA MU CHAPTER AT JOHNS HOPKINS.

James Young, '93 J. H. Furnell, '93 Arthur Foster, '93 Karl Ramsburg '92, L. Jackson, '93
David Kinley, '92 Stephen Harry, '92 Fred C. Howe, '92 F. A. Ross, '91 E. P. Kohler, '92
J. O. Warfield, '93 W. C. Chesnut, '92 N. Baker, '92 Chas. Phelps, '93

UNDERGRADUATE WITTICISMS.

THEY WOULDN'T DO IT.

If the seniors in the girls' colleges spin tops, would they necessarily be called spinsters?—*Yale Record.*

Why does a college man generally refer to a V as a "five dollar William?" Because he never has it long enough to be so familiar with it as to call it "Bill."—*Princeton Tiger.*

"Hello up there!" shouted his wife. "What in the world are you making such a rumpus about?"

"I'm holding an inquest."

"An inquest; who's dead?"

"Nobody. I am in quest of the collar button that slipped down the back of my neck."—*Rutgers Targum.*

French under difficulties.—The following dialogue was heard the other day:

He—"Gertrude, je t'adore."

She—"Shut it yourself, you left it open."—*Ex.*

Mrs. Mullicaddy—An' phwat is this?

The Exhibitor—This, madam, is a representation of the Pillar of Hercules.

Mrs. Mullicaddy—Begorra! If that is his piller, I wonder phwat the rist of his bid-clothes is loike.—*Lampoon.*

SHARP.

"Why do you call him 'Razor?'"

"Because he had an edge on last night and cut me."

It is a singular fact that although night falls, day breaks.

"It's all up with me," sighed the elevator boy, sadly.—*Yale Record.*

She stopped me on the street,
  And her eyes were filled with tears,
She hailed me as a friend
  Whom she hadn't seen for years.

I wondered what she had to say,
  Her face—I knew it not,
But still it seemed not strange to me,
  I did not know—forgot.

Her lips were quivering painfully—
  At last I heard her speak—
"*You owe me five for washing, sir—*
  I've been after it for a week."

—*The Tiger.*

SHE.—"I don't think I shall go rowing with you again."

HE.—"Why not, pray?"

SHE.—"Because you only hugged the shore."—*North Carolina University Magazine.*

SHE.—"Are you on any of the college papers, Mr. Jones?"

HE.—"I am on the Dean's Record of low-stand men.—*Yale Record.*

It is an Ill Wind.

Sweet Bessie likes the northeast wind,
  Which nose and fingers nips;
Because ('twixt you and me) it brings
  The chaps to Bessie's lips.

—*Brunonian.*

THE REASON.

"I say, old fellow, why do you always drink a glass of water before dinner?"

"Why, to whet my appetite."—*Yale Record.*

ABSENT MINDED.

"Do you know anything about 'cuts,' Mr. Sporter?" said the charming Miss Arabella, as she smoothed out a wrinkle in her tennis costume, and waved her racket in imitation of the Lawford.

"Well, I should say so," said he, awaking from his reverie, "I just wish you could have seen the list I got from—that is—is, one or two easy ones, Miss Arabella."—*Yale Record.*

The evening, for her bath of dew,
Is partially undressed,
The sun, behind a bob-tailed flush,
Is setting in the West.
The planets light the heavens with
The flash of their cigars,
The sky has put his night-shirt on,
And buttoned it with stars.
—*Vassar Miscellany.*

"Johnny, put on your socks," said the fond mother.

And Johnny, looking ruefully at the rent his envious toes had made, responded:

"I'll see 'em Darned first."

ART STUDENT (showing visitor over the school).—And, Dobson, this is our new skeleton. Isn't he gay? We've named him Bolton Jones—after the artist, you know.

DOBSON.—By Jove! Looks to me more like Joltin' Bones.—*Princeton Tiger.*

A freshman arrived at his family nest
And acted the howling swell.
He'd stolen two signs, had sampled some wines,
And such terrible actions could tell!

As he recounted his feats to admiring friends,
And said, "I'm a bird, they say,"
Some sophs. who heard, said, "Yes, you're a bird,
But the bird you're like is a jay!"
—*Yale Record.*

Teacher (to country boy)—"Tom, did Martin Luther die a natural death?"

Tom (promptly)—"No, mam; he was excommunicated by a bull."—*Ex.*

ST. PETER, AT THE GATE.—Halt!

NEW SPIRIT.—Open up and let me in. I'm a college graduate, class of '90.

ST. PETER.—No, you can't come in. We don't want any advice about running the universe.—*Ex.*

Strange.

'Tis strange with all our gay young men,
No matter where they may have been—
Whene'er a *wind-fall* falls to them
They always go and *blow it in.*
—*Cornell Era.*

Progress and Poverty.

She said, "I take an interest in quotations."
"Indeed! in prose or verse, my dear?" I cried.
"I mean in stocks and other valuations."
"Then I'm not in it!" sadly I replied.
—*U. of Penn., Red and Blue.*

PROFESSOR (to consulting senior). My dear young friend, matrimony is always dangerous.

C. S.—Yes, sir; I think I see *rocks* ahead.—*Princeton Tiger.*

Dr. Clarence Thwing.

DR. CLARENCE THWING, now in charge of Sitka Hospital, is a graduate of the University of the City of New York, both of the Scientific and Medical Departments, and an honored member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. He was born in Portland, Maine, June 29, 1862, the eldest of seven sons. In early life he was taught at home, both parents being life-long educators. His mother, a graduate of Mount Holyoke, 1855, held afterwards the chair of Latin and Astronomy, and married Professor Thwing, 1859, whose portrait appears, with a biographical sketch in the November issue, 1890, of this magazine. His son enjoyed also the benefits of the North School, Portland; of Little Blue, the famous institution founded by Jacob Abbott, of the Brooklyn Polytechnic. In New York he took a high position in college, taking a hundred dollar prize at the time of his graduation in medicine, 1886. For some time he was surgeon at the Orthopedic Institution, Forty-second street, and subsequently physician of the insane at the institution at Batavia, Ill.

He was married June 6, 1889, to Miss Charlotte Elizabeth Guest. They spent a short time in Europe, and in October of the following year went to Alaska as missionaries of the Presbyterian Board. Dr. Thwing interests. He has cultivated, marked, executive force, and is making his influence felt in moral and material movements for the welfare of Alaska. In addition to his hospital work he is doing much for the native, outside, notably in founding the St. John's Maternity for native women, who, by the strange usages of the superstitious savage, are thrust out of doors as the hour of their supremest need approaches. His many friends will watch with interest a professional career which has begun with brightest auguries. E. P. MERLIN.

William Viall Chapin.

THE leading, if not the only candidate of the Alumni Association for the vacancy in the Trinity College Corporation, which is annually filled by that Association, was a prominent member of the class of '78, one of the last classes to attend the college classes in the old buildings, on the site now occupied by the State Capitol at Hartford.

He was born at Providence, R. I., and prepared for college at St. Pauls School, Concora, N. H.

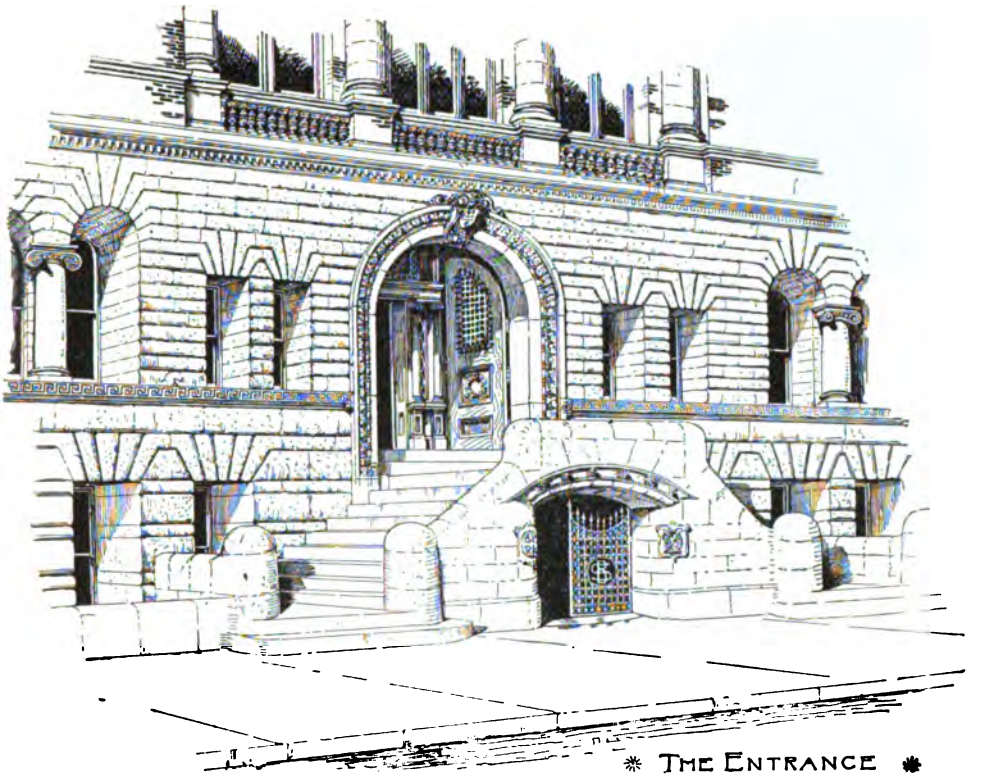
From Trinity College in due course he took the degrees of A. B. and A. M., and immediately after graduation entered the banking house of Loomis L. White & Co., in Wall street, of which he is now a partner.

He is an active member of the New York Stock Exchange, Secretary of the Calumet Club, and a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, St. Anthony, Players, Country, and other clubs.

Earnest in all he undertakes, and socially inclined, he is as well known as any man of his years in the mercantile and club life of New York.

His literary inclinations and business training will make him a valuable addition to the Corporation of the College should he receive an election at the hands of his fellow alumni.

W. D. FARRINGTON.

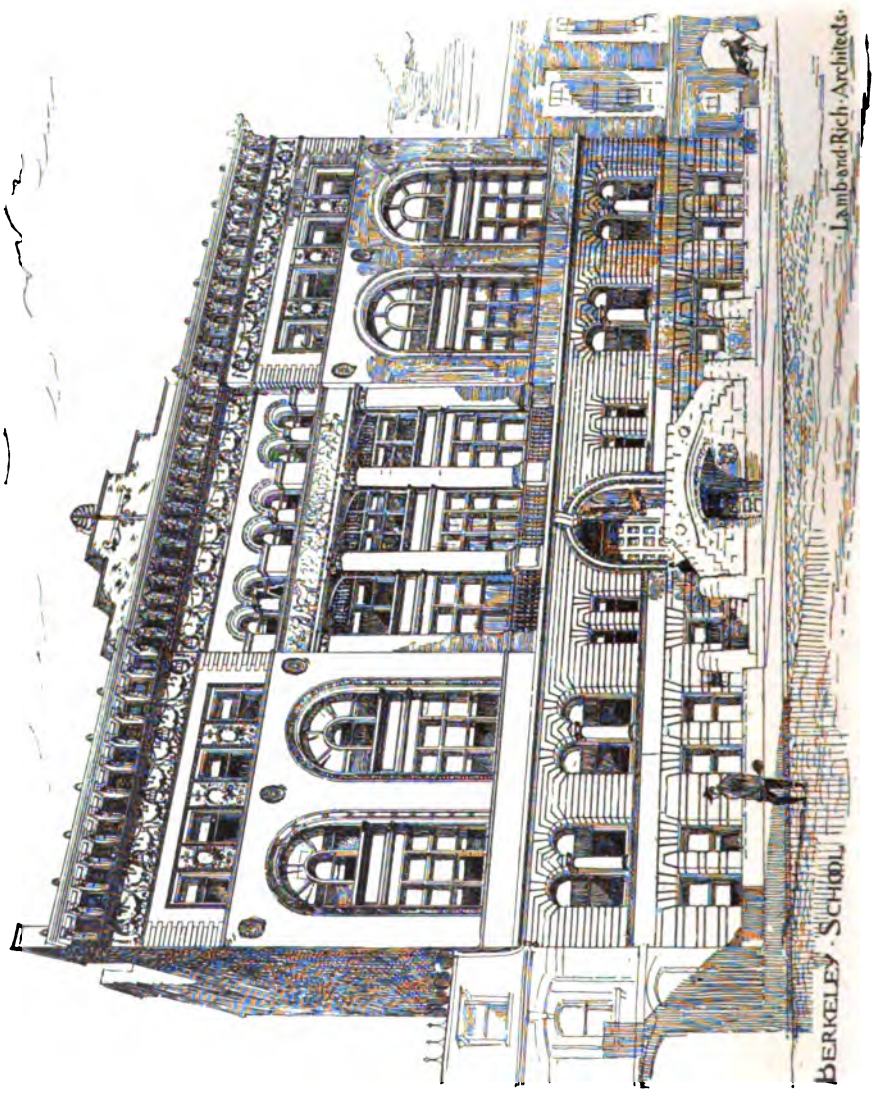


THE ENTRANCE

The Berkeley School.

A DISTINGUISHED clergyman, writing his "Mind History" late in life, traced his first intellectual awakening to the advent of a new teacher in the little frontier school-house, where he laid the foundation of his future prominence in theology and exegesis. He was then a bright lad, full of the vigorous vitality which carried him to the end of his eighty-five years in unbroken health of mind and body. With muscles constantly yearning for exercise, he was restless under enforced confinement, especially where singing birds and murmuring streams constantly invited him to share the activities to which all his natural instincts were akin. Accordingly, he was classed among the bad boys of the school, and was a frequent victim of the school-master's practice of "walling;" that is, taking a boy by the ears and butting his head against the logs which formed the sides of the ruder school building.

One day a change came over the woodland school. The hard headed and hard-fisted school-master disappeared, and in his place came a soft-voiced woman, full of gentle sympathy with trials and temptations of youth. Instead of confining them for hours together upon the hard school benches, doling out to them dull tasks, she would startle the children by calling out, in a cheery voice: "Scholars, attention! Now let us see who can get up first onto the bench!" Then she would march


BERKELEY · SCHOOL
Lamb and Rich · Architects

THE BOAT HOUSE.

her thoroughly aroused pupils around the school-house and standing them in line, start a competitive examination in spelling. In such ways as this the routine of the school was varied,and interest excited where apathy prevailed before. Our bad boy received the mental stimulus to which his future success was traceable. From being accounted one of the dullest, he soon established a reputation as the brightest boy of school.

Admiral Farragut, who was born in the same year as the clergyman referred to (1801), once spoke to the writer with great satisfaction of a similar experience when he was a midshipman at school in Chester, Penn., in 1814–15. His teacher, a convert to the system of Pestalozzi, was accustomed to relieve the tedium of school life in those days by taking the boys to wander in the fields, instructing them by the way, as the Master did his disciples.

These ideas have probably reached their fullest development in the modern educational system of which we have an illustration in the Berkeley School of New York City, under the Head-Mastership of John S. White, LL. D. Here everything is directed to the harmonious development of mind and body in unison ; to the awakening of intellectual activity as well as to the accumulation of knowledge. There are no dull hours in the "Berkeley," no fool's caps, no dunces' benches. Its pupils, instead of playing truant, eagerly seek their desks and find de-

light in fulfilling their varied duties. The modern ideas of perfect ventilation for school rooms, systematic physical exercise and military drill for producing "well set-up" men, find expression here also in theory and practice.

Dr. White is a product of the Boston schools. Born in Wrentham, Mass., of the old Puritan stock, he took first medals in the Chapman Grammar, English High, and Latin Schools of Boston, and was graduated at Harvard in 1870, with the highest Classical Honors. After ten years of most successful work, four as Master in the Boston Latin School and six as Head-Master of the Brooks Academy, Cleveland, Ohio, he resigned the latter post in 1880 to found the Berkeley School in New York. In 1879, he was made a Doctor of Laws by Trinity College, has been elected a fellow of several foreign societies, and has obtained considerable reputation as a writer. But it is as a teacher and manager of boys, with a patient and stimulating influence for good over them, that he is best known.

A warm friend of Dr. White—President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Md., named the new school "The Berkeley" in honor of George Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne—well-known as the greatest benefactor of early education in America. The school was opened in the autumn of 1880, at 252 Madison Avenue. Accommodations were provided for sixty boys the first year, for ninety the second, for one hundred and twenty the third, and for one hundred and fifty the fourth. The applications for admission to the school exceeded the limit in each instance and the names of candidates came to be registered for entrance years in advance.

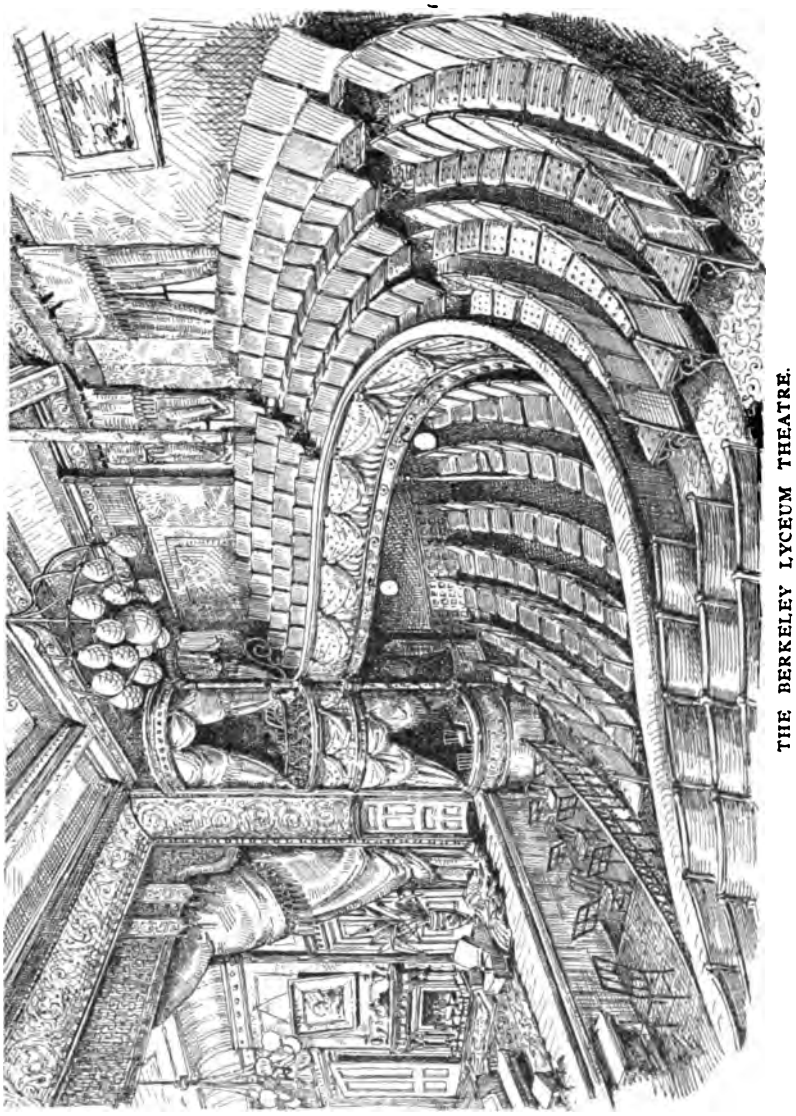
April, 1874, found the school comfortably housed in the new building with large three-story extension, at 6 East 44th St. In 1887, the gymnasium of the Berkeley Athletic Association was erected at 19 and 21 West 44th St., of which the school has the privileges in the afternoon, and the following spring brought the welcome addition of ten acres of playgrounds at Morris Dock—now known as the Berkeley Oval —together with the boat-house upon Harlem River, at a distance from 44th St. of only seventeen minutes' ride by rail. The Oval is the property of the school, but its privileges are shared by the Berkeley Athletic Association.

The success of the school has been greatly advanced by the selection of a corps of masters of the highest scholarship, experience and fitness to teach, as a result of which the uniform success of the graduates of the school in entering the leading colleges, and their subsequent high rank, has been remarkable. The provision upon a generous scale of facilities for physical training and exercise, under intelligent supervision, has produced a school of robust boys, in which illness is a rare occurrence.

The new building of the Berkeley School, of which the illustrations give an excellent representation, occupies four city lots, numbered 18, 20, 22 and 24 West 44th St.

The aim of the architects has been to design an absolutely fire-proof building, with a classical exterior in the Ionic order of architecture, and

at the same time to secure as much light as possible for the school and class-rooms. An interesting feature of the ornamentation is the wide frieze supported by the central columns in the third story. It is a section of that wonder of Phidian art, the freize of the Parthenon at Athens. Through the courtesy of General di Cesnola, of the Metropolitan Museum



THE BERKELEY LYCEUM THEATRE.
Where the College Clubs give their Entertainments.

of Art, who allowed the models to be used, and the Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Co., who have taken great interest in the work, selections of the frieze that once ornamented the old Athenian temple on the north side have been accurately reproduced and united in such a way as to form a harmonious band forty feet in length and containing a part of the pro-

cession of warriors on horseback on their way to the sacrificial offering. Often three or four horses dash abreast in unruly beauty, the flowing draperies forming models that have ever been the envy of artists.

The materials used in the building are Indiana lime stone and warm yellow "Roman" brick and terra cotta. The entire framework is of a most substantial iron construction, and the interior walls, the floors and the roofs are built entirely of iron and fire-proof brick. The main building measures 100 feet on the street by forty-seven in depth and is four and a half stories in height above the basement. The remainder of the plot of land is covered in full by an armory one and a half stories high, with a monitor roof of glass and iron—a single span 53 by 100 feet—and the rear wall of the school building is supported upon the ground floor by two iron columns and immense girders for the purpose of allowing the drill-room to extend beneath, affording a floor space of nearly 9000 square feet. On the front are the coat-rooms, equipped with individual lockers, and a cellar extends beneath.

The first floor contains the reception-room, library or graduates' room, the rooms of the Head-Master and Registrar and the dining and lunch rooms. Upon the second and third floors are eight large school-rooms, each having a separate recitation room, thus giving facilities for hearing recitations in small divisions. The dormitories afford accommodations for two masters, the lady resident and the sixteen boarding students, all the rooms being single except two. There is also a physical laboratory lighted by a dome from above, and equipped with tables, gas and water for experimental work. In the separate west wing of the upper floor are the laundry and servants' rooms.

The Boynton system of heating by hot water has been adopted as being by far the most perfect method yet devised for this purpose, the fresh air being taken into the rooms at numerous places upon each floor and an original system of artificial ventilation by motive power has been introduced by means of which the air is completely changed three times an hour through ample flues connecting with every room.

The plumbing conforms to the best approved methods; the marble and fittings are rich and attractive. The pipes are exposed and carried from cellar to roof in the separate shaft which contains the toilet rooms. All the toilet and bath-rooms have outside windows.

The school-rooms are furnished with "single" desks of quartered oak designed especially for the school after careful experiments made from a hygienic standpoint. The desks are placed in single rows with aisles upon both sides receiving the light from the left hand in every case, and the chairs afford a genuine novelty in school furniture in point of comfort and attractiveness—the chair seat being upholstered in leather.

An interesting feature of the new school, tending to give to it a character of dignity and permanence, is the decoration of the great hall and the adjacent rooms upon the first floor with four stained windows, designed by Louis Tiffany in memory of students who died while members of the school.

WM. C. CHURCH.

TYPICAL HOMES AT HARVARD—No. 16—HOLYOKE IN 1884.

Francis Robert Rives.

THERE are few Associations of University Alumni in New York who have a deeper and more loyal attachment for their Alma Mater than the members of the Metropolitan Association of Alumni of the University of Virginia. It requires but a slight inducement to bring them together in force.

Of the one hundred and fifty gentlemen who constitute this organization there is no one more thoroughly representative of Virginia and its celebrated University than he whom the members have elected for several successive terms their president.

Hon. William Cabel Rives, his father, had twice been Minister to France, and previously U. S. Senator from Virginia. His uncle had been graduated from the University of Virginia many years before, and many of the family have attended the same institution since.

Francis R. Rives was born February 16th, 1822, at the old family seat, Castle Hill, Albemarle County, Virginia, which has always been a family possession.

He was prepared for college by private tutors, entered the University of Virginia at the age of sixteen, and was graduated with honors in three years with the degree of M. A. Having studied law under Professor Davis, of the same institution, and in the office of his father, he was, before being admitted to the Bar, appointed Secretary of Lega-

tion at London, under the ministry of Hon. Edward Everett. After serving in that capacity from 1842 to 1845, he returned to New York, formed a law partnership with Alexander Hamilton, Jr., and has been a continuous resident of the city since.

In 1848 he married Matilda, the only daughter of George Barclay, Esq., and grand-daughter of Colonel Barclay, the Revolutionary Tory.

Mr. Rives was for two years President of the General Alumni Association of the University of Virginia, for one term President of the Southern Society of this city, Vice-President of the Knickerbocker Club, and Vice-President of the Coaching Club.

FRANCIS ROBERT RIVES.

He is a trustee of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, and many other business and charitable organizations, as well as President of the "New York Farmers," an association of fifty of the wealthiest country-seat owners of the city.

The University of Virginia made him its delegate to the 250th anniversary of the foundation of Harvard.

Two sons, still living, are both graduates of Columbia. Hon. George L. Rives, the elder, who was graduated second in his class there, and was "Fifth Wrangler" at Cambridge, became First Assistant Secretary of State under President Clevelend ; the other, Reginald W., is said to be one of the best four-in-hand whips in the country.

JOHN HERBERT CLAIBORNE.

College Affiliations of the Members of the University Club, N. Y. City.

W.

Whitehead, Gerrard Irvine. U. of P., '58—May 10, 1879—206 Broadway—A. B., A. M., LL. B.—Phi Kappa Sigma.

Whitehead, Pennington... P., '81—Feb. 2, 1887—Newark, N. J.—A. B., A. M., LL. B. (C., '83).

Whitehouse, W. Fitz H... C., '60—Jan. 5, 1881—50 Wall St.—A. B., A. M., LL B. (U. of Chicago).

Whiting, James R..... W., '57—Dec. 6, 1882—150 W. 59th St.—A. B., A. M.

Whiting, John B..... Y., '74—June 1, 1887—59 Wall St.—A. B., LL. B. (C., '77)—Wolf's Head.

Whitman, James S..... Merton College, Oxford, Eng., 79—May 2, 1888—244 E. 13th St.—A. B.

Whitney, William C..... Y., '63—1865—15 Broadway—A. B., A. M.—Psi U., Skull and Bones.

Whitridge, Frederick W... A., '74—May 10, 1879—59 Wall St.—A. B., A. M., LL. B. (C., 78)—Chi Psi.

Whittemore, Henry..... H., '73—Jan. 2, 1880—58 William St.—A. B., H. P. C., D. K. E.—A. D.

Wickes, Edward A..... W., '63—May 10, 1879—14 W. 57th St.—A. B., A. M.—Sigma Phi.

Wickes, Thomas P..... Y., '74—May 6, 1885—146 E. 38th St.—A. B., LL. B. (C., '76)—Psi U., Skull and Bones.

Wickham, William H..... P., '66—Nov. 17, 1879—91 Fulton—A. B., A. M.—D. Phi.

Willcox, David..... Y., '72—Oct. 4, 1882—20 Nassau St.—A. B., LL. B. (C., '74) - A. D. Phi, Wolf's Head.

Wilder, Enos..... ...H, '65—May 4, 1881—81 Beaver St.—A. B.

Willard, Daniel W..... May 5, 1886.

Williams, Coleman G..... T., '80—May 5, 1886—30 Broadway—A. B., A. M.—D. Psi.

Williams, Stephen G..... C., '81—June 2, 1886—45 Broadway—A. B., A. M., Ph. B., LL. B., C. E. Ph. D.—D. Psi.

Williams, Waldron..... C., '85—Nov. 7, 1888—240 11th Ave.—A. B., LL. B.—Psi U.

Williams, William..... Y., '84—Feb. 6 1889—19 Wall St.—A. B., LL. B. (H., 87)—D. K. E.

Willis, William H..... C., '62—Dec. 1, 1886—115 Broadway—A. B., A. M.—D. Psi.

Wilson, Frank P..... Dec. 5, 1888.

Wilson, William G.....H., '62—May 10, 1879—48 Wall St.—A. B., LL. B.

Wilson, William Penn.....R., '67—May 3, 1883—Elizabeth St.—A. B., A. M., D. K. E.—Phi B. K.

Winslow, Francis Dana...Y., '78—Oct. 3, 1888—36 New St.—Ph. B.

Winston, Frederick J.....Y., '86—Nov. 6, 1889—247 Fifth Ave.—A. B., LL. B. (C., '88)—Scroll and Key.

Winston, Gustavus Storrs.C., '63—May 10, 1879—32 Nassau St.—M. D.

Winthrop, Buchanan.....Y., '62—1865—63 Wall St.—A. B., LL. B. (C., '64)—Scroll and Key.

Winthrop, Egerton L., Jr..H., '85—Nov. 7, 1888—23 E. 33d St.—A. B., LL. B. (C., 87)—D. K. E., H. P. C., Porcellian.

Witherbee, Frank S.....Y., '74—May 10, 1879—4 Fifth Ave.—A. B., D. K, E.—Skull and Bones.

Witthaus, Rudolph A.....C., '67—June 5, 1879—61 Fifth Ave.—A. B., A. M., M. D.—D. Psi.

Wood, John S.....Y., '74—May 7, 1884—11 Pine St.—A. B., LL. B. (C., '76)—Skull and Bones.

Wood, Thomas C.....Nov. 6, 1889—170 West End Ave.

Woodbury, Charles H....Dart., '79—Nov. 2, 1887—24 W. 20th St.—A. B.

Woodbury, John M.....P., '79—Dec. 3, 1884—120 Fifth Ave.—A. B., A. M.

Woodford, Stewart L.....C., '54—July 7, 1886—18 Wall St.—A. B., A. M. (Y., '66), (T., '69), LL. D. (T., '70)—D. Psi.

Woodruff, Charles H.....Y., '58—June 18, 1879—120 Broadway—A. B., A. M., LL. B. (C., '61)—A. D. Phi.

Woodruff, John E.....P., '72—June 2, 1886—31 W. 21st St.—A. B., A. M., M. D. (C., '75)—D. Phi.

Woodruff, Morris.....Y., '60—May 10, 1879—93 Front St.—A. B., A. M.—Psi U.

Woolsey, George.....Y., '81—Oct. 6, 1886—49 E. 30th St.—A. B., M. D. (C., '85).

Worcester, Edwin D., Jr..Y., '76—July 2, 1884—170 Broadway—A. B., LL. B.—Psi U.—Skull and Bones.

Worcester, Harry A.....Y., '84—Feb. 1, 1888—Grand Central Depot—A. B.—Psi U.—Wolfs Head.

Work, J. Henry.....C., '67—Nov. 1, 1879—77 Clinton Pl.—A. B.—Psi U.

Wright, James A., Jr.....H., '79—May 7, 1884—6 Bowling Green—A. B.

Wynkoop, Geradus H....Y., '64—May 10, 1879—7 W. 16th St.—M. D. (C., '66)—A. D. Phi.

Y.

Yard John.....Y., '75—Feb. 7, 1883—2 Wall St.—A. B., LL. B. (C., '78)—Psi U.

Young, Mason.....Y., '60—May 10, 1879—35 Wall St.—A. B,, A. M.—Psi U.—Phi B. K.—Scroll and Key.

Young, Thomas S., Jr....P., '71—May 10, 1879—30 Wall St.—A. B.—Zeta Psi.

Z.

Zabriskie, George.... ...C., '73—Dec. 1, 1880—21 Broad St.—LL. B. Psi U.

Total, 997 Resident Members.

Non-Resident Members.

A.

Abbott, Edwin H..... ...H., '55—Nov. 18, 1881—Milwaukee, Wis.—A. B., A. M., LL. B.—Zeta Psi.

Adams, Brooks.....H., '70—March 2, 1887—23 Court St., Boston, Mass.—D. K. E.

Addison, William.... ....June 2, 1886—Pittsburgh, Penn.

Aldis, Owen F.....Y., '74—Feb. 3, 1886—Chicago, Ill.—A. B.—D. K. E., Skull and Bones.

Alexander, Archibald.....P., '75—May 10, 1879—2 W. 58th St., New York.—A. B.

Alexander, Henry C.....P., '54—Oct. 4, 1882—Hampden, Sidney, Va.—A. M.—S. T. D.

Allen, Charles H.....A., '69—Oct. 8, 1885—Lowell, Mass—A. B., A. M.—Chi Psi.

Allen, John De W.... ....Y., '76—Jan. 5, 1887—San Francisco, Cal.—A. B.—D. K. E.—Skull and Bones.

Alsop, Joseph W.....Wes., '58—Sep. 12, 1879—Middletown, Conn. M. D. (U. of C., N. Y.)

Amory, Robert.....H., 63—Jan. 4, 1888—279 Beacon St, Boston A. B.—Alpha D. Phi.

Anderson, Nicholas L.....H., '58—May 10, 1879—Washington, D. C.—A. B., A. M.—Psi U.—H. P. C.

Anderson, William D.....Y., '62—Nov. 5, 1884—New Haven, Conn.—A. B., A. M., M. D.—Psi U.--Scroll and Key.

Andrew, John F.....H., '72—Dec. 1, 1886—Boston, Mass.—A. B., LL. B., '75—A. D.

Andrews, Gwynne M.....H., '83—Jan. 4, 1888—Englewood, N. J.

Andrews, Walter Scott....H., '77—Jan. 2, 1884—Union Club—New York, N. Y.—A. B., H. P. C.—D. K. E.—A. D.

Andrews, William W.....West. Res. '59—Nov. 7, 1883—641 Eusted Ave., Cleveland, O.—A. B., A. M.—Alpha D. Phi—Yale—D. K. L.

Annin, William E.....P., '77—Nov. 2, 1887—A. B.—Omaha, Neb.

Appleton, William.....H., 77—June 7, 1883—Boston, Mass—M. D.—D. K. E.

Ayer, Frank H.....Y., '80—Oct. 8, 1885—Nashua, N. H.—A B. Scroll and Key.

B.

Bacon, Henry.....U., '65—June 1, 1887—Goshen, N. Y.—A. B., A. M.—Phi B. K.

Bacon, Robert.....H., '80—Jan. 6, 1886—38 State Street, Boston, Mass.—A. B., A. D.

Baker, Amos Prescott.....H., '67—Jan. 4, 1889—Newport, R. I.—A. B. Zeta Psi.

Baldwin, Charles A.....H., '82—June 4, 1890—New York, N. Y.—A. B.—A. D. Phi.

Baldwin, Elbert F.....W., '84—Nov. 6, 1889—670 Prospect St., Cleveland O.—A. B., A. M.—Delta Psi.

Baldwin, George W.....Y., '53—Sept. 10, 1879—Boston, Mass.—A. B. Alpha D. Phi., Skull and Bones.

Bangs, George P.....April 15, 1879—Boston, Mass.

Bannard, Henry C.....Y., '69—Jan. 4, 1888—Chicago, Ill.—A. B.—Phi Beta Kappa, Psi U., Skull and Bones.

Barnes, John Hampton....Y., '81—Oct. 6, 1886—Philadelphia, Penn. (Bullitt Building),—A. B.—D. K. E., Scroll and Key.

Barnes, Thurlow Weed...H., '76—April 7, 1886—Boston, Mass.

Barney, Albert C.....Brown, '69—April 5, 1882—1,626 R. I. Ave., Washington, D. C.—Theta Deta Chi.

Barney, Danford N.....Y., '81—Jan 7, 1885—Farmington, Conn.—Skull and Bones.

Barrows, William Eliot...Y., '82—March 6, 1889—Philadelphia, Penn.

Barstow, Henry T.....H., '80—May 2, 1888—Boston, Mass.

Bartlett, Nelson S.....H., '71—April 4, 1888—Boston, Mass.

Battershall, Walton W....Y., '64—June 1, 1881—Albany, N. Y.—A. B., A. M., D. D.—D. K. E., Scroll and Key.

Baylies, Walter C.....H., '84—Feb. 1, 1888—369 West 28th St., New York—A. B.

Baylis, Abraham B., Jr....P., '66—May 10, 1879—44 Exchange Place, New York—A. B., A. M.

Beach, John K.....Y., '77—July 7, 1882—New Haven, Conn.—A. B., A. M., LL. B.—D. K. E., Wolf's Head.
Beale, Truxton.....C., '78—Oct. 8, 1885—Washington, D. C.—C. E. (Coll. of Charlestown, S. C.)—LL. B.
Beals, Joshua G.....H., '58—May 10, 1879—328 Dartmouth St., Boston, Mass.—A. B.
Bell, William Haywood...H., '77—June 2, 1886—Portland, O.
Bellinger, John B.....Feb. 5, 1890.
Benjamin, William H.....T., '57—May 7, 1884—Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y,—A. B., A. M., D. D. (Hobart),—Psi U.
Biddle, A Sydney.....U. of Penn., '71—June 5, 1882—Philadelphia, Penn.—Delta Psi.
Biddle, Spencer F. B.....April 7, 1886.
Biddle, W. Lyman.....P., '74—Jan. 7, 1885—Philadelphia, Penn.—A. B., A. M.—Zeta Psi.
Bigelow, Frank L .....Y., '81—April 9, 1887—New Haven, Conn.
Bigelow, W. Sturgis.....H., '71—May 10, 1879—Boston, Mass.—A. B. M. D., Ins.—H. P. C., Nat. His. Soc., Porcellian.
Bishop, Henry W.....A., '50—Feb. 11, 1881—Government Building, Chicago, Ill.
Bishop, William D.....Y., '49—July 19, 1879—Bridgeport, Conn.
Bishop, William D., Jr....Y., '80—Oct. 8, 1885—Bridgeport, Conn.—A. B.—Psi U., Scroll and Key.

The Hon. Perry Belmont.

MERE wealth and social position, after the first beginnings, act as deterrent rather than propulsive forces. Hence, where men possessing both achieve great and deserved success, there must be, in addition, either strong character or intellect, or both.

The subject of this sketch is the eldest son of the late August Belmont, and was born in New York, December 28th, 1851. Mrs. August Belmont was a daughter of Commodore Matthew C. Perry. There were, including Mr. Perry Belmont, four sons and two daughters, of whom three sons and one daughter survive.

After some years spent at the Rectory School, at Hampden, Conn., Perry, the subject of this sketch, went to Harvard, and was graduated in 1872, with honors in History and Political Economy. He then took a course in civil law, at the University of Berlin, in the meantime extending his knowledge of the languages and literature of Europe.

Returning to this country, he entered the Columbia Law School, and received his degree of Bachelor of Law in 1876.

Shortly afterwards he formed a law partnership with Messrs. Dudley Vinton and George Frelinghuysen.

THE HON. PERRY BELMONT.

The new firm soon acquired a good practice, and it has always been a matter of regret to some of Mr. Belmont's friends, that politics should have drawn him away from a field where his habits of industry and mental powers would soon have brought him into great professional prominence.

At the period of his first election in Congress in 1881, he was arguing before the Supreme Court at Washington the important case of the Pensacola Telegraph Company against the Western Union Company, in which the doctrine was affirmed that telegraphing came under the Commerce Clause of the U. S. Constitution. He had already argued cases before the State Court of Appeals.

Mr. Belmont, at the age of thirty, represented the First District of the State of New York, in Congress. The district comprised Staten Island and all of Long Island, excepting the City of Brooklyn.

His course was so satisfactory to his constituents that he was elected four times.

And during the last two terms he was chairman of one of the most important committees, the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

His controversy with Mr. Blaine attracted world-wide attention, and is one of the rare instances during the career of the present Secretary of State, in which Mr. Blaine was compelled to succumb.

Neithhr have the claims against the Peruvian Government, nor the policy which he then opposed, since been resuscitated.

Mr. Belmont, during his Congressional career, was a well-known and powerful opponent of improper measures, and turned his face most resolutely against the taking of pecuniary interest by our Government in schemes or enterprises of any nature whatsoever, as in the case of the Nicaragua Canal Bill, the Hawaiian Sugar Question, The Congo Conference.

He was identified with many important measures. He introduced and carried through the Bill indemnifying the Chinese for the massacre at Rock Springs; the Bill Summoning the Maritime Conference; for the Improvement of the Consular Service; and constantly advocated the abolition of the tariff on works of art. Passed the Retaliation Bill on the Fisheries Dispute for Non-Intercourse with Canada by a vote of 256 to 1. He advocated the selection of the City of Washington as the proper site for the Columbian Exhibition, which site was unanimously reported from the Foreign Affairs Committee. He presented the Bill which placed our Government first among the nations assisting the French Republic in making their last exposition a success. For this France made him a Commander of the Legion of Honor.

In 1888 he resigned his seat in Congress to accept the Mission to Spain, to which he had been appointed by President Cleveland.

Since the end of Mr. Cleveland's administration Mr. Belmont has not been actively engaged in politics. Courtly and dignified in manners, with national reputation, possessed of large wealth, he is in position to bring ripe experience and rare mental abilities to whatsoever labor the future may present. SAMUEL MARSH, LL.D., Union, '67.

DATES OF COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

College Name.	Commencement Day, 1891.	Number of Graduates since Organization.
Alfred College	June 25	677
Allegheny College	June 25	918
Amherst College	June 24	3,310
Andover Theological Sem.	June 12	1,978
Antioch College	June 17	150
Atlanta University	May 28	216
Barnard College		.
Bates College	June 25	561
Berea College	June 24	1,550
Boston University	June 3	2,237
Bowdoin College	June 25	3,966
Brown University	June 17	3,500
Bryn Mawr College	June 4	41
Canisius College	June 30	....
Carleton College	June 11	179
Case School Ap'l Science	June 12	41
Catholic University Am.		....
Charleston College	June 30	....
Clark University	Oct. 4	....
Colby University	July 1	1,200
Colgate University	June 18	1,041
College City of New York	June 18	1,396
Columbia College	June 10	10,565
Columbian University	June 9-12	2,499
Cornell College	June 26	429
Cornell University	June 18	1,701
Cumberland University	June 3	2,059
Dartmouth College	June 25	6,850
Davidson College	June 11	615
Denison University	June 20	....
De Pauw University	June 11	1,300
Dickinson College	June 20	1,451
Drew Theological Sem.	May 21	500
Eminence College	June 3	250
Emory College	June 10	996
Erskine College	June 24	503
Fisk University	June 10	159
Franklin College	June 11	113
Franklin and Marshall	June 18	850
Furman University	June 18	169
General Theological Sem.	May 20	1,155
Georgetown College	June 23	2,106
Hamilton College	June 25	2,649
Hampden-Sidney College	June 18	....
Hanover College	June 11	659
Harvard University	June 24	17,400
Haverford College	June 23	484
Hiram College	June 25	120
Hobart College	June 25	1,267
Howard University	May 28	1,000
Illinois Wesleyan	June 18	..
Indiana University	June 18	1,297
Iowa College	June 25	400
Iowa State University	June 18	3,131
Johns Hopkins University	June 11	405
Kentucky University	June 11	509
Kenyon College	June 25	771
Knox College	June 11	865
Lafayette College	June 24	1,319
Lake Forest University	June 17	5,000
Lane Theological Sem.	May 7	529
Lawrence University	June 25	348
Lehigh University	June 18	500
Lincoln University	June 18	300
Maine State College		....
Manhattan College	June 26	560
Marietta College	June 24	635
McKendree College	June 11	449
Mercer University	June 10	725
Miami University	June 17	1,018
Middlebury College	July 1	1,352
Monmouth College	June 11	815
Mount Holyoke College	June 18	2,113
Mount St. Mary's College	June 24	....
Muhlenberg College	June 25	280
Newton Theol. Institute	May 21	1,100
Northwestern University	June 19	....
Norwich University	June 25	....
Notre Dame College	June 24	525
Oberlin College	July 1	2,537
Ohio State University	June 24	197
Ohio Wesleyan College	June 18	1,403
Olivet College	June 18	286
Pennsylvania College	June 18	834
Polytechnic Institute	June 16	510
Princeton C. of N. J.	June 10	7,236
Randolph-Macon College	June 20	653
Roanoke College	June 10	324
Rollins College	June 3	....
Rutgers College	June 17	1,619
Rutherford College	May 28	....
Seton Hall College	June 17	302
Shaw University		....
Shurtleff College	June 4	350
Smith College	June 17	459
Southwestern Baptist Coll.	June 4	86
Stevens Institute Tech.	June 18	379
St. Francis Xavier College	June 22	477
St John's College	June 25	423
St. Lawrence University	June 18	405
St. Louis University	June 24	961
St. Stephen's College	June 18	222
Swarthmore College	June 16	251
Syracuse University	June 24	937
Trinity College	June 25	1,005
Trinity College	June 11	
Tufts College	June 17	550
Tulane University		4,495
Union College	June 26	4,911
Union Theological Sem.	May 19	2,520
U. S. Military Academy	June 12	3,384
U. S. Naval Academy	June 6	2,001
University of Alabama	June 24	1,260
University of California	June 24	1,375
University City of N. Y	June 11	7,000
University of Denver	June 10	....
University of Georgia	June 17	2,530
University of Kansas	June 11	....
University of Michigan	June 25	10,000
University of Minnesota	June 4	494
University of Mississippi	June 25	948
University of Missouri	June 4	2,050
University of Nebraska	June 10	223
University of N. Carolina	June 4	2,007
University of Pennsylvania	May 1-June 4	13,911
University of Rochester	June 17	994
University of S. Carolina	June 17	2,005
University of the South	Aug. 6	105
University of Tennessee	June 17	....
University of Texas	June 17	186
University of Vermont	June 24	2,469
University of Virginia	July 1	9,000
University of W. Virginia	June 10	250
University of Wisconsin	June 24	1,786
University of Wooster	June 18	671
Vanderbilt University	June 17	2,190
Vassar College	June 10	867
Wabash College	June 17	571
Wake Forest College	June 11	400
Washington & Jefferson C.	June 24	3,534
Washington & Lee Univ.	June 17	....
Washington Univ. College	June 11	650
Wellesley College	June 23	622
Wells College	June 17	90
Wesleyan University	June 24	1,625
West. Reserve University	June 20-24	2,500
Westminster College	June 24	762
William & Mary College	July 4	....
Williams College	June 24	3,163
Wofford College	June 16	338
Yale University	June 24	13,580

COLLEGE NEWS.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS.

Harvard—Davis, Horace A.
Yale—Moorhead, S. W. B.
Columbia—Bishop, Cortlandt F.
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Rutgers—Hopper, A. W.
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Williams—Williams, Clark.
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Princeton—Woods, Lawrence C.
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Syracuse—Sibley, Henry O.
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Illinois College—Mathews, B. C.
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Mass. Inst. of Tech.—Snyder, Fred. T.
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Kenyon—Babst, E. D.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology.—The date of the examinations for admission the current year to the Institute has been postponed to June 25th and 28th. This change brings the Institute in line with the colleges in the matter of the date of entrance examinations.—Outside examinations will be held this year in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Washington, St. Paul, Pittsburgh, Montreal and Toronto.—At the last Indoor athletic meeting, two Institute records were broken, Bucholz, '92, lowering the 50-yard dash record 1-5 of a second, and Heywood, '93, breaking the running-jump record by jumping 5 feet, 10¼ inches. This gives Technology the third best intercollegiate record.—About five hundred undergraduates and members of the faculty were present at the annual dinner given to the Senior Class by the lower classes.—The class of '85 held its annual dinner the 28th ult. During the evening, class yells were exchanged with a similar gathering of '87 in New York, on the lines of the Long Distance Telephone Co. —The two prizes given to women by the World's Fair, were won by Sophia G. Hayden, '90, and Lois L. Hoise, '90, for architectural designs.—The Athletic Club has elected officers for the coming year: President, W. R. Kales; Vice-President, R. H. Beattie; Secretary, F. W. Lord; Treasurer, C. E. Bucholz.—The Tennis Association has elected the following: President, E. W. Stebbins; Vice-President, M. L. Johnston; Secretary, A. G. Davis; Treasurer, C. W. Dickey.

Harvard.—The death by drowning of Shaw, '94, saddened the college after the Spring recess. A memorial service was held by Drs. Peabody and Phillips Brooks, at which the glee club sang.—At a recent meeting of the college overseers two votes of great importance were passed. By one, the adoption of President Eliot's plans for a three-year course was refused; by the other, the appointment of Professor L. B. R. Briggs to be Dean of the college was confirmed. Professor Briggs is one of the younger members of the faculty, and has always kept himself in close sympathy with undergraduate life.—The Sophomore play, "Cain's Julius Cæsar," has met with great financial and social success.—A new dormitory will be built similar to

Beck Hall, with private capital.—E. W. Blake, Jr., L. S., H. W. Doe, '93, and W. D. Flagg, '94, have been elected regular members of "The Lampoons."—The Committee of the Alumni have reported a list of candidates for nominations as overseers of Harvard University, as follows: Outgoing overseers eligible for re-election, Jefferson Coolidge, '50, and George O. Shattuck, '51. Other members: Richard M. Hodges, '47; Chas. R. Cadman, '49; Winslow Warren, '58; Chas. F. Folsom, '26; Francis L. Higginson, '63; Moorfield Stony, '66; Thos. L. Livermore and Chas. F. Dole, '68; Moses Williams, '68; William C. Loring, '72; Morris Gray, '77, all of Boston, and Arthur T. Lyman, '63, of Waltham; Chas. P. Greenough, '64, of Brookline; Chas. W. Clifford, '65, of New Bedford; Edward C. Perkins, '66, of Milton; Augustus G. Bullock, '68, of Worcester; Joseph B. Warner, '69, and Gardner M. Lane, '81, of Cambridge. The outgoing board is: T. Jefferson Coolidge, John T. Morse, Edwin P. Seaver, John Fiske and Geo. O. Shattuck. The resignation of Henry Walcott leaves another vacancy to be filled at this election.

Yale.—During Easter recess ground was broken for the finest of Yale's dormitories. It will stand between Lawrence College and Osborn Hall. The material as well as trimmings will be of Long Meadow sandstone, a shade between the light granite of Osborn Hall and the red brick of Lawrence Hall. The name of the donor of the new dormitory building will not be announced before '92's commencement, when the building is completed. Its cost is estimated at $125,000.—Professor Edward P. Morris, now instructor at Williams College, who has been called to Yale, is a son of Professor E. D. Morris, a classmate of President Dwight.—The younger professor graduated from Yale in 1874.—The Freshmen crew candidates being trained by S. B. Ives, '93, are Van Huyck, captain; H. Perkins, F. Perkins, W. W. Kinney, J. W. Dunkerson, R. W. Polk, C. W. McDuffee, N. O. Howland, S. C. Loomis, O. H. Holmes and F. J. Sedgwick. —Officers of the Yale navy just elected are: President, E. H. Floyd-Jones, '92; Vice-President, A. B. Graves, '92; Secretary, J. T. Robinson, '93; Treasurer, Professor A. M. Wheeler; Executive Committee, Professors W. H. Brenn and E. L. Richards and Ernest Ryle, '92.—W. Wheelock, '93, R. M. Gibbs, '93, and R. D. Paine, '94, have been elected to the "Courant" Board. —The annual report of President Dwight, just made public, shows the various gifts and bequests made to the university to be $1,151,272, a greater amount than in any previous year of the college history.

Princeton.—The following have been elected members of the University Cottage Club from the Sophomore Class: E. W. Baird, Pa.; W. J. Barkley, La.; W. H. Brown, N. Y.; James H. Britton, Col.; Thos. C. Chapin, N. J.; Wilson Ferguson, Pa; George C. Fraser, D. C.; Albert C. Hencken, N. Y.; George Klots, N. Y.; Carleton S. Mather, N. Y.; A. D'E. Parker, La.; James D. Remsen, L. I.; Walter C. Stears, R. H. Warren, N. Y.—The Tennis Association have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Johnson, '92; Treasurer, Condict, '93; Secretary, Thomas, '93; Directors, Williams, '92; Thomas, '93; and Neely.—The following men have been elected to Ivy Club from '93: H. R. Daniels, O.; J. D. Black, N. Y.; U. L. Hayden, O.; B. B. McAlpin, N. Y.; I. I. Brokaw, N. Y.; E. Y. Thorps, N. J.; H. M. Rogers, Neb.; L. B. Woodcock, Pa.—American Whig Society. Junior Essay Contest: First prize, B. Phinizy, Ga.; second prize, A. Church.—The Senior Class have adopted mortar boards.—Ex-President Mc-

Cosh celebrated on April 1st his eightieth birthday. He was the recipient of many valuable gifts from the Faculty and former pupils.—Baseball: April 3d, Princeton 7, Williams 2; April 4th, Princeton 1, New York 4; April 6th, Princeton 13, Columbia 6; April 7th, Princeton 13, Fordham 0; April 8th, Princeton 4, New York 11; April 15th, Princeton 17, Columbia 0; April 18th, Princeton 4, University of Pennsylvania 6.—Senior speaking contest in Cliosophic Society: First prize, J. H. Dunham, N. J.; second prize, L. B. Crane, Ill.—The American Whig Society has announced as her Lynde Debaters: J. C. Meyers, Pa.; G. R. Wallace, Pa.; Samuel Wasson, Pa.; E. A. S. Lewis, N. Y., is first alternate. As her Junior Orators: B. Phinizy, Ga.; J. M. Huston, Pa.; C. I. Truby, Pa.; C. T. Wood, N. D.—Junior Prize Essay Contest, Cliosophic Society: First prize, R. D. Small, Mass.; second prize, I. W. Street, O.; honorable mention, P. S. Kercher, Pa.—The Freshmen nine has been chosen as follows: Oliver and Humphrey, catchers; Disler and Forsythe, pitchers; Duff, short-stop, H. Young, 1st base; Andrews, 2d base; Neely, 3d base; Guffey, captain and left field; McKenzie, centre; Sicard, right.—Profs. Brackett, Young and Libby, who have been given control of the departments of Physics, Astronomy and Physical Geography in the work of University Extension, have prepared syllabi in their respective subjects.—J. S. Roddy, '91, and L. H. Cary, 93, will be members of the Manhattan Athletic Club's team which sail for Europe in June.—April 16th, at the Glee Club shoot, Phillips, '89, made the best score, breaking 22 birds, Gladwin, '91, being second, with 19.—The Football Association cleared over $6,500 during the season of 1890.—Prof. Scott will have charge of the department of Geology at Rutgers this term.

University of Pennsylvania.—The offer by Chas. K. Landis of a site and building for a marine laboratory at Sea Isle City, has been accepted. It will be in working order by June 1st, and will be devoted to investigation and experiments in the culture of food fishes and crustacea, and a summer school of biology. Professor Charles S. Dolley will be Director. —The "Mask and Wig," in the production of "B. Franklin, Jr.," and "Miss Columbia," met with great success during Easter week. —Russell Duane, a Harvard man, has received the appointment as law orator of the class of '91, at Commencement.—The University has gained a new trustee in the election of Mr. Walter George Smith, one of the most popular of the Alumni.—Mrs. J. B. Lippincott, has given $10,000 to found an alcove of recent American and English literature in the library, in memory of her husband.—At the same time her children have given $4,000 to the maintenance of the Veterinary School.—Mrs. Bloomfield Moore has given some valuable ancient pottery to the Museum. —The Law Department has elected George Stuart Patterson and Chas. Cooper Townsend, fellows; and Horace C. Richards has been re-elected to the Hector Tyndale fellowship in physics.

Williams.—President Carter has been South for a period of rest.—The comic opera, "Romeo and Juliet," by Edwards, '91, has met with flattering success.—The athletic team which will represent Williams at the Spring field meeting of the New England Athletic Association has begun work under trainer Conyard.—In its recent trip the ball nine met twelve strong teams. Three games were won, and one a tie.

Rutgers.—Prof. W. A. Scott, of Princeton College, has commenced work in Rutgers. He takes

Dr. Patton's place.—E. W. Chickering, '91, the champion athlete of Rutgers, has been compelled to leave college for a while.—Dr. J. G. Lansing, of the Seminary, has returned from a year's sojourn in Egypt, with his health greatly improved, and will resume his chair in the fall.—The committee in charge of the Senior Class Dramatics are Messrs. Strang, Hogan and Strong. "The Lost Inheritance" will be produced. It is the work of Hulst and Searle, of the Senior Class.—Mrs. William A. Bloodgood, of New York, has given the College $2,000 in memory of her father, the Rev. William C. Brownlee, who was Professor of Languages in Rutgers in 1825.

University of Michigan.—Dr. Bigelow, of Boston, Otto Kirchner, of Detroit, and A. C. Angell, son of President Angell, will fill the vacancies in the Law Department caused by the death of Prof. Wells, and the resignation of Dr. Rogers. —The Chicago University has been offering several of the best members of our faculty flattering inducements, and it is feared we may lose some of them.—At St. Joseph, Mo., our Glee Club was met, upon the rising of the curtain, with an audience of 38.—The expense of running the U. of M. is but $200,000 annually, the instructors receiving salaries of but $900 per annum.—The Chicago *Tribune* published, recently, an interview with Elisha P. Bowen, of Cincinnati, O., in which Mr. Bowen charges that nearly all the male students at the U. of M. use curling irons to curl their hair.—Murphy, D. A. C. trainer, has been engaged to train those who expect to go in the field-day contests.—"Pete" Conway has been coaching the University nine, preparatory to the Eastern trip.—The death of Mr. J. L. McAllister, '91, makes the ninth student on the death roll this year.

Kenyon.—Psi Upsilon is installed in its new lodge house.—Prof. W. T. Colville has resigned the chair of modern languages. —L. C. Williams, '92, represented the *Kenyon Collegian* at the annual meeting of the Ohio Inter-Collegiate Press Association, held in Wooster, Feb. 19th.—March 11th President Bodine lectured on "Henry Ward Beecher," for the benefit of the Athletic Association. —Edward L. Lanehart, '92, died March 4th, in "Old Kenyon," from pneumonia. He was exceedingly popular, president of his class and an Alpha Delta Phi. This is the first death at Kenyon for nineteen years. The entire college attended the funeral at his home in Belleville, Ohio.—The following officers have been elected in the different musical clubs: Banjo Club: W. P. Carpenter, '92, leader. Glee Club: Prof. Ingham, leader; L. C. Williams, '92, Manager. Orchestra: E. D. Babst, '93, leader; W. P. Carpenter, '92, manager.—The Athletic Association has elected the following officers: W. H. Foley, 91, President; H. W. Buttolph, '92, Vice-President: J. D. Follett, '93, Secretary; E. D. Babst, '93, Treasurer; R. B. Hubbard, '91, W. P. Carpenter, 92, W. I. Walkley, '92, R. J. Watson, '93, and A. H. Cummins, '94, compose the Executive Committee.—The Tennis Association has elected the following Executive Committee: C. T. Walkley, '92, J. D. Follett, '93, and A. H. Cummins, '94.

Hamilton.—John D. Cary, '84, lectured in the Scollard Opera House, April 18, on the subject, "What fools we mortals be!"—A Latin-scientific course is being considered as a probable use for the Fayerweather bequest.—Work on the new gymnasium is already in progress. The building will be named in honor of the late Albert W. Soper, of Chicago.—Hon. Frances M. Burdick, '69, has accepted a chair in the Columbia Law School.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

Date, A. D. 1920. *Scene, Class Day on University College Campus of the University of Columbia, New York City. Dramatis Personae, Wm. Butler, of the Class of* 1861, *University of the City of New York, and Francis Schermerhorn, of Columbia*, 1861.

Butler: Is it possible that this is my old friend Schermerhorn? Why, I have not seen you for twenty years!

Schermerhorn: Well, well, is it possible, Butler, that we are both alive. How little I ever dreamed of meeting you here to-day in this immense throng of people!

Butler: Yes, yes; we builded better than we knew. Did you ever expect to see such an institution result from those two colleges we united the year of the Columbian Exposition?

Schermerhorn: Scarcely. It surpasses my wildest imaginings of those days.

Butler: Chairman Low, of the University Faculty, tells me that he has a graduating class next Wednesday of 2,000 men in all departments. This book of class statistics just handed me by a Senior gives the average age of the class as 31. So many middle-aged merchants have been taking the courses in Law and Finance, that it raises the average greatly.

Schermerhorn: What a storm of selfish prejudice and all kinds of opposition the clergy and the lawyers raised when we first proposed the amalgamation of Columbia and the University. Do you remember how unpopular we were until the daily press of the City took our part?

Butler: Well, this magnificent monument to our temerity and to the unselfish, unflinching zeal of Dr. MacCracken and Dr. Low is worth all the worry and slanderous aspersions ever cast upon us, is n't it?

Schermerhorn: Indeed it is. But tell me, you have been here often of late years, while I was living in Florence?

Butler: Oh, yes. Let me show you our newest buildings won't you? I am growing pretty feeble and old of late but I think I can manage it if you can.

Schermerhorn: I should enjoy it immensely. For they are strange tome.

Butler: This is the "University College of Letters," the first erected after the amalgamation in 1892. It is a memorial to my kinsman, the late Hon. Charles Butler, one of the earliest and greatest benefactors of the N. Y. University. The gray pile yonder is the "Phoenix School of Library Economy and Historical Research." You recall the name of Stephen Whitney Phoenix, do you not, who gave $600,000 to Columbia some years before the founding of the "Da Costa School of Biology," in 1891? That department, you know, is among the medical buildings at 59th St. where the Vanderbilt clinic and the Sloane memorials are located near the "Carnegie School of Music." which was added to the University after years of preliminary skirmishing and is now the greatest in the world. The "Robert L. Stuart School of Fine Arts" is on the opposite side of the Park, near the Metropolitan Museum and is in session in the evening only. With the possible exception of the "Astor College for Artist Artizans," at 49th street, the memorial of Wm. Waldorf Astor, it is the finest college building in America. But here we have the "Anthon Chapel," where sermons are delivered by distinguished preachers of every denomination the appointments being made at the begining of the year.

Schermerhorn: What a roar! What does it mean?

Butler: That must be—it is—the students' welcome to MacCracken and Low, the two men coming together down the steps of the "Gould Gymnasium." They are immensely popular in their gray hairs.

Schermerhorn: Columbia is indeed, then, symbolic of amalgamation, as well of all America as of Universities and creeds.

Butler: Yes, and of interests and names, for we have scattered over the City under the direction of the University Council, and each in the most available situation for its special field, a "Dix Divinity College;" Parsons School of Pedagogy, a "Barnard College for Women;" "Havemeyer School of Philosophy;" "Dwight College of Law;" "Dalton and Vanderbilt" College of Medicine; "Schermerhorn College of Civil Engineering;" "Chandler School of Applied Chemistry;" "Egleston School of Mines;" "Ware School of Architecture;" "Draper School of Astronomy;" "Hamilton College of Mechanical Engineering;" "Munroe School of Science;" "Sloan Business College" and "Rutherford Towers"—the alumni reunion building and club, which attracts an immense throng of alumni at commencement every autumn.

Schermerhorn: With such a campus as this; such a water front; such buildings as that "Gerry Quadrangle" and "Fish School of Political Economy," I do not wonder that they are proud to come and that the men of New York support it with their millions and enthusiasm. How better far has one great University proved to be for New York than the division of interests and aims and the tiresome duplication of work under the separate existence of 1890.

Butler: But I am tiring you; let us take a seat on the River Stand and see the Boat Races.

(The voices die away in the distance.)

Peripatetic.

The princely gift of half a million dollars to the Catholic University of America has made Father McMahon's name famous in Catholic circles. He is pastor of St. Andrew's church in Duane Street, and has acquired the wealth by successful investments in real estate, in this city and Long Branch.

The novelty of a white Oxford, or "Mortar Board" cap, for a Summer outing hat I noticed for the first time recently as a most effective adornment for a beautiful girl.

PROFESSOR.—Success, gentlemen, has four conditions.

MR. ORDO SEXTUS (from back row).—Hard luck; it'll have to be dropped.—*Princeton Tiger.*

Columbia has filled her law school vacancies with several well-known men who represent no particular systems except that of thorough instruction in law. Prof. F. M. Burdick, of Cornell, was an alumnus of Hamilton '69, and at one time Mayor of Utica. Prof. Geo. W. Kirchwey has been for several years dean of the Albany Law School and is a Yale graduate. Prof. Geo. M. Cumming is an alumnus of Harvard '76, Columbia Law School and the universities of Strasburgh and Gottingen, and has been in active and extensive practice. The best features in all so-called systems in this country can, therefore, be expected to be assimilated in the new Columbia course.

I have been greatly surprised to find how few persons graduated therefrom ever carried away with them a photograph of the old Columbia Law School building in Lafayette Place and Great Jones street. Thus far I have been unable to obtain a single copy for reproduction.

I have received the following list of names of the Yale Sophomores who will go to the Junior societies this month:

To Psi Upsilon.—Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Jr, New York; Moses Taylor, Jr., New York; Sherwood B. Ives, New York; Alexander H. Wallis, East Orange, N. J.; Edson F. Gallaudet, Washington; Robert B. Wade, St. Louis; Gerald L. Rathbone, Albany; Joseph Roby, Rochester, N. Y.; Henry Burr Barnes, Jr., New York; Henry C. Beadleston, New York; Alva S. Chisholm, Cleveland, Ohio; Beecher M. Crouse, Utica, N. Y.; John H. Field, Rutland, Vt.; Thomas A. Gardiner, Brooklyn; Arthur L. Greer, New York; Montgomery Hare, New York; F. A. Moore, Detroit; John Stanley Moore, Syracuse, N. Y.; John H. Morgan, Brooklyn; William A. Osborn, Cleveland, Ohio; William W. W. Parker, Washington; Francis Parsons, Hartford; John Trumbull Robinson, Hartford.

To D. K. E.—Clifford D. Bliss, New York; Allen F. Harvey, Cleveland, Ohio; Derby Rogers, New York; Robert O. Lowry, Erie, Penn.; William W. Smith, Buffalo; Robert S. Tracy, Plainfield, N. J.; William R. Begg, Hendersonville, N. C.; Harvey L. Bixby, Long Beach, Cal.; Howard S. Bowns, Brooklyn; James B. Cooke, Paterson, N. J; Francis O. Dorsey, Indianapolis; Henry H. Ficken, Charleston, S. C.; Logan Hay, Springfield, Ill.; William M. Higgins, Thompsonville, Conn.; James N. Hill, St. Paul, Minn.; Alfred H. Jones, St. Louis; Charles D. Jones, Cincinnati; Charles D. Kyle, Cayuga, N. Y.; Adrian V. Lambert, New York; William Maffitt, St. Louis; Noah H. Swayne, 2d, New York; William P. Thornton, Lexington, Ky.; Frederick W. Yates, Plainfield, N. J.

Apropos of Yale, I notice an article in the May issue of "Outing," entitled "Harry's Career at Yale," attractively written by John S. Wood, Yale '74, which will interest every Yale man.

Chancing to be at the Hotel Lafayette in the City of Brotherly Love on the evening of April 15th, I was told that a prominent fraternity was holding a reunion of its Philadalphia resident alumni to which a little later I was invited and where I had pleasure in listening to the witty remarks of Messrs. Alfred G. Baker, Francis S. Keese, Francis Wayland, Francis Lawton, of N. Y., Wm. Platt Pepper, Joseph B. Townsend, Jr., and a number of other well known Philadelphians.—A little later the meeting was regaled with music of no ordinary merit by Messrs. Chas. L. Borie, A. Bartram Kelly and two other members of the "Mask and Wig," the clever Dramatic Club of the University of Pennsylvania which but a day or two ago scored such a decided success in this city at the Academy of Music.

This recalls to my mind the Greek play given here three or four years ago by students of the same college.—At that time, meeting the "Dikaiopolis" of the play, Mr. George Wharton Pepper, the evening before the performance, I was strongly impressed with the latent power expressed in the face of that beardless youth. He showed every indication of the overtraining which the day following the great success of that last night, broke him down for many weeks. I was therefore not surprised the other day to find him one of the most successful of the young lecturers at the Law School of the U. of Penn. and conscientiously doing the double duty entailed by the sudden death of the lamented Professor A. Sydney Biddle.

I have been much impressed by the interest and loyalty to their Alma Mater of the Trinity College alumni. The unstinted interest and material aid, in many ways, which several of their prominent alumni gave has enabled us to present to our Trinity readers and to the general college man our interesting series of articles on the college by one of its most popular alumni Professor Samuel Hart

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It is rather an interesting fact that, while it is well known that the University of Virginia trains successfully more men for the U. S. Senate than any other American college, it is not generally known that the college has graduated the two Heresiarchs of the Episcopal and Presbyterian church, Drs. McQuery and Briggs, respectively

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A Harvard graduate of 1855 writes in hearty commendation of our suggestion in a recent number that the doctorate in philosophy should require examination in metaphysics as a part, at least, of the work of each candidate. He says: "The Wesleyan University of Illinois, where my doctorate in philosophy was earned, require two years' study in branches and books indicated by their circular. I chose metaphysics and fine arts. The text books aggregated 14,000 pages on which the examination in writing was based. Twenty sittings were had, two hours each. A thesis of ninety pages was also required. When degrees are no longer given to those who beg, or sold to those who buy, but conditioned on scholarship alone, there will be fewer in use. Those which are given should, moreover, represent scholarship in the department indicated by the degree."

The New York Alumni Chapter of Sigma Chi Fraternity has issued a call for a National Banquet at Delmonico's, 26th street and Fifth avenue, through their committee on dinner, Chauncey B. Ripley, William Erdman, J. Herbert Claiborne and Stephen Tyng Mather. The banquet will be held 13th May next. Representative men from Washington and Chicago are expected. It is the second banquet of the New York Chapter.

There are few men among the resident Yale alumni who are better, all-round good fellows, and no more popular candidate for the Yale Corporation could have been found than Mr. Buchanan Winthrop. With ample means and sufficient time to give to the affairs of the college of which he is so fond, he deserves the election which he will undoubtedly win. He is the candidate of the younger and more progressive element, which needs more representation in the Corporation. He will fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Thomas C. Sloane.

In the history of our country we have only five instances of father and son being both members of the United States Senate.

By a curious coincidence in each of these cases one or both of them were graduates of Princeton University.

The families who have thus held the honor for more than one generation are the Stocktons, Bayards, Frelinghuysens, Colquitts and Camerons.

The most prominent instance is that of the Stockton family, who have held the honor for four generations in direct descent from father to son. Richard Stockton (Princeton class of 1747) was a member of the Continental Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. His son, Richard Stockton (class of 1779), was a member of the Senate of the United States, as was also his grandson, Commodore Robert F. Stockton (class of 1813), and his great-grandson, John P. Stockton, now Attorney General of New Jersey (class of 1843).

James A. Bayard (Princeton, 1784), was a member of the Senate, as were also his sons, Richard H. Bayard (class of 1814) and James A. Bayard, and his grandson, Thomas F. Bayard, not a college graduate.

Fredk. Frelinghuysen (Princeton, 1770), his son, Theodore Frelinghuysen (Princeton, 1804), and his grandson, Frederick Frelinghuysen, have all three occupied seats in the Senate.

Alfred H. Colquitt (Princeton, 1844) succeeded his father, Walter F. Colquitt (Princeton, 1819); and J. Donald Cameron (Princeton, 1852) fills the seat occupied by his father, who was not a college man.

A VICTIM.

INDIGNANT CITIZEN.—I have used this same butter for two years and it has never been found fault with before.

COMPLAINING STUDENT (mildly).—Don't you think a little change would be beneficial.—*Princeton Tiger*

The Executive Committee of the Yale Alumni Association of New York will shortly publish the result of their deliberation as to the best method of increasing the membership in the association. It has been felt that something should be done which would tend to make membership more attractive.

Heretofore ten dollars has been paid annually for the privilege of attending six or seven meetings held during the season at Delmonico's rooms. These meetings might or might not be attractive.

The association may ultimately form itself into a club, with all that the word implies.

The officers of the Yale Alumni Association for the year are:

President:
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, '56.

Vice-Presidents:
HENRY E. HOWLAND, '54,
WILLIAM A. COPP, '69.

Secretary:
JAMES R. SHEFFIELD, '87.

Treasurer:
OTTO T. BANNARD.

Executive Committee:
MANNING C. WELLS, '57,
W. W. SKIDDY, '65 S.,
CHAS. F. MACLEAN, '64,
M. DWIGHT COLLIER, '66,
GEORGE CROMWELL, '83.

Committee on the University:
WILLIAM B. ROSS, '52,
PAYSON MERRILL, '65,
ROBERT W. DEFOREST, '78,
THOMAS THACHER, '71,
JOHN W. AUCHINCLOSS, S. '73.

The following gentlemen have been selected to be balloted for by Williams men to fill the vacant Alumni trusteeship: William S. B. Hopkins, '55, Attorney, Worcester, Mass.; Samuel P. Blagden, '62, U. S. Manager Insurance Co., New York City; Justin Kellogg, '65, Attorney, Troy, N. Y.; James H. Canfield, '68, Professor of History and Civics, Univ. Kan., Lawrence, Kan.; Harlan H. Ballard, '74, President Agassiz Assoc., Librarian, Pittsfield, Mass

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A JUNIOR (reciting psychology in the hall).—The unification of things can be prognosticated by the sentient susceptibilities apertaining to the convergent lines of evident darn foolishness.—*Ex.*

Mr. Robert H. Treman, of the class of '78, will be elected, without opposition, alumnus trustee at Cornell University. The election takes place in June. He lives in Ithaca, is very closely identified with the university, and will take the place of his brother-in-law, Mr. Mynderse Van Cleef. The roll of graduates is growing so large that it is not improbable that Mr. Van Cleef, of whom a portrait and sketch appeared in our October number, will be the last to hold the office of alumnus trustee for two terms.

THE PAST AND PRESENT.

"How times have changed!" said Dr. Sarcasticon, as he paused in his discourse on the Evolution of Man. "In the Old Testament it was a miracle for an ass to speak, and now nothing short of a miracle would keep one quiet."—*Ex.*

Wellesley College is ordinarily reputed to have an endowment of $2,000,000. This is, however, erroneous. The value of the land and buildings is placed at that sum. The college is almost entirely dependent upon its tuition fees.

President Eliphalet N. Potter, of Hobart College, is not expected to return till next autumn. He is at present in Egypt or the Holy Land.

Speaking of Hobart College, reminds me that the distinguished President of the Hobart College Alumni Association, the Hon. Clarence Seward, LL.D., has fully recovered from his long illness. His first public appearance was at a recent and exciting meeting of the Union Club, over which, by reason of his position as President of the club, he was called upon to preside.

The professors at the Columbia School of Law are not allowed to engage in the active duties of their profession, and this is equally true, I believe, of the Harvard Law School.

In the language of Gilbert & Sullivan, "Here's a pretty how d'ye do." One of the graduates of Bellevue Medical College wants $25,000 damages from Dr. Alexander S. Hunter, of the Academy of Medicine. It appears that the name of Dr. David Bartlet Gould (Bellevue, '82) was twice rejected by the Committee on Admission of the Academy, and each time through the efforts of Dr. Hunter. It is claimed that the latter stated, among other things, that Dr. Gould had his office in a "questionable locality," (Hester Street), might be a "scalawag," (word of good Latin derivation), and that his sign was too large to be professional.

The question is one, perhaps, of club ethics, but is there a lowering in the tone of Bellevue graduates?

It is not often that I attend as sociable a banquet as that given by the class of '84, of Columbia, in the Moorish Room of the Hoffman House, on the evening of April 4. Thanks to the very complete preparations of the Banquet Committee, Messrs. J. Mayhew Wainwright, J. W. Cushman, Wm. M. V. Hoffman, Duncan Elliot, C. M. Cannon, J. W. Dowling and B. E. V. McCarty, an elaborate menu was in readiness promptly at the appointed hour, to which the following members of '84 seated themselves:

Barclay E. V. McCarty, William M. V. Hoffman, J. Mayhew Wainwright, Edmund Warren, Joseph W. Cushing, Ambrose D. Henry, Charles A. Rapallo, Charles M. Cannon, Duncan Elliot, Dr. John W. Dowling, J. Bloomfield Harriot, Edgar S. Appleby, Harry S. Hathaway, George W. Ogden, J. H. Roberts, Edward M. Perry, Daniel W. Tears, John R. Slack, Samuel C. Van Dusen, Christopher R. Carter, Herbert C. Taylor and Wm. R. Skidmore.

They were a merry crowd from the beginning to the end of the feast, so that when the time arrived for President McCarty to introduce the speakers the company had been fully prepared to give each a cordial welcome, accompanied by music from the orchestra, which Duncan Elliot led from the doorway with inimitable grace to emphasize the telling points.

Among those who responded to the toasts were Messrs. McCarty, Wainwright, Hoffman, Henry, Warren and Roberts.

When loyalty to their alma mater and brotherly good fellowship becomes as pronounced in all of Columbia's classes as in '84 and '74 the college will be a great gainer.

It will interest many people to know that the salaries of many of the professors in the Medical Department of the New York University are entirely dependent upon the students' tuition fees.

The trustees of Columbia have made the following appointments to the Faculty:

Adolph Cohn, of Harvard, Professor of Romance, Languages and Literature, to succeed Charles Sprague Smith; C. L. Esperauza, Professor of Italian and Spanish; Eugene H. Babbitt, instructor in German; Frederic T. Cooper, assistant instructor in Latin; the Rev. Dr. Richard J. Gottlied, instructor in Semitic Languages; Harold Nathan, prize tutor in the Law School; C. J. Volckening, assistant instructor in civil engineering; the Rev. Thomas Morong, curator of the Herbarium, and T. C. Coykendall, C. E., John Tyndall, Fellow.

The Charles A. McKim Fellowships in the School of Architecture were awarded to Adolfo Carlos Munoz and Alexander McMillan Welch.

The H.W. T. Mali homestead farm on the Harlem River, between Morris Dock and Kingsbridge, has then been determined upon as the site for the new buildings of the great university which the present University of the City of New York is destined to become in the near future. It is unquestionably a fine site for the purpose, and will in the course of time become one of great value. It remains to be seen how readily the requisite half million dollars can be raised which the whole scheme necessarily involves. A considerable amount, I understand, has already been pledged for the buildings, and the committee have until December to raise the money for the land.

Again I notice President Low's name at the head of a philanthropic project which has just received the approval and signature of Governor Hill. It is a bill to provide for the establishment of a Botanical Garden in this city.

It has interested me not a little to notice how remarkably small is the number of the graduates of the University of Pennsylvania who make their homes in New York. That institution seems until recent years to have been decidedly a family affair, drawing the vast majority of the students from Philadelphia and its very immediate suburbs. There are doubtless many more, but I can recall but half a dozen names among our resident alumni from there.

There is, of course, Mr. E. Randolph Robinson the well-known attorney, but he also attended at Harvard. The two genial brothers, Charles Carroll and Oswald Jackson, the wine-merchants, are old Pennsylvania men as is also Mr. Wm. McMichael, whose leisure is largely spent in the library of the University club where I often find him deeply absorbed in some English classic.—Beverly Robinson of '62 and George H. Humphreys are both leading physicians.—Mr. R. S. Hayes, President of the New York and Northern, and Mr. W. G. Oakman, Vice-President of Louisville & Nashville Railway, complete the list.

Benjamin Franklin Lee, LL. D.

Born in the City of New York, January 7th, 1839, Mr. Lee was graduated at Williams College with the class of 1858 as Bachelor of Arts, and, in 1861, at the Columbia College Law School, with the degree of LL. B. Both institutions, later on, gave forcible recognition to his strength of character, learning, and standing in the community.

Williams College, in 1887, gave him the degree of LL. D. Some four years prior to his receiving this, the highest honor which may be conferred upon an alumnus by his Alma Mater, Mr. Lee had been appointed, in 1883, to succeed Judge John F. Dillon as Professor of Real Estate and Equity Jurisprudence, in the Law School, where he had been a student some twenty years before.

On the abolition of the Professorship of Real Estate and Equity Jurisprudence, in July, 1890, he was appointed lecturer on the Patent Law, which position he now holds.

Mr. Lee has been largely engaged in litigations concerning letters patent for inventions, and in matters concerning corporations, real estate, and the law of trusts.

He has been a member of The University Club since its organization in 1865, and also, for many years, of the Union and Knickerbocker Clubs, and he is a member of the Century Club.

FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON.

THE

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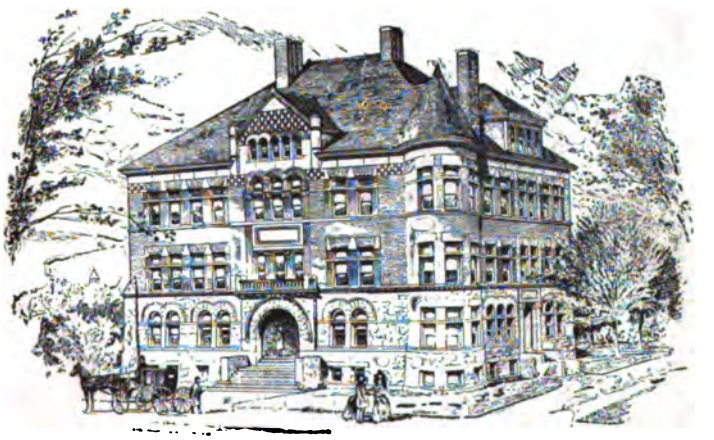

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Register of Colleges	516
College Announcements	520
Co-ordination of Colleges and Universities—President Adams, of Cornell	537
Distinguished Alumni of Trinity	546
Teaching of Philosophy in American Colleges—Professor Hughes, of St. Francis Xavier	548
Respice Finem—(Poem)—M. M.	551
An Idler's Notes on Education in Decadent France—Walter Andrews, A. M., LL. B.—N. Y. U., '73	553
The Delta Phi Club—Wm. C. Roberson—Union, '77	559
What Did It Mean?—Jas. S. Easby-Smith, Georgetown Coll., '81	561
Columbia—Ruford Franklin, A. M., LL. B.—Col., '86	563
The Alpha Delta Phi Club	574
Judge Beardsley—C. R. Palmer	576
Frederic Henry Betts—Rev. G. S. Plumley, D. D.—Y., '50	577
Hon. Elbridge T. Gerry—Jas. Wilton Brooks, LL. D.—Y., '75	578A
Hon. J. Hampden Robb—Thos. Winsor, A. M.—N. Y. U., '67	578C
Effects of Tobacco Upon Student Development—Professor Seaver, of Yale	579
Eminent Graduates of Princeton	580
Before and After—(Poem)	584
College Affiliations of Members of the University Club, N. Y.	585
Alpha Delta Phi Convention—R. S. R., Hamil., '79	590
Alpha Delta Phi—Address by Clarence A. Seward	591
An Humble Romance—Juliet W. Tompkins, Vassar, '91	595
Undergraduate Witticisms	596
Peripatetic	598
Hon. Tunis G. Bergen, Ph. D.—Towson Caldwell, A. M., LL. B.—Col., '70	603
College Commencements	605
" News	606
Book Reviews	614

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1746—College of New Jersey, Princeton, N. J.
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1753—University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
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Seth Low, LL. D., Pres.

1764—Brown University, Providence, R. I.
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Rev. Charles Louis Loos, LL. D., Pres.

1858—Macalister College, Macalister, Minn.
Rev. Isaac C. Ketter, Ph. D., Pres.

1858—Mount Union College, Alliance, O.
Rev. T. P. Marsh, D. D., Pres.

1858—Amity College, College Springs, Iowa.
Rev. T. J. Kennedy, D. D., F. S., Pres.

1859—Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
George W. Atherton, LL. D., Pres.

1859—Olivet College, Olivet, Mich.
Rev. Horatio Q. Butterfield, D. D., Pres.

1859—La Grange College, La Grange, Mo.
J. F. Cook, LL. D., Pres.

1859—North Carolina College, Mount Pleasant, N. C.
Rev. J. D. Shirey, A. M., Pres.

1859—Griswold College, Davenport, Iowa.
Rt. Rev. William Stevens Perry, D. D., LL. D., D.C. L., Pres.

1859—Adrian College, Adrian, Mich.
Rev. George B. McElroy, D. D., Ph. D., F. S., Chairman of Faculty.

1860—Ottawa University, Ottawa, Kan.
Rev. George Sutherland, A. M., Pres.

1860—St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y.
Rev. Robert B. Fairbairn, D. D., LL. D., Warden.

1860—Kentucky Wesleyan College, Millersburg, Ky.
D. W. Batson, A. M., Pres.

1861—Mass. Inst. of Technology, Boston,
Francis A. Walker, Ph.D., LL.D., Pres.

1861—University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
Thomas M. Gatch, Ph. D., Pres.

1861—Albion College, Albion, Mich.
Rev. L. R. Fiske, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1861—Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Rev. James M. Taylor, D. D., Pres.

1861—Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill.
Charles A. Blanchard, M. A., Pres.

1862—State College of Agriculture, Orono, Maine.
Merritt H. Fernald, A. M., Ph. D., Pres.

1863—Bates College, Lewiston, Me.
Rev. Oren B. Cheney, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1863—Grand Traverse College, Benzonia, Mich.
S. B. Harvey, A. B., Pres.

1864—University of Denver, Denver, Col.
Rev. Wm. F. McDowell, A.M., S.T.B., Chancellor.

1864—Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.
Wm. Hyde Appleton, A. M., Ph. D., Pres.

1864—University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.
Francis H. Snow, Ph. D., LL. D., Chancellor.

1865—Nevada State University, Reno, Nev.
Stephen A. Jones, A. M., Ph. D., Pres.

1865—Lincoln University, Lincoln, Ill.
A. E. Turner, A. M., Pres.

1865—Westfield College, Westfield, Ill.
Rev. W. H. Klinefelter, Pres.

1865—University of Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa.
Rev. J. P. Stephenson, A. M , Acting Pres.

1865—Washburn College, Topeka, Kan.
Rev. Peter McVickar, D. D., Pres.

1865—Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Charles Kendall Adams, LL. D., Pres.

1866—Berea College, Berea, Ky.
Pres. vacant.

1866—Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.
Rev. James W. Strong, D. D., Pres.

1866—Central Tennessee College, Nashville, Tenn.
Rev. John Braden, D. D., Pres.

1866—Hope College, Holland, Mich.
Rev. Charles Scott, D. D., Pres.

1866—The Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.
Robert A. Lamberton, LL. D., Pres.

1866—Tabor College, Tabor, Iowa.
Wm. A. Brooks, A. M., Pres.

1867—Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa.
W. E. Hamilton, A. M., Pres.

1867—Northwestern University, Watertown, Wis.
Rev. Augustus F. Ernst, Pres.

1867—Hiram College, Hiram, O.
Rev. E. V. Zollars, A. M., Pres.

1867—West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.
E. M. Turner, A. M., LL. D., Pres

1867—Ridgeville College, Ridgeville, Ind.
Rev. E. O. Dickinson, Pres.

1867—Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.
Rev. Erastus M. Cravath, D. D., Pres.

1867—Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.
Rev. Theodore L. Seip, D. D., Pres.

1867—Howard University, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Wm. W. Patton, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

1867—Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
Daniel C. Gilman, LL. D., Pres.

1867—Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.
Rev. Horace Bumstead, D. D., Pres.

1868—University of California, Berkeley, Cal.
Pres. Vacant.

1868—University of Wooster, Wooster, O.
Rev. Sylvester F. Scovel, Pres.

1868—Wells College, Aurora, N. Y.
Rev. Edward S. Frisbee, D. D., Pres.

1868—Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.
Rev. T. H. Lewis, D. D., Pres.

1868—Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.
Homer T. Fuller, Pres.

1869—Boston University, Boston, Mass.
Rev. William F. Warren, S. T. D., LL. D., Pres.

1869—University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
Charles E. Bessey, Ph. D., Acting Chancellor.

1869—West Virginia College, Flemington, W. Va.
Rev. Thomas E. Peden, Pres.

1869—Ursinus College, Collegeville P. O., Montg'y Co., Pa.
Rev. J. I. Good, D. D., Pres.

1870—Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.
Helen A. Shafer, M. A., Pres.

1870—Buchtel College, Akron, O.
Rev. O. Cone, D. D., Pres.

1870—University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, O.
Hon. Jacob D. Cox, LL. D., Pres.

1870—Ohio State University, Columbus, O.
W. H. Scott, LL. D., Pres.

1870—Carthage College, Carthage, Ill.
Rev. Holmes Dysinger, A. M., Pres.

1870—Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.
Rev. Charles N. Sims, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor.

1870—Trinity University, Tehuacana, Tex.
Rev. J. L. Dickens, Ph. D., Pres.

1871—Stevens Inst. of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.
Henry Morton, Ph. D., LL. D., Pres.

1871—Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
Rev. L. Clark Seelye, D. D., Pres.

1871—Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa.
Rev. Wm. P. Johnston, A. M., Pres.

1872—Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.
Landon Cabell Garland, A. M., LL. D., Chancellor.

1872—Doane College, Crete, Neb.
Rev. David B. Perry, A. M., Pres.

1872—Arkansas College, Batesville, Ark.
Rev. I. J. Long, D. D., Pres.

1873—Drury College, Springfield, Mo.
Rev. Francis T. Ingalls, D. D., Pres.

1873—Penn College, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
Benjamin Trueblood, M. A., LL. D., Pres.

1873—Central University, Richmond, Ky.
Rev. L. H. Blanton, D. D., Chancellor.

1874—Pierce Christian College, College City, Cal.
James C. Keith, A. B., Pres.

1874—Ewing College, Ill.
Rev. John Washburn, D. D., Pres.

1874—Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Col.
Rev. William F. Slocum, Jr., A. M., Pres.

1874—Battle Creek College, Battle Creek, Mich.
William W. Prescott, A. M., Pres.

1874—Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

1875—Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.
Rev. H. M. Tupper, D. D., Pres.

1875—South Western Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tenn.
Rev. Chas. C. Hersman, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor.

1875—Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa.
Rev. Ambrose C. Smith, D. D., Pres.

1875—Hedding College, Abingdon, Ill.
Rev. J. R. Jacques, D. D., Ph. D., Pres.

1857—Wilmington College, Wilmington, O
James B. Unthank, M. Sc., Pres.

1876—Grand River College, Edinburg, Mo.
Rev. J. T. Williams D. D., Pres.

1877—Adger College, Walhalla, S. C.
De C. Kemper, M. A., Pres.

1877—Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.
Rev. E. O. Thayer, A. M., Pres.

1877—Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C.
Rev. W. F. Johnson, D. D., Pres.

1877—Ogden College, Bowling Green, Ky.
William Obencham, A. M., Pres.

1877—State University of Colorado, Boulder, Col.
Horace M. Hale, A. M., LL. D., Pres.

1878—Ashland University, Ashland, O.
J. M. Tombaugh, A. M., Pres.

1879—Southwest Baptist College, Bolivar, Mo.
Julius M. Leavitt, A. M., Ph. D., Pres.

1880—Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, O.
Cady Staley, Ph. D., LL. D., Pres.

1880—University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal.
Rev. M. M. Bovard, D. D., Pres.

1880—Southern University, New Orleans.
Rev. George W. Bothwell, D. D., Pres.

1881—Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa.
Rev. George T. Carpenter, A. M., Chancellor.

1881—University of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M.
Rev. Horatio O. Ladd, A. M., Pres.

1881—University of Texas, Austin, Tex.
Leslie Waggener, LL. D., Pres.

1882—Roger Williams University, Nashville, Tenn.
Rev. Alfred Owen, D. D., Pres.

1883—San Joaquin Valley College, Woodbridge, Cal.
Darius A. Mobley, D. D., Pres.

1883—University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, Dak.
Homer B. Sprague, Ph. D., Pres.

1883—Little Rock University, Little Rock, Ark.
Rev. Alfred Noon, A. M., Pres.

1883—Pierre University, East Pierre, Dak.
Rev. Wm. M. Blackburn, A. M., D. D., Pres.

1883—Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.
Thomas Mason, A. M., Pres.

1883—Nebraska Wesleyan University, York, Neb.
Rev. C. F. Creighton, D. D., Chancellor.

1883—University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S. Dak.
Howard B. Grose, A. M., Pres.

1884—Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
James E. Rhoads, LL. D., Pres.

1884—College of Montana, Deer Lodge, Mont.
Rev. J. D. McMillan, D. D., Pres.

1884—Tulane University, New Orleans, La.
William Preston Johnson, LL. D., Pres.

1885—Nebraska Central College, Central City, Neb.
Rev. Horace, A. Craue, A. M., Pres.

1885—Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina, Kan.
Aaron Schuyler, A. M., LL. D., Pres.

1885—Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.
Rev. E. P. Hooker, A. M., D. D., Pres.

1886—Grant Memorial University, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Rev. Edward L. Lewis, A. M., D. D., Pres.

1890—The Catholic University of America.
Rt. Rev. John J. Kean, Rector.

1890—Keuka College, Penn Yan, N. Y.
Rev. Geo. H. Ball, Pres.

1890—The University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
W. R. Harper, Ph. D., Pres.

1890—Clark University, Worcester, Mass.
G. Stanley Hall, Ph. D., LL. D., Pres.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology,

Boston, Mass.

Course in Chemistry.

THE instruction for regular students in the chemical course extends through four years and leads to the degree (B. S.) of the Institute. In addition to the chemical studies enumerated below, related studies in physics, mathematics, mineralogy, geology and metallurgy, together with English studies and German and French, are included in the course.

FIRST YEAR.—General chemistry, lectures, recitations, and laboratory practice extend throughout the year.

SECOND YEAR.—Analytical chemistry, qualitative, quantitative and theoretical chemistry.

THIRD YEAR.—Analytical chemistry, industrial chemistry, sanitary chemistry, assaying and theoretical (physical) chemistry.

FOURTH YEAR.—Organic chemistry, analytical chemistry, industrial chemistry and thesis work.

The general chemistry of the first year is taken by the students of all courses at the Institute. The laboratory practice of the first year constitutes a training in accurate experimentation and observation. Success in the chemical studies of the first year is necessary for a continuation of the chemical studies in the subsequent years.

The course in analytical chemistry comprises systematic lecture-room instruction and practice in the analysis of ores and minerals, and the products of the arts. Volumetric and gas analysis receive due attention.

The instruction in industrial chemistry comprises an extensive course of lectures and laboratory exercises on the manufacture of chemicals from raw materials, the preparation of pure chemicals, and many other operations of chemical works. The course in textile coloring includes the bleaching and dyeing of cotton, wool, and silk in the piece and in yarn, the use of mordants, and the common operations of the dye-house, including some experience in the mixing of colors. The methods of detecting the nature of dye stuffs on fibres are taught, and many other processes of commercial analysis. The laboratory instruction is accompanied by frequent visits to manufacturing establishments. Specialists in different lines of industrial chemistry supplement the lectures of the regular course.

The course in sanitary chemistry includes the analysis of water and air, and some of the more important articles of food. The study of the composition and character of natural waters, from the standpoint of acceptable and wholesome public water supplies, receives special attention.

The instruction in organic chemistry, extending through the fourth year, is thorough, both in its theoretical aspects and in its relations to the arts. Organic analysis and preparations occupy the student's time in the first term of the fourth year in the laboratory.

The thesis work, which may be pursued in any of the departments of chemistry, tests the student's ability in original investigation. The aim of the instruction in all the four years of the chemical course is to develop self-reliance in the student by encouraging independent thought and research.

Students who do not wish to take the entire four years' course in chemistry may enter any of the classes in the lecture-room or laboratories for which they are fitted by previous experience and training. Teachers may also enter classes for which they are qualified, to study methods of instruction or special subjects in chemistry.

The laboratory facilities in all the departments are adapted not only to the requirements of the regular instruction, but also for advanced investigation. The laboratories are spacious and accommodate a large number of students.

FRANCIS A. WALKER *President.*

See Announcement Under "College News"

Harvard University,

Cambridge, Mass.

DEPARTMENTS.

The Graduate School, Harvard College, the Lawrence Scientific School under the control of and enjoying the instruction offered by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

Schools of Divinity, Law, Medicine, Dental Medicine, Veterinary Medicine, Agriculture and Horticulture, each under the coutrol of a separate faculty.

Summer Schools in Science, Languages, Medicine, and Bodily culture.

The scientific establishments including the Chemical Laboratory; the Jefferson Physical Laboratory; the laboratories of Botany, Zoölogy, Palæontology, Geology, Geography, Petrography, Mineralogy, Archaeology and Psychology; the Astronomical Observatory; the Arnold Arboretum; the Botanic Garden and Herbaria; and the Museums, including the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, the University Museum, the Peabody Museum of Archaelogy, the Semitic Museum and the Museums of the professional schools.

The University Library, the University Chapel and the Athletic Buildings and Grounds.

NUMBERS IN 1891.

The total number of officers of instruction and government is 329, of whom 242 are teachers.

The total number of students is 2550, divided among the departments as follows: Arts and Sciences, 1552, Professional Schools, 719, Summer Schools, 279.

The total number of volumes in the University Library is 376,200 and the number of unbound pamphlets approximately equal.

The expenditures of the University for the year ending July 31, 1890, apart from new buildings, were $816,623.45.

INSTRUCTION OFFERED IN 1891.

By the Faculty of Arts and Sciences 219½ courses [each occupying three hours a week throughout the academic year] as follows:

Semitic (12 courses), Sanskrit and Zend (4), Classics (30), Modern Languages and Literatures (50), Philosophy (15½), Political Economy, History and Roman Law (25), Fine Arts and Music (7½), Mathematics and Engineering (28½), Physics (12), Chemistry (15), Natural History (20).

By the Summer School 55 courses, as follows: Chemistry (4), Botany (1), Geology (3), Physics (2), Field Engineering (2), German (2), French (1), Bodily Training (3), Medicine (37).

By the Divinity Faculty 27 courses as follows: Old Testament (8), New Testament (7), Church History (3), Comparative Religion (1), Ethics (1), Theology (3), Homiletics and Pastoral Care (3), Elocution (1).

By the Law Faculty 21 courses including the following subjects: Contracts (2), Criminal Law and Procedure, Property (3), Torts, Civil Procedure, Agency, Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, Evidence, Jurisdiction and Procedure in Equity (2), Sales, Trusts, Constitutional Law, Corporations, Partnership, Suretyship and Mortgage, Damages, Massachusetts Practice.

By the Medical Faculty 88 courses, including in the advanced instruction courses in the Diseases of children, Mental Diseases, Diseases of the Nervous System, Legal Medicine, Orthopedic Surgery, Opthalmoscopy and Bacteriology, &c.

By the Dental Faculty courses in Dental Therapeutics and Materia Medica, Operative and Mechanical Dentistry, Oral Anatomy and Pathology, Othodontia, and the Mechanical Treatment of Cleft Palates, &c.

By the Veterinary Faculty 26 courses.

By the Faculty of the Bussey Institution courses in Agriculture, Horticulture, Botany, Entomology, and Agricultural Chemistry

PECUNIARY AIDS, 1891.

Graduate School.	Fellowships	$12,200
" "	Scholarships	7,750
" "	Prizes	1,225*
Harvard College.	Scholarships	21 495
" "	Beneficiary Funds	17,600
" "	Loan Funds	3,248
" "	Prizes	1,055
Lawrence Scientific School.	Scholarships	1,800
Divinity School.	Scholarships	1,385
" "	Beneficiary Funds	685
" "	Hopkins Fund	2,100
" "	Williams Fund	4,000
" "	Williams Fellowships	1,000
Law School.	Scholarships	1,500
" "	Prizes	100
" "	Foster Fund	150†
Medical School.	Scholarships	1,500
" "	Foster Fund	[150]†
" "	Prizes	375
		$79,168

* Many prizes open to graduate students are also open to students in other departments.

† The income of the Foster Fund is available in the Law and Medical Schools in alternate years.

EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

Examinations for admission to Harvard College, the Lawrence Scientific School, the Law School and the Medical School will be held on June 23, 25, 26 and 27, in the following places: Cambridge, Quincy, Andover, Groton, Southborough and Worcester, Mass.; Exeter and Concord, N. H.; New York, Albany and Buffalo, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Denver, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon; Göttingen, Germany, and Tokio, Japan.

Examinations will also be held in Cambridge on September 24, 25, 26 and 28.

ADMISSION WITHOUT EXAMINATION.

A student may be admitted to Harvard University without examination (1) as a special student, on filing satisfactory certificate of character and scholarship; (2) as a candidate for the degree of A. B. or S. B., on presenting testimonials of scholarship and character and filing satisfactory certificates of high standing in an upper class of another College or Scientific School, or of graduation therefrom; (3) as a member of the Graduate School, or of a Professional School, on filing satisfactory evidence of graduation from a College or Scientific School of recognized standing, or of the completion cf a course of study equivalent to that ordinarily required for the attainment of the first degree.

FRANK BOLLES, LL. B., *Secretary.* CHAS. W. ELIOT, LL. D., *President.*

Yale University,

New Haven, Conn.

COURSES OF GRADUATE INSTRUCTION: Graduates of this and other Colleges and Universities and (in exceptional cases, by special provision), other persons of liberal education, who are not less than eighteen years old, are received as students in these courses, with or without reference to the obtainment of a degree.

THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY is conferred upon those who, after having taken a Bachelor's degree (implying a course of undergraduate study equivalent to that pursued in the Academical Department), and having studied in this Department not less than two years, shall have passed a satisfactory final examination and presented a thesis giving evidence of high attainment in the branches of knowlege pursued. The degree is not given, upon examination, to those whose studies are pursued elsewhere. The requirements for a degree in many cases exact of the student more than two years of labor; especially when the course of undergraduate study has been less than four years.

THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS is conferred on Bachelors of Arts of Yale College or of other Colleges, of two years' standing or upwards, who have given to the Faculty of the Academical Department evidence of having made satisfactory progress in liberal studies after receiving their first degree. Such evidence may be furnished by one year's systematic study (not professional) in New Haven, under the direction of the Academical Faculty, followed by an examination. Graduates of other colleges can obtain the degree only by residence as thus described.

THE DEGREES OF CIVIL ENGINEER AND MECHANICAL (or DYNAMICAL) ENGINEER are conferred on Bachelors of Philosophy who have taken the first degree in Engineering study, and who pursue a higher course under the direction of the Governing Board of the Sheffield Scientific School, for at least two years, sustaining a final examination, and giving evidence of their ability to design important construction and to make the requisite drawings and calculations.

YALE COLLEGE (ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT).

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.—(See December Number of the UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE).

Candidates are allowed to divide the examination, with an interval of not less than a year between the two parts. In such cases, they must present themselves at one of the two regular examinations, that is, either in June or September, of the first year; and at this preliminary examination each candidate must submit a definite statement from his principal instructor of the subjects which he is authorized to offer. No candidate will be allowed to offer French, German, Geometry, the translation at sight of prose Latin, or prose Greek, at a preliminary examination; and at the close of such an examination, no certificate of partial admission will be furnished, unless at least six subjects have been satisfactorily passed.

THE REGULAR EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION to College is held at Alumni Hall, New Haven, on the 25th, 26th and 27th of June, 1891.

A second examination is held in New Haven at the beginning of the College year, in September.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.—For admission to the Freshman Class the student must pass a thorough examination in the following subjects—(See December Number of the UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE).

SCHOOL OF THE FINE ARTS.—The School aims to provide thorough technical instruction in the Arts of Design, viz: Drawing, Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, and Copperplate Etching; and to afford a knowledge of such branches of learning as relate to the Philosophy, History, and Criticism of Art. As a professional School of Art it aims to furnish a thorough course of study in the practice of the studios; and as a department of the University it aims to provide instruction in Art as a constituent part of the scheme of general culture. These departments, of Practice and Criticism, may be regarded as distinct or correlative.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.—The annual term of study, commencing on Thursday, September 24, 1891, will continue until the third Wednesday in May, 1892, when the Anniversary and the Annual Meeting of the Alumni will be held. The School is open, on equal terms, to students of every Christian denomination. Blank forms of application may be obtained by addressing the Dean of the Faculty, Professor George E. Day, or any of the other Professors. The conditions of admissions are membership in some evangelical Church, or other satisfactory evidence of Christian character, and a liberal education at some College or University, or in exceptional cases, an equivalent preparation for theological studies.

YALE MEDICAL SCHOOL.—In this School as at present organized, the inherent defects in the older and still common method of instructing chiefly by didactic lectures are recognized, and the methods employed are similar to those in vogue in the other Deprrtments of the University, Didactic lectures are still employed as best in some branches, but recitations from assigned reading, with explanatory lectures, laboratory work, and personal instruction in the clinics, constitute the main portion of the curriculum. The School has well equipped laboratories for the study of anatomy, histology, chemistry, physiology, and pathology, and the student spends much of his time in them during the first two years. In the second year he begins the practical branches of medicine, to which he devotes the third year. While the attention of the student is particularly directed to those banches which can be studied to advantage only in a well equipped medical school, the value of clinical instruction is fully appreciated, and amply provided for.

YALE LAW SCHOOL.--The undergraduate course is mainly devoted to the practical side of legal education, but also gives some introduction to the general ideas and sources of jurisprudence. In the graduate course, the studies are so arranged that those of the first year have no necessary connection with those of the next, and can therefore be profitably pursued by themselves when the student has no time to devote to a more extended education. The first year is mainly occupied with further instruction in practical topics begun in the undergraduate course, such as Corporations, Railroad Law, Patents, Code Pleading, and Practice in the United States Coutrs. The second year is mainly devoted to studies of a more scientific and philosophical character, such as General and Comparative Jurisprudence, Legislation and Government, Roman Law, the French Codes, and Private International Law. It is believed that the studies of the undergraduate course, and those of the first year of the graduate course cover all the topics which it is desirable for the ordinary law student to examine before admission to the Bar; and the fourth year (in which the degree of Doctor of Civil Law is awarded) is recommended only to those who desire to fit themselves to be something more than practicing lawyers.

The whole number of volumes in the several libraries of the University is over 200,000.

F. B. DEXTER, A.M., Sec. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, D.D., LL.D., Pres.

Princeton University,

Princeton, New Jersey.

Requirements for Admission.—Academic Department.

ALL entering students on their arrival must report at the President's house and register. Examinations for admission will be written, with supplementary oral examinations if needed. The first examination will commence in Princeton, on Thursday, June 12th, at 11 A. M., and continue through the afternoon of Friday. The second will commence on Tuesday, September 16th, at 11 A. M., and continue through the afternoon of Wednesday. Applicants who have any conditions or other deficiencies from the June examination are required to remove them at this time. *Attendance is required at the beginning of the examinations.*

Simultaneously with the June entrance examinations in Princeton, examinations will also be held in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, and at preparatory schools and other cities when necessary. The precise places in which the examinations are to be held can be learned by application to the President. Due notice of these examinations will also be published in leading local newspapers for several weeks in advance.

Examinations at other times and places than those specified are inconvenient and often impracticable, and applicants for examination at other than the regular days are required to pay $10 into the treasury.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman class are examined in the following books and subjects. It is recommended that the candidates be prepared for examination on the requirements as specified; but equivalents will be accepted.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—Whitney, or equivalent; Modern English History (1558–1880)—Gardiner, Anderson or equivalent; U. S. History—Johnston, Scott, or equivalent.

The writing of a short essay may be required as a part of the examination; the theme for the essay of 1890 will be based on the life and writings of Prescott or of Bayard Taylor.

The attention of preparatory schools is called to the need of a more thorough study of elementary English; also, to the addition of Modern English History to the English entrance requirements.

Candidates for admission to the next Freshman Class, Academic or Scientific, in 1890, will not be required to pass examination in Modern English History; and those applying for the same class, Academic Department, will not have to be prepared on the whole of Plane Geometry, but only on two books of Euclid, or an equivalent.

LATIN GRAMMAR; especially the inflections; the simpler rules for composition and derivation of words; syntax of cases and verbs, and structure of the sentence in general, with particular regard to relative and conditional sentences, indirect discourse and the subjunctive; so much prosody as relates to accent, quantity, versification in general, and dactylic hexameter. Cæsar (five books of the Commentaries); Sallust (Catiline or Jugurtha); Virgil (six books of the Æneid); Cicero's Select Orations (six); Arnold's Latin Prose Composition (twelve chapters), or Jones' Exercises in Latin Prose; Geography of Ancient Italy.

GREEK GRAMMAR, including prosody; Xenophon (four books of the Anabasis), or Greek Reader (Goodwin's), 111 pages; Homer (the first two books of the Iliad, except the Catalogue of Ships); Greek Composition (Jones' Exercises in Greek Prose, or an equivalent—writing with the accents required); Geography of Ancient Greece and Asia Minor. Goodwin's Grammar is preferred. Special stress is laid upon a thorough knowledge of the noun and verb inflections. Candidates will do well to read an additional book of the Iliad, where

this can be done without sacrifice of thoroughness in the formal requisitions. Some experience in giving written answers to set questions is advantageous.

The Continental pronunciation of the vowels and diphthongs is preferred in both Latin and Greek.

ARITHMETIC, including the Metric system; Algebra, through quadratic equations involving two unknown quantities—including radicals, and fractional and negative exponents; Plane Geometry.

At the examinations in June and September, candidates intending to enter the Freshman class one year later are admitted, on request, to examination on a portion of the subjects required for entrance. Unless in exceptional cases, either two of the four general subjects, English, Mathematics, Latin, Greek, must be offered entire; or such parts of at least three subjects as are here prescribed, viz.: in *English*, Grammar and either U. S. History or Modern English History; in *Mathematics*, Arithmetic, with the Metric system, and either Algebra or Plane Geometry; in *Latin*, the full amount in Cæsar and one other author, with Grammar; in *Greek*, three books of the Anabasis, with Grammar.

Immediately after the opening of the College the entering students meet, according to announcement, for the registration of their names and subscription to the following pledge, required by the Board of Trustees:

We, the undersigned, do individually for ourselves promise, without any mental reservation, that we will have no connection whatever with any secret society, nor be present at the meetings of any secret society in this or any other college so long as we are members of the College of New Jersey; it being understood that this promise has no reference to the American Whig and Cliosophic Societies. We also declare that we regard ourselves bound to keep this promise and on no account whatever to violate it.

SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.—This institution is a department of the College of New Jersey, founded in 1873 upon an endowment by Mr. John C. Green.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman class must be at least sixteen years of age. They will be examined in the following books and subjects:

ENGLISH: Grammar—Whitney, or equivalent; U. S. History—Johnston, or equivalent; Modern English History—Gardiner, or equivalent; Essay—the theme for 1890 will be based on the life of Prescott or of Sir Isaac Newton. The attention of preparatory schools is called to the need of a more thorough study of elementary English; also, to the addition of Modern English History to the English entrance requirements. MATHEMATICS: Arithmetic entire, including the Metric system, a practical knowledge of which is indispensable; Algebra, through quadratic equations including two unknown quantities, including evolution, radicals, theory of exponents; Geometry—Plane Geometry entire (five books of Wentworth's or Chauvenet's Geometry, or their equivalent). PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY: The elements, as contained in Guyot's Grammar-School Geography.

MODERN LANGUAGES: Either FRENCH or GERMAN at the option of the candidate In either language the examination will be upon the general principles of Grammar [French, Otto, pp. 28–201, or Whitney, pp. 27–202; German, Whitney, pp. 23–153 and 278–284; or Brandt, pp. 6–154; or Otto, Part I.; or Joynes-Meissner, pp. 19–177; or Huss, pp. 9–101 of the Theoretical Part,] and the ability to translate easy prose, such as, in French, the first fifty pages of *Lamartine's* Graziella, or of *G. Sand's* La Mare au Diable, or *Erckmann-Chatrian's* Le Conscrit, or *Lacombe's* Petite Histoire du Peuple Francais; or in German, either *Storm's* Immensee, or *Grimm's* Màrchen (Otis' edition, pp. 61–109), or *Boisen's* German Prose (pp. 3–51).

It is recommended that all candidates should receive instruction in free-hand drawing before their entrance.

President, FRANCIS LANDEY PATTON, D.D., LL.D.

Registrar, HENRY N. VAN DYKE, Princeton, N. J.

The University of the City of New York

comprises faculties of Arts and Science, of Medicine and of Law, the professors of each being elected by the University Council, which is the corporation. The University Corporation is in alliance with the Union Theological Seminary, conferring, on certain conditions, the degrees of B. D. and D. D. upon the graduates of the latter.

I.—THE FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCE has under its charge three distinct lines of work.

1st. *The undergraduate work or University College.* The student may enter either the Classical or Scientific course, which altke are intended to give a liberal education, the latter offering more of Modern Languages and Natural Sciences than the former. For details concerning entrance examinations, and other information, and for catalogues, address Secretary D. W. Hering, care of the University.

2d. *The Graduate Division or Graduate Seminaries.* Graduates of any college of approved standing may become candidates for the Doctorate of Philosophy. Three major courses, in one group or seminary, must be taken for the doctorate. Two minor courses, in the same, or in another group, must be taken in addition. Beside these four courses, a thesis is required. For a Master's degree, only two courses are required. The three groups or seminaries are : (a) Language and Literature, (b) Mathematics and Natural Science, (c) Philosophy and History. For details of courses and other information address Register of the Graduate Division.

3d. Professional schools under the Faculty of Arts and Science.

(a) *The School of Engineering* enrolls students who have completed the Freshman year in the Scientific Course, and offers them a four years' course for the degree of C. E., the fourth year being Post-collegiate. For full information, address Prof. Brush, care of the University.

(b) *The School of Pedagogy.* For admission to the School of Pedagogy a student must be a graduate of a college of arts and science, or of a New York Normal School, or must present testimonials of general scholarship and culture equal to that received by graduates of the New York Normal Schools. Students are enrolled in Senior and Junior Divisions. The members of the Senior division, after completing the course of study and seven years of successful teaching, will be graduated with the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy. The members of the Junior Division, after completing the course and three years of successful experience, will be graduated with the degree of Master of Pedagogy. This is the first instance in the history of Education in which a University has promised special degrees to teachers who should master a full course of study in Pedagogy.

II. THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.—The University Medical College or Department of Medicine of the University is in East Twenty-sixth street, immediately opposite Bellevue Hospital, between First Avenue and the East River. Hereafter matriculants desiring to become candidates for the degree of M. D., are required to pass an examination upon preliminary studies, except those who present certain testimonials which by the Rules of the Regents are accepted in the place of examinations. Beginning with the season of 1891-92, candidates for graduation, except such as have previously marticulated in this college, must have attended three full courses of lectures. Details concerning this change in the requirements will be published in the next catalogue.

THE FACULTY OF LAW.—The University Law School offers a two years' course for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Students may enter at any time, and while no previous course of study is required, careful preparation is urgently recomended. Blackstone's or Kent's Commentaries should be read, with constant reference to Abbott's, Bouvier's or Burrill's Law Dictionary ; and the student will derive great advantage throughout his course at the School from the previous study of Pomeroy's Municipal Law, or Walker's or Warren's Introduction, of some elementary work on the Roman Law, such as Poste's Gaius, or Ortolan's Roman Law, by Prichard, Clarke's Early Roman Law, and of Stubbs's Select Charters and Constitutional History.

Note.—By the terms of an endowment made by the Woman's Legal Education Society, a course of " Lectures upon Law to non-matriculants, and in particular to Business Women," is given by Mrs. Emily Kempin, LL.D., under appointment by the University Council.

HENRY M. MACCRACKEN, LL.D., Vice Chancellor.

Williams College,

Williamstown, Mass.

Founded by Col. Ephraim Williams, who fell in battle at Lake George, September 8, 1755. Chartered 1793.

Corporate name: The President and Trustees of Williams College.

24 instructors; 311 students; 3,163 graduates.

Williams College maintains only an academic course, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and, after graduate work under certain conditions, to the degree of Master of Arts. There is no scientific or literary course of study and no degree is granted to irregular students.

Admission to the college is by examination or by certificate. The examination for 1890–91 will be held in No. 4, Hopkins Hall, Monday and Tuesday, June 22d and 23d, and Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 22d and 23d, and, in case the number of applicants warrants it, arrangements are made for simultaneous examination in places at a distance.

The examination may be divided by the student into preliminary and final. For the preliminary examination a student may offer himself only with the written approval of his instructor; certain subjects are reserved for the final examination, and no credits will be given for the preliminary examination, unless the student pass upon a substantial part of the work offered.

The right to send students by certificate is granted by special vote of the faculty to preparatory schools and academies upon the presentation of evidence that they maintain a good standard of scholarship, and the right is withdrawn if students coming upon certificate from any school are found to be insufficiently prepared.

Ability to read at sight in easy Greek and Latin is expected in the examination, but a thorough and accurate knowledge of the fundamentals in mathematics, and of the ordinary facts of Greek and Latin grammar is essential. Equivalents for the authors specified in the catalogue will be accepted.

For a specific statement of the terms of admission and the limitations of the certificate privilege, see the catalogue, pp. 23–28.

Students from other colleges of good standing are admitted upon certificate of honorable dismissal, but not to the senior class after the beginning of the second term. Examination is required upon subjects not covered by the certificate.

Provision is made for special students who for good reason may be unable to take up the full work, but no degree is granted to such students, and the right to attend classes is somewhat carefully restricted by special regulation (catalogue, pp. 26–27) to students of sufficient maturity and mental discipline.

The work of Freshman year in Greek, Latin, Mathematics and French, continuing the subjects of the preparatory course, but with considerable broadening of method in the direction of rapid reading and

attention to the form and subject-matter of the authors read in Greek and Latin. In Sophomore year, German, History, Physics, Biology and Chemistry are required ; the work is done largely by lectures or after laboratory methods. Greek, Mathematics and Latin are required for part of the year and continued as optionals, each student taking one of the three during the last half of the year. The required studies of Junior and Senior years are chiefly in the historical and metaphysical sciences ; this work continues to be considered, as it has been in the past in this college, especially important as an element in education.

The elective work of Junior and Senior years is explained in detail in the catalogue, pp. 31–37. The schedule is so arranged as to permit the grouping of similar studies, and the concentration of work upon history and political science, natural science and mathematics and astronomy, modern languages and literatures, philosophy, or classical philology. Still more important is the fact that the subdivision of the class into small sections allows special and individual work under the direction of the instructor. All the work in biology, physics and chemistry is done in the laboratories, two or three hours of such work counting as one in making up the six hours of elective work. The laboratory method is also followed in the higher mathematics, and for the electives in Greek and history there is a special room where working libraries, supplemented by books from the college library, are reserved for the use of students. For the Latin elective there is a similar room in the library building with access during working hours to the main library ; the electives in Greek and Latin have also a collection of about 4,000 dissertations and other philological pamphlets. It is the intention of the college that these newer methods of instruction and work in all departments, which are past modifications of the German *Seminar* system and which must be regarded as to some degree tentative, shall be used in advanced work as fully as the conditions of the American college permit. In this direction the small size of the elective divisions has been a great advantage, and has enabled the college to participate in the recent movements toward reforming and individualizing methods of instruction.

In connection with the electives certain voluntary organizations are maintained by the students under the direction of professors. The Journal Club meets weekly for the reading and discussion of articles on biology in the American and foreign journals ; the Classical Society, meeting about ten times in the year, occupies itself with the reading of papers and reports and general conference on Greek and Latin philology ; the Art Association has a large collection of etchings and photographs and meets weekly for lectures on the history of art ; under its auspices very complete exhibitions of the etchings of Platt, van S'Gravesande and other modern etchers have been given ; special instruction is offered in elocution and voice culture, and in other departments supplementary lectures and readings are given. The students keep up a musical society and dramatic and athletic organizations.

The college and society libraries contain about 40,000 volumes and 5,000 indexed pamphlets. These have been to a large extent purchased within the last ten years, at the request of the several instrnctors and under the supervision of a library committee, and bear directly upon the work of the departments, affording in several directions excellent opportunity for advanced work. It is the fixed principle of the library management that every book should be accessible to any student; there are no closed alcoves. The two reading rooms in the library contain magazines and works of reference, and upon their walls are hung the Field collection of paintings. All departments of the library are open from 10 to 1, and from 2 to 4, and one of the reading rooms is open in the evening.

The Lasell Gymnasium is a new building and is equipped with the best modern appliances. It is under the control of a director, who advises students in regard to physical development according to the results of examinations and systematic measurements made at the beginning of Freshman year and repeated during the course.

REV. E. B. PARSONS, D. D., *Secretary.* FRANKLIN CARTER, Ph. D., LL. D., *President.*

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND.

TIME AND TERMS OF ADMISSION.

The regular examinations for admission into the College or the Preparatory Department are held on the third Wednesday and following Thursday of September of each year, and candidates for admission are requested to be present, if possible, on those days. Testimonials of good moral character must be furnished by each applicant, those of former teachers being preferred, and, if from another college, he must present a certificate of honorable discharge.

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, to obtain admission to the Freshman Class, must, unless they have passed through the regular course in the Preparatory Department, sustain an examination in the following studies:

English Grammar and Composition, (including Punctuation); U. S. History; History of England; Geography; Physical Geography; Physiology, Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratic Equations, especially Factoring and Fractions; Hadley's, Goodwin's or Kuhner's Greek Grammar, Xenophon's Anabasis, (one book); Harkness', Gildersleeve's or Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar; Cæsar's Commentaries, (four books); Ovid, (fifteen hundred lines); Virgil, (two books of the Æneid); Latin and Greek Composition.

Candidates for other degrees must pass the same examination, except in Greek.

Candidates for admission to any higher class must be examined in all the previous studies of the class they enter.

The course of study in the Classics and Mathematics in the Preparatory and lower collegiate classes has been arranged in accordance with the requirements of the examination for matriculation in the Johns' Hopkins University.

A student who may have advanced through the Sophomore Class is entitled to matriculate at Johns' Hopkins University without undergoing any examination. He is also permitted to enter the second year's course at the University if he can pass satisfactorily a test examination.

Special rates and scholarships for sons of the clergy. Students may board in the college commons, in the club or in private families, rates ranging from $140 to $200.

Next Session commences September 17th, 1890. For catalogues address the president.

THOMAS FELL, LL. D., Ph. D.

Brown University,

Providence, R. I.

Announcement.

BROWN UNIVERSITY will, the coming Autumn, and each year hereafter, matriculate students for the Degree of Bachelor of Science [B. S.], and also for the Degree of Civil Engineer [C. E.]

The requirements for admission to a course for either of these Degrees will be as follows:

I. IN MATHEMATICS.

1.—Arithmetic, including the Metric System of Weights and Measures. 2.—Algebra, through Equations of the Second Degree, including Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression and the use of the Binomial Formula. 3.—Plane, Solid and Spherical Geometry. 4.—Plane Trigonometry, with the use of Logarithmic and Trigonometrical Tables.

II. IN HISTORY.

1.—The General History of Greece to the death of Alexander. 2.—Roman History to the end of the reign of Marcus Aurelius.

III. IN LANGUAGE.

The requirements in English composition will be the same as for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. See in current Catalogue, page 28.

Of languages other than English there will be a requirement in two out of the following three, according to the student's option:

1.—In *French*, examination the same as for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. See Catalogue, page 29.

2.—In *German*, examination the same as for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. See Catalogue, page 29.

3.—In *Latin*, examination upon five books of Cæsar, or the equivalent of them in Cicero or in Vergil.

Entrance Examinations occur: In JUNE, the 18th, 19th and 20th. Applicants must be in attendance on all three days. In SEPTEMBER, the 14th and 15th. Applicants must be in attendance on both days.

Certificates will be received in place of these examinations, subject to the same conditions which prevail respecting the degrees heretofore given.

For further information apply to

J. C. STOCKBRIDGE, D.D., Register. E. BENJ. ANDREWS, D.D., LL.D., President.

University of Pennsylvania,

Philadelphia, Pa.

The University of Pennsylvania includes in its system a number of Departments, and as each of these has its own organization and officers, and publishes its own announcements, letters of inquiry on business should be addressed to the proper official as named below :

THE COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.—Horace Jayne, M. D., Dean, including The Course in Arts, The Courses in Science (Towne Scientific School), The Course in Architecture, The Courses in Natural History, The Course in Finance and Economy (Wharton School), The Course in Music. The Course in Biology, preparatory to Medicine.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE.—James Tyson, M. D., Dean.

THE DEPARTMENT OF LAW.—C. Stuart Patterson, LL.B., Dean.

THE AUXILIARY DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE.—Joseph T. Rothrock, M. D., Dean.

THE DEPARTMENT OF DENTISTRY.—James Truman, D. D. S., Dean.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY.—Horace Jayne, M. D., Dean.

THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY MEDICINE.—John Marshall, M. D., Dean.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION.—Randolph Faries, M. D., Director.

THE MUSEUM OF ARCHÆOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.—Stewart Culin, Secretary.

THE LIBRARY.—Gregory B. Keen, A. M., Librarian.

The general catalogue may be had on application to the Secretary of the University.

Special Notice.

THE COURSE IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.—The course in Mechanical Engineering is one of the four technical courses offered in the Towne Scientific School of the College Department. In the Freshman and Sophomore years of that department the students of all except the last two enumerated above pursue the study of Rhetoric, English Literature, History, Mathematics, Mechanics, Chemistry, and the languages elected by the student with a view to his future course. He may choose between Latin and Greek, Latin with French and German, or French and German without Latin. At the end of Sophomore year the courses divide into essentially different groups of studies, any one of which may be taken by the student, and if one of the Science courses be elected it will take a Junior, a Senior and a Post-Senior year to complete it and secure the proper technical Degree, although the Degree of Bachelor of Science is given at the end of the Senior year. To enter upon the full course of Mechanical Engineering the preparatory work of the Freshman and Sophomore classes, or its equivalent, is required, as set forth in the college catalogue. The course in Mechanical Engineering was established as a branch of Civil and Mechanical Engineering in 1872. In

1875 the Whitney Professorship of Mechanical Engineering was created, and in 1876 the first Professor was elected. A number of graduates have taken the degree of Mechanical Engineer, and of these the majority are now holding responsible positions in their profession.

Instruction in this course is eminently practical and is given by recitations, lectures and very extensive laboratory practice. Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Drawing and Languages are continued into the Junior year, when the more technical studies are begun. Applied Mechanics is treated under the heads of Graphical Statics, Statics of rigid bodies, Hydrostatics and Hydraulics, Kinematics and Hydrodynamics. Steam Engineering is then taken up, and after a thorough course in theory each student is required to make calculations and furnish designs for special types of engines and boilers, including marine engines with their peculiar requirements as to displacement and stability. The steam laboratory is fully equipped with a steel boiler of 25 H. P., a 10x24 Hamilton Corliss engine, and an 8x16 Porter-Allen engine, with all needed apparatus in the way of pumps, calorimotors, dynamometers, condensers, gauges, indicators and testing machines. A floor space of 1,500 square feet is set apart for work in wood and metals, and furnished with benches, lathes, drills, and planes, although these machine appliances are kept strictly subordinate to the more essential hand and brain work.

As the greater part of the education of an electrical engineer must be mechanical, and as no mechanical engineer can be considered as fully equipped without a knowledge of electrical engineering, the University has declined to separate these courses or to create a new degree, but has made thorough provision running through two years for the instruction in this increasingly important branch. It begins in the Senior year with the study of quantity, potential, current, resistance, electro-static and magnetic measurements and the units adopted in practice. Measurements and the construction and calibration of instruments is then taken up, followed by the practical study of the best types of dynamos, lamps and conductors. A large laboratory is devoted to the practical work in this department, and is provided with an unusually extensive collection of standard instruments, and the numerous commercial appliances for electrical purposes. The classes are divided into limited sections for this work in order that they may receive the personal oversight of the Professor or Instructor in charge. During the coming year an extensive central plant will be erected to supply heat, ventilation and light to all the University buildings, and this, with its various types of boilers, engines, motors, dynamos and electric light system, will add immensely to the practical resources of this department in the way of accessible working illustrations.

The Evans-Roger Library of Engineering in the University Library is of special value to the students of this course, and in connection with it is maintained a full series of engineering periodicals, kept in such a way as to be constantly and readily accessible to the classes.

The University offers this course to those who propose to enter upon the profession of mechanical engineering with full confidence that it presents a complete and well rounded curriculum, calculated to give a thorough training in the principles underlying the divisions of the profession, and measurably in their application.

For further and detailed information regarding the course, application may be made to the Whitney Professor of Dynamical Engineering.

PROF. HENRY W. SPANGLER, University of Pennsylvania.

WM. PEPPER, M. D, LL. D., Provost.

Columbia College in the City of New York.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE in the City of New York at the present time consists of the School of Arts, the original college, founded in 1754; of sundry professional schools, to wit: the School of Law, the School of Mines, and its Medical Department, by joint resolution, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, admission to all of which, as candidates for professional degrees, is open to all students whether or not they are college bred men; and of the University Faculties of Law, Mines (Mathematics and Pure and Applied Science), Political Science and Philosophy, which conduct all courses leading to the university degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.

The point of contact between the college and the university is the senior year in the School of Arts, during which year the students in the School of Arts pursue their studies with the consent of the Faculty of Arts, under one or more of the University Faculties.

The School of Arts.

The School of Arts, or the college proper, has a curriculum of four years' duration leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Candidates for admission to the School of Arts must be at least fifteen years of age and pass an examination on prescribed subjects, the particulars concerning which may be found in the annual Circular of Information.

For information concerning the School of Arts, address the Registrar of the School of Arts, Columbia College, New York.

The University Faculties.

The University Faculties of Law, Mines (Mathematics and Pure and Applied Science), Political Science, and Philosophy, taken together, constitute the University. These university faculties offer advanced courses of study and investigation, respectively, in (a) Private or Municipal Law, (b) Mathematics and Pure and Applied Science, (c) History, Economics and Public Law, and (d) Philosophy, Philology and Letters. Courses of study under one or more of these university faculties are open to members of the senior class in the School of Arts, and to all students who have successfully pursued an equivalent course of undergraduate study to the close of the junior year. These lead through the Bachelor's degree to the university degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.

For information concerning the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, address the Secretary of the President, Columbia College, New York.

The Professional Schools.

The professional schools of Law, Mines, and Medicine, receive, on terms prescribed by the faculty of each school, all students, as well those not having pursued a course of undergraduate study as those who have, as candidates for professional degrees.

1. The School of Law, established in 1858, offers a three years' course of study in common and equity jurisprudence, medical jurisprudence, criminal and constitutional law, international law public and private, and comparative jurisprudence. The degree of Bachelor of Laws is conferred on the satisfactory completion of the course. The courses in constitutional and international law and comparative jurisprudence are conducted by the Faculty of Political Science.

For information concerning the School of Law, address the Secretary of the School of Law, Columbia College, New York.

2. The School of Mines, established in 1864, offers the following courses of study, each of four years' duration, and each leading to an appropriate professional degree; namely, mining engineering, civil engineering, metallurgy, geology and palæontology, analytical and

applied chemistry, architecture; and as graduate courses, of two years each, sanitary engineering, and electrical engineering.

For information concerning the School of Mines, address the Registrar of the School of Mines, Columbia College, New York.

3. The College of Physicians and Surgeons, by joint resolution of June 18, 1860, the Medical Department of Columbia College, offers a three years' course of study in the principles and practice of medicine and surgery, leading to the degree of Doctor of Medicine (M. D.)

For information concerning the Medical Department, address the Secretary of the College of Physician and Surgeons, 437 West 59th St., New York.

The Non-Professional Schools.

The University Faculties of Political Science and Philosophy conduct respectively the Schools of Political Science and Philosophy, entrance to which is open only to students who have completed their junior year in the School of Arts, or in some other college maintaining an equivalent curriculum.

1. The School of Political Science, established in 1880, embraces courses in constitutional history and law, history of political theories, political economy and social science, Roman law and comparative jurisprudence, administrative law, international law, and history.

2. The School of Philosophy, established in 1890, embraces courses in philosophy, philology, and letters.

For information concerning the Schools of Political Science, and Philosophy, address the Secretary of the President, Columbia College, New York.

SETH LOW, LL.D., President.

1607. —THE— 1890.

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Prof. MOSES COIT TYLER, of Cornell University.

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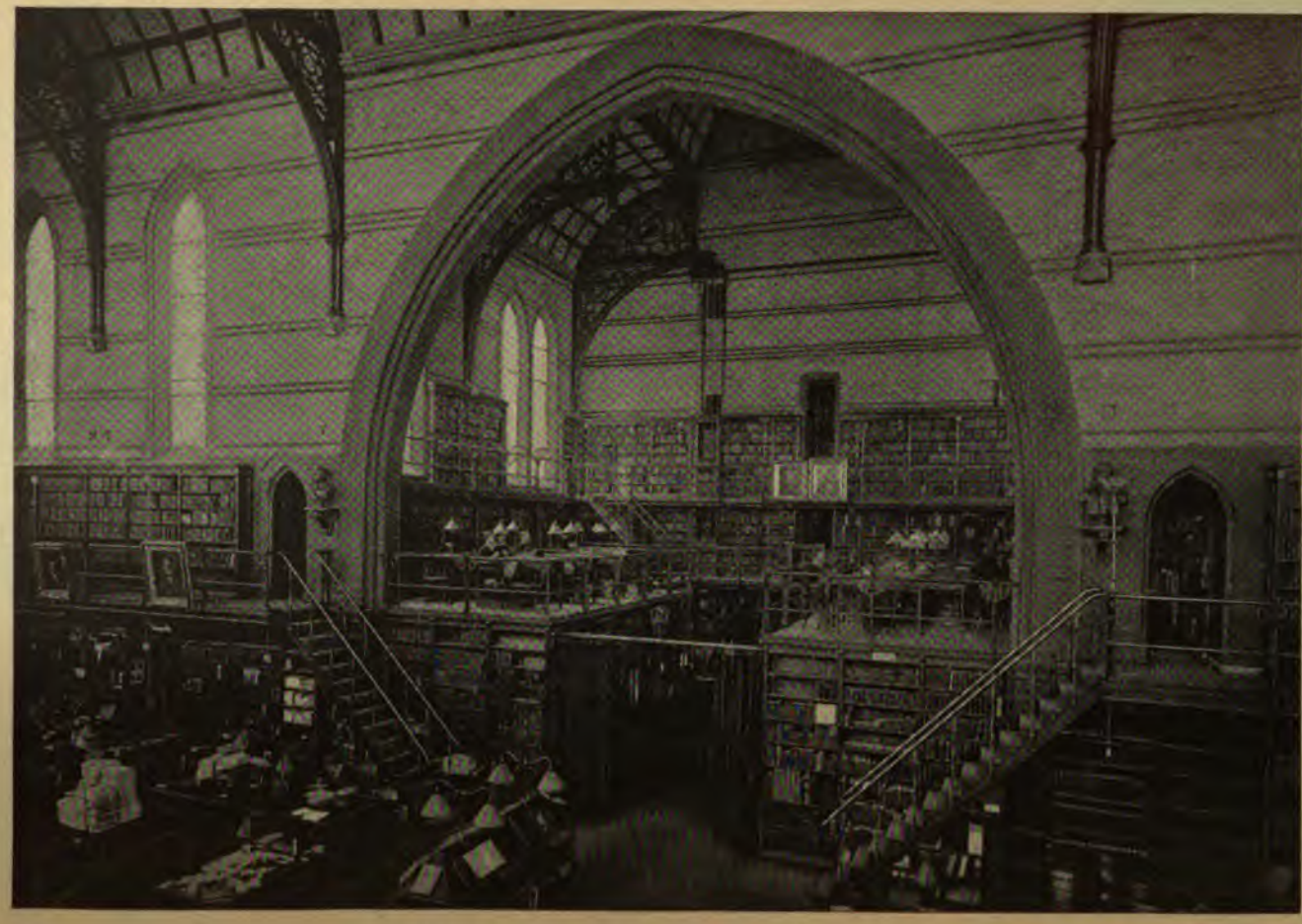

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JAMES WILTON BROOKS, LL. D. W. G. ELIOT, Ph.D.,
REPRESENTING THE PROPRIETARY INTERESTS, Editor.
70 South Street, New York City.

TERMS, PER ANNUM, $3.00 IN ADVANCE. SINGLE NUMBER, 25 CENTS.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1891.

The Co-ordination of Colleges and Universities.

BY PRESIDENT CHAS. KENDALL ADAMS, LL.D., OF CORNELL.

(*Continued.*)

A CLASS of graduate students going from a considerable number of American colleges will be found to have, as a whole, a very heterogeneous and inadequate preparation for advanced work. If a dozen students, let us say, coming from as many different colleges, arrive at Harvard or Cornell for graduate study in history, it will be found that some of them have had no history beyond the elementary course taught in the majority of our colleges, while others have had that special preparation which qualifies them for going on at once with advanced work. On inquiry it will be found that few, if any, of those presenting themselves from other colleges are as well equipped as the senior who began to specialize at the beginning of his sophomore year. Graduates going from the colleges to Johns Hopkins, Harvard or Cornell will generally be found not better prepared for advanced work than the seniors, or perhaps even the juniors, of the universities receiving them. The result is that by anything like an inflexible classification into graduate and nongraduate work great injustice is liable to be done. The foreign graduate is put to advanced work before he has laid the proper preliminary foundation, or he is put back into undergraduate classes; or, thirdly, we must have graduate classes doing a kind of work that is more elementary than that performed by the most advanced classes of undergraduates. And this anomalous state of affairs seems likely to continue so long as the dividing line between the college and the university is theoretically at one point, while practically it is at another. Harvard College, even after introducing university methods

at the beginning of the undergraduate course, feels obliged still to have a dividing line between graduate and undergraduate students.

Besides the practical efforts that have been made in the several institutions already named, one method has recently been suggested as a means of separating the universities from the colleges. In the October number, for 1890, of the *North American Review*, it has been proposed that the four hundred and seventy-five colleges, more or less, place themselves in the subordinate position of secondary schools, and that the remaining twenty-five larger institutions assume the position of universities, for the purpose of doing strictly university work. However desirable such a classification may be, the practical difficulties in the way of bringing it about by any voluntary means, are, it seems to me, absolutely insurmountable. It is difficult to see how any authority can determine which institution shall take the rank of universities, and which the rank of colleges. It is equally difficult to conceive of a willingness on the part of smaller institutions to take a lower rank of their own voluntary will. There would be candidates enough for universities, but where would be the candidates for colleges? This classification, if ever it can be brought about, must be accomplished through the settled force of influence that will cause the various institutions of the country to gravitate, so to speak, by an irresistible force into the positions to which they are naturally adapted. Is there any way by which such a force may be set to work?

It would be rank presumption to dogmatize on a question that has taxed the mental resources of so many men of educational ability; but I hope that I shall not be deemed guilty of unpardonable presumption in suggesting a method of solution.

It has already been intimated that the dividing line between the college and the university seems naturally to fall at the period when required work ends and the elective work begins. It will be universally admitted, I suppose, that the distinguished feature of the ideal college is a somewhat rigid adherence to certain fixed courses of study, while that of the ideal university is a large freedom, not only in selecting the course of study, but also in the methods of pursuing such courses. The one has the two-fold end in view of developing the mind, and of affording the elementary knowledge, which is a requisite preliminary to the successful prosecution of advanced work. The purpose of the other is to apply the mental discipline that has been acquired to such advanced work as will best fit the student for the practical affairs of life.

However tenaciously and illogically we may have insisted upon keeping up a difference between undergraduate and graduate studies, that is to say, keeping up a barrier more or less artificial at the point of graduation, there has been an irresistible tendency in a very large number of our most prominent colleges and universities to make the real dividing line at the beginning of the junior year. While it cannot be claimed that there is uniformity of method or unanimity of opinion in regard to the introduction of elective work at this point in the college

curriculum, that there has been a movement in that direction can, I think, hardly be disputed.

In favor of this dividing line, moreover, there is much to be said. It will probably be admitted that at the end of the sophomore year our students are generally in a condition to enter upon university work that would not compare unfavorably with the condition of European students at the time of entering the university. Our students know less of Latin and Greek than do the students of Germany; but they know more of the mathematics; they have a large general information, and probably have a greater adaptability to such work as they may desire to pursue while in the university. Still more favorably would our students at the beginning of the junior year compare with the students of England and France at the time of entering upon their university course. The question suggested by this line of thought is whether it is not practicable to direct our students with the ultimate purpose of giving all the work before the end of the sophomore year to the colleges, and all the work after the sophomore year to the universities.

Of course, such a sharp line of distinction cannot be established by direct legislation, nor by any mandatory legislation of the colleges and universities. It must be done, if at all, simply by force of tendencies. Is there any way in which, if it should seem desirable, such a current of tendencies can be established and encouraged?

Before attempting to answer this question it may be well to note that the chief advantages that have from time immemorial been claimed for the small college, appertain to that part of the work which is done early in the course; in other words, which is strictly collegiate in its nature. There is, and there will forever continue to be, something to be said in favor of any educational organization which, during the early years of the collegiate period, brings the student in small classes into direct and intimate personal contact with teachers of the best ability. On the other hand, as soon as the student has completed what may be called the collegiate branch of his education, he desires in the university branch, instruction of quite another kind. What he calls for is not simply instruction in language and literature, in history or political science, in the natural sciences, in political economy—either of these, whichever you please; but he wants so much of the particular one he has chosen that it will so far make him a specialist as to create a demand for his services. If he is to be a lawyer he wants history and political science, not in a mere smattering, but in such measure and quality as will enable him to understand how the roots of his profession have drawn its life out of the soil from which it has sprung. If he is to be a physician he wants a knowledge of botany, chemistry, anatomy, physiology, indeed of all the biological sciences. If he is to be a clergyman he wants not simply the language in which the Scriptures have been given to us, but the characteristics of the ancient civilizations, and a knowledge of the way in which civilizations have subsequently been developed and modified by religious forces. If he is to be a teacher he wishes so com-

pletely to equip himself in some specialty that his exceptional fitness for some higher work will be recognized and sought. Now it cannot be said too often or with too much emphasis that the furnishing of such opportunities is the legitimate work of the university, and can never be the legitimate work of the college.

But while this is the case, it is equally true that the required work and all of it, is within the domain of the college, and can never legitimately be elsewhere. In one case all the advantages of the smaller college come into play, in the other all the advantages of the university. It is the most elementary and commonplace truism to say, that so long as advanced and special work requires not only a large equipment in the way of apparatus, laboratories, museums and libraries, but also a large and varied teaching force, so long the work of specialization can be carried on only by those institutions which have large means; in other words, by the universities. On the other hand, so long as the elementary work requires comparatively little of material equipment in the way of apparatus, laboratories, museums and libraries, the work can be quite as well done by the colleges as by the universities.

Now, if the positions taken are correct, it follows that our young men and women, under an ideal system, would not be in the universities during the first two years and would not be in the colleges during the last two. We are now prepared to ask whether there is not some way by which the masses of our students can avail themselves of those differing advantages?

It must be granted that an abrupt and immediate bringing about of any such result as that here implied is possible. Beneficent changes are generally the fruit of tendencies; seldom the fruit of violence. But when we have a rational basis, when we see clearly the end to be attained, when we perceive the method of slowly but surely approaching a benign result, surely it is the part of wisdom to work definitely and persistently to the attainment of that end. How can it best be done?

First, all the unnecessary obstacles that tend to prevent students from going from the college to the university at the end of the sophomore year, should be removed. I am persuaded that if half a dozen of our most prominent universities should boldly, and with no reserve, say that they will receive students without examination who have completed the sophomore year in any reputable college, the action would do more than any other one thing that could be done to bring about the desired result. Such action would at first undoubtedly be attended with some inconvenience. Occasionally a poor scholar would find his way out of the college into the university; but, if one may judge from history and from analogies, the embarassments from these efforts would turn out to be less in practice than had been anticipated. No college is desirous of having its pupils discredit its early instruction by subsequent failure, and, to prevent such a result, every college would have an inducement to hold its students well up to the proper standard. Admission by certificate has had this result upon the preparatory schools. For more than

twenty years the most promising and flourishing of the universities in the Middle West have received students on certificate from approved schools and academies. During a shorter length of time students have been received in a similar manner from approved schools at Cornell. For perfectly natural reasons, the average standing of students so admitted is higher than the average standing of those admitted on examination. The result in this country thus far has been the same as the result of the similar movement in Germany. Formerly, as is well known, candidates for admission to the German universities were examined at the university itself; but it was at length thought advisable to throw the responsibility of a proper preparation upon the preparatory or intermediate schools, and one may state with confidence that no other one thing ever did so much to raise the standards of scholarship. The Germans learned from this experience that the way to elevate the standards of attainment, is to exert the pressure, not at the point of admission, but at the point of graduation. Accordingly, in the intermediate, as well as in the advanced schools, the Germans have now for a long time adopted a liberal policy in the matter of admission. The same is true in England and France; and the policy of so doing one that I believe to be favored by the highest educational authorities of the time.

It must not be forgotten, of course, that any new system, or any modification of an old system, is likely to be attended at first with certain embarassments. But, regardless of embarassments, we must strive for the greatest good. If large numbers could be drawn from the college at the end of the sophomore year, to the universities, the good results that would accrue to scholarship in general, would, in my opinion, far more than counterbalance all the contemporary annoyances or embarassments.

In the second place, not only should the universities make the terms easy, but they should adapt their work at once to the new conditions. Their third and fourth years should be arranged to afford the specific training called for as preliminary to each of the great professions. There will perhaps be a difference of opinion as to whether it would be desirable to establish definite schools for the purpose of giving instructions in theology, law, medicine, or pedagogy; but, whether so designated or not, all the courses should be given that are necessary for the most complete training for these several professions. It would probably be found advantageous to group them in such a way that the students of each group could easily see what are offered to them, and easily and naturally select and obtain what they want. The baccalaureate degree, as now, could be given at the end of the fourth year, reserving the higher degrees for professional work. If the co-ordination here outlined should finally become complete, it might be thought best to give the baccalaureate degree ultimately at the end of a modified collegiate course. For the present, the universities would probably find it necessary to continue to do the work of the first and second years substantially, as at the pres-

ent time. This should be carried on, however, with the clear prospect and purpose of ultimately giving up the work entirely to the colleges.

In the third place, as the universities tend more and more to devote their strength to the third and fourth years, so the colleges should tend more and more to concentrate their efforts upon the work of the first two years. The third and fourth years would, doubtless, for a time, be continued for such students as might choose without going elsewhere to complete the course for the baccalaureate degree. But the authorities of such a college would probably soon perceive the impossibility of competing successfully with the universities, and would adapt their measures to the ultimate abandonment of the effort. Meanwhile, the college course could easily be made one of three years, or even four, by pupils entering at an earlier period than at present.

There is another consideration that must not be overlooked. No change can be regarded as adequate to the requirements of the time that does not take cognizance of the position of our professional schools. To say that our schools of law and medicine are far from what they ought to be, is to say what every thoughtful observer knows and deplores. But the prime difficulty in the way of reform is, at present, the fact that in every class there are, sitting side by side, college graduates and men not fitted even to enter the freshman class of the undergraduate course.

From this incongruous mass of students it is impossible to exact a long and comprehensive course of study. The graduate has already been so long at his books that he cannot withhold a much longer time from professional activity ; and his ill-prepared classmate is often in haste to force an entrance into a profession at the earliest possible moment. The consequence is that the grade of instruction can be adapted neither to the one class or to the other. In view of these facts it ought not to be regarded as singular that there is not in America to-day a single institution in which a student can obtain what in Europe would be looked upon as a good education, either in law or medicine.

The method that has been suggested would afford opportunity for a radical and practical change. The universities, agreeing to accept students with corresponding rank at the end of the sophomore year, should require the same preparation for admission to their professional schools. It is easy to see that if, say ten of the leading universities of the country were now to issue an edict, that on and after 1895, no students will be received in the school of law and medicine that have not completed the sophomore year in some reputable college, the first step towards a great reform would have been taken.

The second step in this direction would be the announcement of the rule that no student will receive the professional degree in less than four years from the time of admission to the professional course of study. It is not difficult to find indications that the country is ready for a change of this kind. I believe it to be a great mistake to suppose that all, or even a majority, of our students are in precipitate haste to enter upon

professional life. What they desire is a training, which, either long or short, will do most to assist them to professional success. That students in medicine, for example, have no aversion to a course of four years, is abundantly shown by the prosperity of the Medical School in the University of Michigan.

In Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland and Buffalo are to be found medical schools in which the degree of Doctor of Medicine is granted at the end of two years of four to eight months each. And yet, in the small city of Ann Arbor, which is favored with no such clinical advantages as are afforded in a metropolis, there are, at the present time, nearly four hundred students pursuing the medical course of four years. So it would probably prove elsewhere. This is an age of wealth, and, although there are doubtless not a few aspiring students who would find it difficult or impossible to pursue the longest course, the number of those who are willing and able to devote whatever of time and money is necessary to increase the chance of ultimately professional success is still very large.

The third step to be taken in this general plan for the benefit of professional education would be the adoption of a uniform custom in in the matter of degrees. There are many reasons for thinking it would be wise at the end of the second year of professional study to grant the baccalaureate degree as in our course. In nearly or quite all of our universities at the present time the work of the third and fourth years is for the most part, at least, elective. The baccalaureate degree, therefore, is not given as the result of studies of a prescribed and designated character. Professional studies during the same length of time can hardly be regarded as less important. Such a degree, moreover, would have the advantage of putting all university students on the same footing; of giving to all students, after two years of college and two years of university life, a baccalaureate degree ; in short, of holding out to all successful work of equivalent grade the same university recognition.

If the measure of reform here outlined were to be adopted and were to result as here anticipated, we should ultimately have something like the following conditions :

1. All college students terminating the work of collegiate grade at the end of the sophomore year.

2. All students at the beginning of the junior year entering upon professional courses :—these courses embracing Law, Medicine, Theology, and all of the branches in which students might desire that exceptional training, which is necessary to fit them for the profession of teachers.

3. The giving of the baccalaureate degree at the end of the second year of university work.

4. The giving of the professional degree at the end of the fourth year of university work :—that degree being either Doctor of Philosophy and Master of Arts, or any professional degree for which the student may be prepared.

Now it is not difficult to anticipate some of the objections to this method of reorganization that will suggest themselves.

In the first place it may be said that between the collegiate course in the college at the present time, and the same course in the university there is no such difference as to warrant the raising of the one and the lowering of the other. At the first thought this would seem to be true; but a close scrutiny will show that this absence of disparity is simply because both grades of instructions draw pupils from schools of the same class, and consequently, that the instruction best fitted for the one is best fitted for the other. In other words, it is by the low grade of preparation of its students that the university is prevented from doing the high grade of work for which it was organized and to which it could be easily adapted. At half a dozen or more of American universities the material equipment for the higher grade of work is scarcely inferior to that to be found in the more famous universities of Europe. But from sheer necessity under present conditions the corps of instruction is kept at what is for the most part very elementary work. If instruction of this elementary grade were to be taken by the college, the universities could then immediately devote themselves to that advanced work which would seem to lie within their legitimate scope.

The second objection is suggested in the unwillingness of the smaller colleges to take what may be regarded as a subordinate position. No doubt, any college that sees even a faint hope of lifting itself into the rank of the university will hold to that hope with tenacity, and will strenuously resist any movement that will draw its students away at the end of the sophomore year. But a vast majority of colleges can entertain no such hope. Not only is this true, but it may be said that the only possibility of distinction, or even of adequate recognition, is a fair and open assumption of the duties of a secondary institution. In that position any one of our smaller colleges could do a kind of work of the most creditable and honorable nature, for which there is great and growing demand. But the work of a university they can never do, however strenuously their efforts may be put forth. The matter of expense is an insurmountable barrier. Our large universities have incomes varying from three hundred thousand to nine hundred thousand dollars a year. No one will claim that the legitimate work of a university organized into various departments can be done for less. Much more even is greatly needed. How worse than useless is it for an institution with not more, than a fourth or perhaps even a tenth of that income, to assume the responsibility of trying to do essentially the same grade of work.

A third objection that suggests itself is in what may be called the *vis inertiæ* of the American college student. When once he has established himself in favorable relations with his college, he is reluctant to move. At the end of the sophomore year, the student sees new attractions before him. Learned professors of whom he has heard much, but as yet, perhaps has seen comparatively little, beckon him on. Between him and his classmates there have grown up ties of affection which it would be

hard to break or resist. In a word, the college *esprit du corps* has laid hold of him, and, in consequence, the ties that bind him to the college where he has passed so agreeably two years of his life are not likely to be broken, in order to gain what, after all, may seem to him only an uncertain advantage in going to another institution.

That these considerations would at first have some obstructive force cannot be denied; but it is not difficult to see that under the conditions assumed their force should grow less and less as the advantages to be gained should grow to be more and more obvious. Let us suppose an example to illustrate what would probably occur. Here is a college with a class, let us say of thirty. It becomes known among the members that at the end of the sophomore year they can go at will to any one of half a dozen of the universities. Would not the very fact that they could go lead them to scan the comparative advantages that are offered in the two grades of schools? One of two things would be very likely to take place. Either, they would very generally prefer and plan to go to some one of the universities; or what is more possible, they would divide into groups according to their tastes and friendships, and, as groups, would go to the universities of their choice. As at Exeter, Andover, or, if you please, at Eton and Rugby, boys of kindred tastes are likely to carry their friendly ties with them to Yale or Harvard, to Cambridge or Oxford, so it would ultimately be under the arrangement suggested. And thus the movements would undoubtedly result, that, if the barriers to removal were once entirely swept away, a current from the colleges to the universities would be established, and, thereafter, there would be a constant and uninterrupted flow. As soon as this flow were established, moreover, the universities would find their time and energies occupied with the upper classes, and would soon be in condition to commit the lower classes to the colleges where they now belong. The colleges, in truth, could then, without embarassment or mortification close their upper classes, and at the same time, receive students a year, or, if thought best, even two years earlier than is done at the present time. When these results had been reached, we should find that we have established not only a number of real universities, but also for the first time in America a grade of secondary schools that would be comparable with the schools of Eton and Rugby in England, with the Lycées in France, and with the Gymnasia and Real Schools in Germany.

CHAS. KENDALL ADAMS.

Distinguished Alumni of American Colleges.

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The Teaching of Philosophy in American Colleges.

BY PROFESSOR THOMAS A. HUGHES, OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER COLLEGE.

WITH regard to teaching of Philosophy in American Colleges, there is a practical suggestion which I should wish to make. It is with reference to an exercise of oral discussion, carried on in the lecture-room by the students themselves, for the purpose of such discussion. They will find the most important and extensive field amid the conclusions of inductive philosophy. Hence I beg to say a word first, on philosophy induction ; and then I will add another word upon the practice of oral discussion, as carried on by the students.

Philosophy, which is the knowledge of things by their general laws and ultimate causes, has received in the course of this century a very notable extension of its field. Rather, I should say, within its old field of speculative and theoretic truth, it has been favored with a very distinct and analytic view of matter and material elements, which before it could regard only in the mass. In most lines of science this process of analysis, with corresponding efforts at systematic classification, has been and is being pursued. And as we stand now in presence of so many empirical results, our applications of general laws to those particulars become more far-reaching ; and we are stimulated so much the more to find out general laws which we may so apply.

It is not the mere classification of many particulars into generalities that either finds out general laws, or applies them. As often as not, such classification proceeds by considerations of convenience, for the sake of handling in a readier way a multitude of facts. It may be a little better than an arbitrary grouping together of results. Thus we see classifications of natural beings made on the lines of such superficial qualities as color, size, place, time, &c. Generalizations of this kind are not philosophy. Men themselves might thus be grouped by their size, color, features, &c. But the anthropology which went no further than this could scarcely be mistaken for psychology. Philosophy is something deeper ; it must expose internal, general and absolute laws. It goes down to the essence, and it classifies things by laws which are essential.

The logical process for arriving at these, when we start with particular, concrete facts, is called induction ; just as the inverse process, by which we start from a general law and infer particular conclusions, coincides with what is called deduction.

Induction, then, is a form of argument which, from a sufficient enumeration of facts, making sure that no integral category of facts has been left out, arrives at the proximate general law which underlies every class of the phenomena, and, therefore, also underlies every individual fact, not only such as is already discovered, but also whatever in the same

line of investigation may be yet undiscovered. To be truly inductive the law has to be based upon a sufficiency of facts known, so that no class of them is left unrepresented ; it is then tested by being found to explain the known particulars in every class; and thereupon it stands out as a law ascertained with regard to every fact known, and also every other fact, which, as yet unknown, may still be met with in any class. This is fully exemplified in the law of gravitation. No material subject will in the future be discovered which will not be found conforming to this general law of matter.

The process applies strictly to the sensible, visible world of physics ; somewhat more loosely to the facts of moral and social human life, and scarcely at all to mathematical and metaphysical truths and laws, which are to be unfolded only by abstract reasoning.

The impulse which Bacon gave to inductive investigation has attached his name to this form of argument, otherwise as proper to the action of reason as deduction and the syllogism. Its application has revealed to all ages that fire burns. And it was applied to the philosophy of the schools after a fashion which is just in point with respect to the practical suggestion before us :

The Ptolemaic hypothesis of cycles and epicycles, as pretending to explain the movements of the skies, was an inductive conclusion. But Thomas Aquinas criticized that hypothesis, since another one, he says, or "another root," as he calls it, might yet be laid down, to which the same phenomena of the skies might be satisfactorily referred. The very hypothesis of universal gravitation, as subsequently made, was itself at first but a tentative essay in the way of establishing an inductive law, which effort, later on, became the happy subject of mathematical demonstration, and then only resolved itself from the condition of an hypothesis into that of categorical proof.

Hence, to take lesson hereby with regard to this interesting yield of thought and theory which season after season is affording us, we may rightly consider it within the sphere of the lecture-room to test such proffered laws and theories, and to show that all hypotheses made to explain things are but assays of tentative logic until conclusive demonstration proves them to be the true philosophy of things. Till then they are no certain knowledge of general laws. They are but the suggestion of possible laws. No doubt, as scientific men feel their way, they are making good efforts at inductive science; they are drawing lines of classification along which they hope that the objective facts will divide and resolve into simpler elements and first principles. But it is only when the explanation comes as approved by every order of facts known, and is not kept in suspense for want of some category of facts not yet investigated, that the question is settled. Philosophy has made a conquest. It has discovered a law.

How many such conquests have we made? A certain moderate number, chiefly in physics. As to metaphysics, we may notice that a transcendent attraction seems to be felt by many minds for passing on,

and finding out by induction that ulterior and first principle of things. The actual literature of science, psychology, history, politics, is full of hypothetical bases of calculation, which are laid down and then extended, by the force of barely more than a mere analogy, into the domain of metaphysics, and which are accepted only to be constantly, and perhaps immediately, abandoned.

Now we can scarcely look upon the higher education of young men or women as at all complete unless they are taught effectually and practically the difference between things proved and things unproved. If he will pass beyond the surface and comprehend the universe, it is no compliment to the cultured understanding of our time to have light and loose doctrine accepted as palpable demonstration, when it is notorious that not a twelvemonth will be needed to supplant the latest tenet by another. This is as much an extreme on one side as on the other would be that of pertinacity, in not admitting plain, philosophical truth, even after a solid demonstration.

I would suggest, therefore, the reinstatement of true induction for what it is worth. And this means two things, which I beg to emphasize:

The first is, *a clear understanding of what constitutes a good inductive argument.* This is, perhaps, not difficult of attainment. Any respectable course of logic sets forth the elements just as any good course of geometry specifies its own maxims and methods. Briefly, the requirements for an argument of induction are that a sufficiency of particular experimental data be gathered to reveal, in the subject matter, a property constant in nature, and that the property so found constant be formulated into law, just so far as it is borne out by the facts, and not to be extended farther by some force of bare analogy. To exemplify, this fallacy is indulged in when a scientific man argues from the length of time it takes to lay down a foot of loam in one place to the time it took geologically to lay down a foot of deposit in another. Very many other elements claim consideration before such a conclusion is reached.

The second thing is *practice in the schools*, which will make students experts, as well in establishing inductive conclusions as in detecting false inductions. Now, for the exercise of establishing inductive laws, it is an excellent practice to rehearse the processes by which conclusions of this kind have been successfully reached in geology, mineralogy, astronomy, in the sciences of light, heat, &c.

So that the very walks of life upon which many of these young persons are about to enter, and in which they will be called upon to exercise the inductive faculty with accuracy and constancy, supply samples for the philosophical school, to weave over again the processes which other minds have woven before them. There is nothing new, of course, in this suggestion.

But there may be something new in the inverse practice, that of detecting false inductions. The material for such a practice is superfluously abundant, and so far provision is made. Every month and week, in newspapers, periodicals and books, in the different fields of science,

history, ethics, politics, religion, the materials for criticism, lie scattered abroad. Students might develop an almost original faculty by anticipating the certain destruction of flimsy inductions, chiefly physical, but also in the moral or historical order. The Professor who follows the times can select a few samples, sufficient for the purpose.

The form of the exercise is this: One student undertakes to defend as final the conclusion of some such process which another student takes exception to as unwarranted. The latter makes good his exception. The defender distinguishes and denies, step by step, until the argument closes, in a definite allowance of time, with the clear establishment of one or other position.

This is one form of that system of disputation which in the triennial course of philosophy that I am accustomed to, fills one-third of all the public class-room work; one hour of formal disputation among set members of the course balancing about every two hours of lecturing by the Professors. Robert of Sorbon said long ago; "*Nihil perfecte scitur, nisi dente disputationis secetur.*"

THOMAS A. HUGHES.

Respice Finem.

When the knell rung for the dying
  Soundeth for me,
And I so coldly am lying
  'Neath the green tree.

When turf, that strangers are heaping,
  Covers my breast,
Come not to gaze on me, weeping;
  I am at rest.

All my life, coldly and sadly,
  Days have gone by;
I, who loved wildly and madly,
  Am happy to die.

Long since my heart has been breaking,
  Pain is now past;
A time has been set to its aching,
  Peace comes at last.

M. M.

COLUMBIA TUG-OF-WAR TEAM, 1890.
Intercollegiate Champions.

An Idler's Notes on Education in Decadent France.

BY WALTER ANDREWS.

UP in a mountain chalet in the Dauphinesse-Alps, some months ago, I passed an evening with a Frenchman of rank, of whom I afterwards learned that not only was he a man of wealth, but modern enough to have largely increased that wealth by participation in commercial pursuits, as the head of a large mining enterprise, having under him some 20,000 men. We talked of things French in that familiar way, which strangers are wont to assume, when they are alone with each other, and completely separated from their ordinary social surroundings. "France,' he said, "is decadent—she suffers from over-centralization. Paris absorbs all of it. Moreover, the race is tired, and inclined to vice." He was told that he was too severe upon his countrymen. That if the over-centralization was an admitted fact, it was quite possibly exaggerated in the minds of critics, who persist in judging France, not even by Paris alone, but by that portion of Paris which lies between the "Rond Point des Champs Elyseés," and the "Place de l'Opera." That there seemed to me to exist a very distinct individuality in Grenoble near by, in Marseilles and in other cities. Finally, that a race could no more decide for itself that it is decadent, than a man for himself that he is afflicted with a mortal malady. The ultimate judgment as to the correctness of any such diagnosis being necessarily reserved to posterity, or the survivors. The consciousness of a malady combined with a desire to cure it is rather an indication of a return to health.

Returning to Paris a few weeks later, I soon tired of Boulevard life. Not that I am above the delights of an evening at the "Montagnes Russes" or at the "Folies Bergères," of a stroll upon the "Champs Elyseés," or of a chat in front of the "Café de la Paix." But these things could at most fill but a part of my day. So I was driven over to the other side of the Seine, into the classic Latin quarter. In a week I found myself breathing a different amosphere, one vibrating with a sort of intellectual tremor. I was astounded at the wealth of the means of culture, which are lavished broadcast for the benefit of stranger as well as citizen. My days became a mental dissipation. I listened to Renan interpret the prophet Daniel; Ribot upon modern experimental philosophy; Milne-Edwards upon Philology; Girard upon Evolution. I heard Pouchet describe the anatomy of the Lobster. I assisted at the interesting clinics of Magnan upon Alcoholism, given at the St. Anne Insane Asylum for the benefit of jurists and medical students. I witnessed Charcot's experiments in Hypnotism, and in short discovered that there was hardly a subject, scientific, philosophic, æsthetic or literary, upon which all could not listen to the comments of some accomplished individual. I had taken the precaution to secure a card as "auditem benevole," but I had to

show it once only, in Professor Charcot's lecture room, where the crowd of curious is naturally great. That is, almost all of the lectures are absolutely public and free.

Remembering the remarks of my Alpine acquaintance, and conscious myself of the bias with which so many of us are apt to judge France, as a country well advanced on the road to ruin, I determined to look a little deeper into this side of her national life, and to learn what she is attempting to do for the forming of her future citizens. I discovered that her present system, which, in the main, is one of education by the State, is largely the development of the last quarter of a century, and that in this period the advance has been marvellous. Primary education was made free in 1881, and obligatory in 1882. In 1886 there were in France 67,517 primary schools, supported by the general government, or by the "*communes*," besides 13,613 private elementary schools. Grafted upon these and supplying a complementary education to those children whose circumstances force them to earn their living at a comparatively early age, are a number of superior primary schools, where the pupils are initiated a little more deeply in science, history, political economy, law, &c., than they can be in the first stage; and where boys are taught drawing, modelling, working in wood and iron; the girls sewing, dress-making and the like. In the same class may be placed the so-called professional schools, and the schools for apprentices ("*Ecoles Manuelles d'Apprentissage*"), where the education is of a practical and technical character, differing in kind with the natural advantages and prevailing industries of the districts in which they are situated, or with the special employments for which they prepare. At St. Etienne, one of the best of the professional schools, boys are taught in eight different specialties: Mill-wright's work; cutlery; iron-forging; founding and casting; carpentry and wood turning; weaving; modelling and stone cutting. At Saumur boys are fitted to become mechanical engineers for the navy and merchant steamships. There are several schools for clockmakers; and at Nancy and elsewhere there are schools where girls may learn ironing, sewing, cooking, housekeeping and woman's work in general.

In the education of the more fortunately situated student, the second stage is accomplished at the "*Lycée*," where he remains until he (or she) is ready to go up for examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts (*Baccalauréat es Arts*), or of Science (*Baccalauréat es Sciences*). This he must do before the faculty of one of the government universities, and the degree is absolutely necessary as a preliminary to the higher degrees of Master ("*licencié*"), Fellow ("*agrégé*"), or of Doctor of Medicine, or of Law. It may be mentioned that while the instruction at the primary schools and at the universities is gratuitous, that at the "*Lycée*," or intermediary schools, is not so; but that the cost is moderate, and that every possible assistance is offered to needy French students who prove that they deserve it. The hospitality to strangers is very liberal, and in most

of the schools they are admitted upon terms little, if at all, more onerous than those conceded to natives.

In the facilities offered for higher education the advance of France in the last twenty years has been still more marked. In 1873 Mr. Jules Simon, then Minister of Public Instruction, declared that he was ashamed to invite foreign savants to visit the Sorbonnee and the School of Medicine in Paris. Since then France has spent upon her universities, academies and higher schools in general, more than eighty-four millions of francs, and contemplates an expenditure of half as much more. The number of professorships in the superior institutions has advanced from 625 in 1876 to about 1,200 now. The number of students in 1875 was 9,963; it is now 17,630.

To the student who has obtained his degree of Bachelor of Arts, or of Science, the Government offers the means of perfecting his education in almost any imaginable direction, and, as a rule, without cost, except in those institutions where board and lodging are supplied; and, excepting certain trifling charges for degrees, right to use libraries, and the like. The student may continue his theoretical studies at one of the several faculties of Arts, or of Science, established in various cities of France, and which correspond roughly to the English universities; or he may enter one of the special schools, a merely cursory enumeration of which will indicate the wealth of his opportunities. I will add that a degree is not required for admission to all of the schools—a preliminary examination as to fitness being sometimes substituted—and that a majority of them are open to foreigners. Most of the schools named are supported by the general government, several by local governments, or by quasi-public corporations.

Under the supervision of the Minister of Agriculture, there are about twenty schools for practical agriculture, besides seventeen farm-schools; two shepherd schools; one for Horticulture; two for Forestry; several for the Veterinary Art; three National schools, for the special study of higher farming; and, finally, an "Institut Agronomique," in Paris, much frequented by owners and superintendents, actual or prospective, of landed estates.

The Ministry of Commerce supports a number of schools for Commerce: schools "d' Arts et Metiers," for the forming of men capable of becoming foremen and superintendents of various industries; colonial schools, designed both for the education of natives of the colonies for French citizens, and for the education of Frenchmen for the colonial civil service.

The Department of War, of course, controls the military schools: the "Ecole Polytechnique," St. Cyr, the Army Medical School. The Naval Department controls the various Naval Schools.

Under the wing of the Department of Public Works are the "Ecole des Mines," at St. Etienne; the Ecole Supérieure des Mines," at Paris; the "Ecole des Ponts et Chausées."

Finally, under the Ministry of Education, are placed, besides the

universities and the institutions to which reference will be made further on, the various normal schools: the "Ecole des Beaux Arts"; "L' Ecole des Chartes" (archeology, palæography, bibliography); "du Louvre" (similar, but more particularly to form conservators of museums); "des Langues Orientales Vivantes"; the Conservatory of Music; the French establishments at Rome, Athens and Cairo.

When the Socialists come into power, they will find at their command, in France at least, a fairly complete system of Education already working under government direction. But the municipalities, and, above all, the radical municipality of Paris are not awaiting so problematic an event to fill up possible gaps. Paris has established schools for elementary drawing in every "*arrondissement*" or district, besides a school for technical design, and one for Industrial and Decorative Art. She supports two municipal colleges, and several professorships in the University.

Courses of free and popular lectures on History and Science are given at the Hotel de Ville almost every evening of the week. There are four municipal handicraft schools for boys: the "Ecole Diderot" for working in metal and wood; the school for Industrial Physics and Chemistry; the "Ecole Boule," for artisans in furniture; and the "Ecole Estienne," which teaches all that pertains to the technical part of bookmaking. For girls there are municipal schools where they may learn housekeeping, sewing, ironing, embroidery, the making of artificial flowers, painting-upon-porcelain, and in general the arts which are conceded to be particularly woman's province. Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Rheims, Lille, all support various special schools. Besides a number of private corporations and associations give free instruction in almost every conceivable art, science, and handicraft; working in precious metals, printing, carriage-making, roofing and tin-working, cabinet-making, paper and card-board industries, upholstering. The number of special schools is legion, and for adults whose advantages have been limited, free theoretic and technical instruction is supplied evenings, and on Sundays by various associations: in Paris, by the "Association Philotechnique," by the "Association Polytechnique," and the "Union francaise de la Jeunesse."

So much for special education. Let us return to the institutions in Paris which will more particularly interest the foreigner, whether idler or student. The faculties which constitute the University of Paris corresponding to the twenty odd institutions for higher education supported by the government in various parts of France, are: "The School of Protestant Theology (with twelve professors); The Faculty of Letters (nearly fifty professors and instructors), of Science (with a faculty of thirty-five), of Law (thirty-two professors), of Medicine (twenty-five professors and instructors), the School of Pharmacy (twenty-three professors and instructors). Except at the Medical School, the lectures are almost all public. The Catholics have a university of their own (supported, however, by private sources) with Faculties of Law, of Theol-

ogy, and a school for advanced studies in Science and Literature. As completely independent establishments, not yet grafted upon the general system, the French government supports, in addition to the Universities :

I. The "Collége de France," with a staff of some forty professors, who are permitted to pursue their investigations as far as, and in whatever direction they prefer, provided that they make the results public in lectures which are open to all the world. To the "College" are attached Renan (Hebraic, Chaldaic, and Syriac languages and literature), Brown-Sequard (Medicine), Ribot (Psychology), Leroy-Beaulieu (Political Economy), Maspero (Egyptian Philology and Archeology), Havet (Sanskrit), and many other distinguished men.

II. The Museum of Natural History, with its magnificent scientific collections, its menagerie and botanical garden at the Jardin des Plantes. Here lectures are delivered upon, and laboratories open for, work in zoology, physiology, comparative anatomy, pathology, anthropology, and similar subjects. The lectures are public, and permission to work in the laboratories easily obtained. The library is very rich in works upon Natural History.

III. The "Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes" has no fixed domicile. The students devote themselves for three years to study and investigation in one of five divisions: 1. History and philology; 2. The Science of Religion; 3. Mathematics; 4. Natural History and physiology; 5. Chemistry and physics; making use, under competent direction, of the advantages offered by the various higher educational institutions in Paris.

IV. The "Conservatoire National des Arts et Metiers and Institut Agronomique," with collections of scientific instruments, models of machines, and courses of public lectures upon agriculture, and everything that nearly or remotely appertains to it; industrial chemistry and physics; the arts of building and construction; applied geometry; economics, legislation, &c., &c. The "Conservatoire" conducts agricultural experiments upon a farm situated near Paris.

V. Astronomical and meteorogical observatories in Paris and in the departments.

I have by no means exhausted the resources open to the student in Paris. I will only refer cursorily to the lectures given under the auspices of various societies, the Ethnological Society, the Anthropological Society, or of institutions not supported by the government, such as the excellent "Ecole libre des Sciences politiques," and of which information is given by posters placarded over Paris at the proper period of the year. I hardly need to mention the libraries—the National, with 3,000,000 books and 100,000 manuscripts; the "Magazine"; the St. Geneviève, and others, all easily accessible.

The Latin quarter has a physiognomy of its own, but it is no longer the classic Bohemia which De Musset sang and Minger chronicled. As Henri Fouquier remarked lately in the Paris *Figaro*, the modern French

student is more serious, more conservative than his predecessors. The "Quarter" is no longer the home of reckless joviality to the exclusion of all else; nor is an adequate description of the student of to-day afforded by the couplet:

> "Messieurs les Etudiants, s'en vont a la chaumiere,
> "Pour y danser le cancan, et la Robert Macaire."

In Mr. Fouquier's own student days under the Empire the Quarter was frankly radical and opposed to the official regime, as was to be expected from the sons of a rich and liberal-thinking "bourgeoise."

But influences which were to dissolve the solidarity of the Latin quarter were already at work, and among the visible ones were the "Haussmanization," of Paris. The new "Boulevard St. Germain," and other wide streets rent the quarter, lodgings became more expensive, and the students were distributed over Paris. Besides, is not the feeling of "*esprit de corps*" likely to disappear temporarily at least, everywhere, with the tendency to emphasize the importance of individual development? Be the explanation what it may, thinking persons will not deny that the change, in so far as it affects the Paris students, is for the better. The "Grisette," if she ever really existed, has disappeared; and if her place has been partly supplied, alas! by the female attendants at the beer-halls, who will say that the decrease of coarse dissipation is not largely due to the presence of refined women in the lecture-rooms? Few of the educational advantages offered to men are refused to the gentler sex in France, and Paris is now a place where women as well as men may be students all their lives, without exciting comment as to their sex or their age. The attendance of very mature persons at the lectures is quite marked. This is as it should be. Some of the mature persons go there to sleep. This is not as it should be.

An attempt to unite the students, and to cultivate a certain "*esprit de corps*" among them has been made in the foundation of the "Association Générale des Etudiants," the constitution of which, however, expressly declares that the association shall have no political bias. When appealed to recently, the students, as a body, not only refused to assist the Radicals in their successful opposition to the production of Sardou's "Thermidor," but went down and stormed the offices of the newspaper which had twitted them in severe terms upon their pusillanimity. A significant act when interpreted as an indication of the bias, or rather lack of political bias of the growing French generation.

One of the cleverest things I saw on the stage while in Paris was at an entertainment given by the Association. It is true that the acting was done by players from the "Francais" and other theatres; but the piece itself—a very broad, very Gallic adaptation from Machiavelli—was the work of two students.

As I rolled away from Paris towards "le pays des Millards," the words of my friend, the Count, came again to my mind; and I thought that if France is really decadent, her decadence presents some interesting phases.

WALTER ANDREWS.

THE DELTA PHI CLUB HOUSE—5 E. 27th St., N. Y.

The Delta Phi Club, of New York.

BY WILLIAM CLEVELAND ROBERSON, UN., '77.

THE evolution of the modern club seems to have gone on apace in the past decade. Something in the social conditions of the time must have conduced to such club development, but as to this particular something no two men would be likely to agree. A wild desire to escape from one's domestic environment or a craving for such distinction as pertains to club membership, or the natural, gregarious habits of the race might account for it. At all events the tendency of different sects, clans and crafts to get together is certainly one of the curious features of the present day; and in nothing has this tendency been so well illustrated as in the evolution of the fraternity club, with its pretentious appointments and its general atmosphere of metropolitan convenience and even luxury.

Of course, the Delta Phi was bound to be a pioneer in this movement to organize its graduate membership. It had enjoyed for over half a century an uninterrupted popularity in most of the seaboard colleges. Its roll contained the names of hundreds of Eastern men whose allegiance could confidently be counted upon to promote such an enterprise.

Therefore, as Hugo prefaced a celebrated book, "It is imperative, therefore I write it," it may be said, a Delt. club was necessary, hence it was formed. Once organized, the Delta Phi Club, in 1882, began business at No. 5 East 27th Street, and gave notice that it would henceforth offer to all graduate members of the Fraternity the advantages of a central rendezvous at the lowest market club rates; and up to date this offer has been accepted by some two or three hundred resident and non-resident Delts.

T. J. OAKLEY RHINELANDER,
President of the Delta Phi Club.

To Walter Cutting, of the Columbia Chapter, must be awarded the credit of having initiated the project of a club, and in the preliminary matters of organization he was ably assisted by the active efforts of Bache McE. Whitlock, of Columbia, Geo. B. Mallory, of Troy Polytechnic, Richard M. Corwine, of the late lamented Princeton Chapter, and L. Laflin Kellogg, of Rutgers. Nor should mention be omitted of the late Louis M. Cheesman, who threw into the work all the enthusiasm and energy of his ardent nature, and whose brilliant career as an instructor at Trinity came to such an untimely end while yet in the flush and vigor of his young manhood.

The Delta Phi Club is just what it aims to be; a home for all "Delts." Besides furnishing the necessary rooms for its local chapter, it provides all that one would expect to find in a New York club-house —restaurant service, billiards, library, sitting-rooms and sleeping apartments for transient guests. The restrictions upon its membership, of course, exclude all but loyal "Delts" from the enjoyment of its privileges, but these may always find at the Delta Phi Club a place animated by the *esprit* of the Fraternity and consecrated to the perpetuation of its dearest memories. Once within its walls one may almost hear again the clang of the college bell, the carols of the student or the well-remembered voice of some grey old professor in the days long gone by.

The Club is presided over by T. J. Oakley Rhinelander. The associate officers are: Philip L. Livingston, Vice-President; Charles C. Bull, Treasurer; and Francis P. Lowrey, Secretary. Besides these gentlemen the Board of Governors consists of: Frank P. Benjamin, Richard M. Corwine, Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Fred. V. Delafield, Henry Sleeper Harper, Geo. C. Wetmore, Jr., L. Laflin Kellogg and Bache McE. Whitlock.

Prosperous from the start it will have rounded out almost a decade of existence in its present home, when in the coming autumn a new and larger home above 42d Street will be opened to its members, and signalize the dawn of a new era of greater prosperity. W. C. ROBERSON.

What Did It Mean?

BY JAMES S. EASBY-SMITH.—GEORGETOWN COLL., '81.

"WHAT in the world is the matter?" I said to Paul Hamilton as he came down to breakfast rather late the other morning. "You look as if you had been on a spree."

Hamilton laughed rather nervously as he answered:

"To tell you the truth, boys, I had a peculiar experience yesterday, and it's kept me awake all night."

"What is it? Let's have it!" chimed in half a dozen of the fellows at once.

"Well, you know I went over to Johns Hopkins yesterday to hear one of Stedman's lectures on poetry, and—"

"Oh, you're always running after poetry," said Keane, who sat on Hamilton's right. "You'll be drowned in the ripples of that sea of rythmic surges some of these days."

"Now, if you want to hear my experience, shut up," retorted Hamilton. "After the lecture I stopped and had supper, and then went down to the station to catch the seven o'clock limited. I had a few minutes to wait and took one or two turns up and down the waiting-room."

"Ogling the pretty girls, I suppose," laughed Corwin.

"No, I wasn't thinking about the girls, and hadn't noticed anyone till I chanced unconsciously to stop directly in front of a young lady and caught her eye."

"I told you so;" and Corwin nudged me.

"She looked away with a peculiar smile, which might be interpreted 'well, I declare, there's Paul Hamilton and he doesn't know me.' I stopped and looked more closely, and suddenly recognized her as a young lady from Virginia whom I had met at the White Sulphur last summer. I had not recognized her sooner because of her unfamiliar dress."

"Is that the girl whose heart you broke, Paul?"

Without noticing this interruption, Hamilton went on:

"I looked closely to satisfy myself that it was the young lady, and then approaching her, took off my hat and held out my hand. She looked at me with a peculiar stare, but said nothing. 'Isn't this Miss Young?' I said. Her large blue eyes seemed to dilate with—"

"Listen, he's waxing poetical," said Keane.

"I at once apologized," went on Hamilton. "She said nothing, and as my train was called for the last time I hurried out to catch it."

"Oh, that's a hoax," I said to Hamilton. "I thought you had something to tell us. I am afraid you had something more than your supper on your way to the station, and it affected your optics."

"No, 'pon my word, boys, I didn't have a drop. But I could swear that was Miss Young. I was so positive, and was so dumfounded that I believe I would have insisted if my train hadn't been called just then."

"But the most peculiar thing," he went on, "is that it made such an impression on me that when I came in last night I couldn't study and I couldn't sleep."

"Oh, it was simply a case of mistaken identity, Hamilton. You know that every person in the world has a double, and you have met your friend's double."

With this remark by Corwin, most of us got up and left Hamilton to finish his breakfast.

One thing was certain, however, and that was, the occurrence had made a marked impression on him. All day he seemed abstracted, gazing into vacancy, as it were; and when Professor D—— said, "Mr. Hamilton, can you give us the law of the force of attraction between two parallel currents of electricity flowing in the same direction?" he answered: "The force of attraction between two currents of electricity flowing in the same direction is directly proportional to the number of times the parties have met."

A roar of laughter greeted this sally, but Hamilton seemed utterly oblivious of his mistake.

After class some of us stopped at his room. He was not in a talkative humor, and, as Keane remarked, "seemed to prefer 'the solitude of his own originality,'" so we left him.

The next day he was his old self again, and was quite jolly at breakfast and dinner. The fellows plagued him unmercifully about his "experience," and his break in class. He took it good-naturedly, and only replied, "Well, boys, I could have sworn that was Miss Young."

"Paul, here are three letters for you to-night. You must be in the lottery business," said Corwin, as he handed the mail around at supper.

"O, thanks," and Hamilton glanced at the postmarks. I noticed a peculiar expression on his face as he thrust them into his pocket. He seemed to hesitate a moment, then took one out and tore it open.

We were all laughing just then at some joke on the incompressibility of ether as compared with the irrepressibility of some fellow's nerve, when I heard the exclamation from Hamilton "My God! what's this?"

I glanced at him and his face was like marble. He left the table at once and I followed him to his room.

"What is it, Paul?"

"I don't know what it is. Read this."

I took the letter which was dated February 24, 1891, and read:

"My Dear Paul:—

"Yours received last week. I have sad news to tell you. Miss Young whom you met at our house last summer, and for whom, by the way, I think you had quite a *penchant*, has been visiting sister for the past few days. Yesterday afternoon she and father were sleighing out-

side of town, and were run down by the Baltimore express. Father was only slightly injured, but Miss Young died almost instantly. Father says that her last words were: 'Is that you, Paul?'—"

I read no further, but looked at Hamilton. He was sitting at his desk with his face buried in his hands.

"I don't know why, but I knew that there was bad news in that letter as soon as I saw it," he said after a pause.

"What does it mean, Paul?"

"Yes," said he looking up, "what does it mean?"

JAMES S. EASBY-SMITH.

COLUMBIA.*

BY RUFORD FRANKLIN (Col. '86).

During the early years of President Moore's administration, the history of the college was unmarked by the occurrence of any events of particular importance. In 1809, however, an increase of animation became apparent and important results were soon made manifest. In this year was taken a decisive step towards the elevation of the literary standard of the college. A committee of the Board of Trustees was appointed to inquire into the practicability of increasing the requirements for admission, and, if it seemed advisable, to formulate a plan for the proper carrying out of the idea. This committee was headed by the Hon. Rufus King, ex-Minister to Great Britain, his colleagues being the Reverend Doctors John M. Mason, John N. Abeel, John Henry Hobart and Samuel Miller.

On June 22d, 1809, in accordance with the committee's recommendations, a new regulation was adopted whereby, after October 1, 1810, the requisites necessary for admission to the Freshman class were to be made more extensive than in the past. And in February, 1810, the same committee, with the addition of the Rev. Dr. John Brodhead Romeyn, reported also plans for a better system of college discipline, together with a scheme for a more advanced course of studies in conformity with the new statute as to admissions. This report was also adopted; and the well considered recommendations of the committee tended greatly to increase the value of the college course and enhance its utility. The committee excellently enunciated, in a spirit of broad and scientific analysis, that "the primary principle of all sound education" is "the evolution of faculty and the formation of habit." Do educators of the present day ever forget this principle?

*Begun in December Number.

ARTHUR INGRAHAM, '70.

E. HENRY LACOMBE, '63.

REPRESENTATIVE COLUMBIA MEN.

EDWARD L. BURRILL, '85.

AMBROSE D. HENRY '84.

The changes in the course of study consisted in the addition of two books of Xenophon and two of Homer, and decimal and vulgar fractions, to the entrance requirements. Euclid and part of geography were transferred from the Sophomore to the Freshman year, and rhetoric and algebra added to the Sophomore studies ; the work of the Junior year was increased by the addition of spherical trigonometry and conic sections, ethics and history and chronology, and the Seniors were given fluxions, natural philosophy, astronomy, criticism and universal gram-

STUART L. WOODFORD, 52.

mar, history and chronology, intellectual philosophy, logic and the law of nature and nations : and the classical course was advanced generally so as to leave the Seniors' work in it to the discretion of the proper member of the faculty. These were the first changes made in the curriculum since the rehabilitation of the college at the close of the war, when, in 1784, the Regents formulated for its benefit their "Plan of Education."*

* By the "Plan of Education," candidates for admission were required to be able only to construe Cæsar, some orations of Cicero, four books of Virgil, the Gospels in Greek, and to "turn English into grammatical Latin"; and to be proficient in some elementary Arithmetic. The course was essentially classical. The Freshmen had Livy, more Cicero, Xenophon, Lucian and Demosthenes, with written Latin exercises daily and written translations into English once a week; the Sophomores, Tacitus, Sallust, more Virgil and Demosthenes, Homer, Euripides, Sophocles, and were "to continue to make Latin every day";

GUNNING S. BEDFORD, JR., '55.

STEPHEN WHITNEY PHOENIX, '59.

REPRESENTATIVE COLUMBIA MEN.

HENRY C. DE MILLE, '75.

P. HENRY DUGRO, '76.

In February, 1810, the Trustees reported to the Regents that the total number of students matriculated in the college for that year was one hundred and thirty-five; which they considered as indicative of encouraging progress. "The Regents will perceive," they remark on making comparison with former reports, "that notwithstanding the many embarrassments with which she has to struggle, Columbia College not only maintains her ground, but increases her importance." They further observe that they have prosecuted the theoretical and practical system of the college so far towards its results as "to lay a broader and stronger basis for sound and thorough education than (as they believe) has hitherto been known in these States."

On March 23, 1810, the Legislature passed an act granting to the college new and better provisions for its charter. This was obtained because, to quote the language of the preamble of the act, "the trustees of Columbia college, in the city of New York, have represented that sundry impediments to their trust, and to the interest of literature in the college, are found, by experience from certain restrictions and defects in their charter, and have prayed relief," &c. Before this the college had power to lease property for terms not to exceed in duration twenty-one years. One of the provisions of the new act allowed "the lands given and granted to the governors of the college of the province of New York, in the city of New York, in America, by the corporation heretofore styled 'The Rector and Inhabitants of the city of New York, in communion of the church of England, as by law established,' on part whereof the college is erected," to be leased for terms of sixty-three years if desired.*

The Trustees at this time were John H. Livingston, Richard Varick, Brockholst Livingston, Abraham Beach, John Lawrence, Gershom Seixas, Richard Harison, John Watts, William Moore, Cornelius I. Bogart, John M. Mason, Edward Dunscomb, George C. Anthon, John N. Abeel, James Tillary, John H. Hobart, Benjamin Moore, Egbert Benson, Gouverneur Morris, Jacob Radcliff, Rufus King, Samuel Miller, Oliver Wolcott and John B. Romeyn.

During February, 1811, Bishop Moore experienced a severe attack of paralysis, from which he never recovered although he survived until 1816. In May, 1811, he resigned his office as President. He was a worthy alumnus of the college and honored in his high office, a man of many notable attainments and of a most kindly and lovable disposition. He has been described as "always ready to sympathize with those in difficulty or trouble; and the truly catholic spirit breathing through his whole conduct radiated an influence which might be traced in thousands

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the Juniors, these or other authors, at the choice of the professor, with Latin compositions; and for the Seniors, Longinus, Quintilian, &c., "in their chambers." The Freshmen, further, were taught vulgar and decimal fractions, algebra, English grammar and the "art of reading and speaking English with propriety and elegance"; the Sophomores, geography, Euclid, trigonometry and conic sections; the Juniors, logic and natural philosophy; and the Seniors, ethics, universal grammar and criticism.

* A subsequent act, passed April 15, 1852, removed even this limitation, if "the consent of said grantors in writing, under their corporate seal, shall be first had and obtained to the disposal thereof, free from such restriction."

of praiseworthy deeds that seemed to emanate from other sources than himself."

It was now decided by the Trustees to create a new officer to be styled Provost, whose duty was to consist largely in relieving the President of all actual college work. In fact the Provost was practically to be President in all respects except name. He was besides to conduct the classical studies of the Senior class.

On the 17th of June, 1811, the Reverend Dr. William Harris was elected President, and the Reverend Dr. John Mitchell Mason, Provost. President Harris was a classical scholar of rare proficiency, highly versed in the subject of ecclesiastical law and "a man of tender heart, great firmness and deep piety." He had been Rector of St. Mark's Church for about ten years prior to the time of his election to the Presidency; and held the two offices conjointly until 1816. Dr. Mason, for whom the new office of Provost had in reality been created, was a graduate of the class of 1789 and an earnest and enthusiastic leader in the affairs of the college. He was a man of noble bearing, of much animation of manner and warmth of temperament, vigorous in thought and energetic in diction; and was considered the greatest pulpit orator of the time. On the 14th of February, 1812, the Legislature passed an act allowing the Provost for the time being to hold office as Trustee as well, this not being possible under the charter as it stood.

On the 1st of November, 1813, the Medical School was consolidated with the "College of Physicians and Surgeons," a new institution chartered by the Regents, March 12, 1807; and so remained apart until June 18, 1860, when by joint resolution and a permissive act of the Legislature passed March 24, 1860, it became again the Medical Department of the college. Many distinguished physicians had been connected with the school in the capacity of instructors since its establishment in 1767. Dr. Samuel Bard was the first professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and served in various other capacities; and was Dean of the Faculty from 1792 to 1804. Dr. Benjamin Kissam was professor of the Institutes of Medicine from 1785 to 1792. His successor was Dr. William Hamersley, who received his medical degree at Edinburgh. Among others who may be noted were Doctors Samuel Clossy, Charles McKnight, Richard Bailey, Wright Post, John R. B. Rogers, Richard S. Kissam and Samuel Latham Mitchell. Dr. David Hosack served for a number of years as Professor of Botany and Materia Medica; and of him more than passing mention must be made.

Dr. Hosack was in his day a very prominent figure in the life of the city. He studied at Columbia from 1786 to 1788, went thence to Princeton, from which college he was graduated in 1789; and in Philadelphia, in 1791, he received his degree as Doctor of Medicine. He subsequently continued his medical training at Edinburgh and London, studying under the most celebrated professors of the age. After his return to America he held several public medical offices, and was conspicuous in the social life of the city and in the promotion and management of mu-

nicipal institutions. He brought with him from abroad, in 1794, the first collection of minerals introduced into America, as well as a complete collection of duplicate specimens of plants from the herbarium of Linnaeus. He made several attempts to induce the Legislature to provide for a botanical garden in the city ; but his efforts in this direction

VALENTINE GILL HALL, '88

were not crowned with success, and he finally determined to carry out the project himself, privately, from his own resources. Accordingly, in 1801, he purchased from the city about twenty acres of land, "situated on the middle road, between Bloomingdale and Kingsbridge, and distant from the city about three miles and a half ;" and there proceeded to lay out what afterwards became famous as the Elgin Botanical Gar-

FRED. W. HINRICHS, '74.

FREDERICK W FLOYD, '77.

REPRESENTATIVE COLUMBIA MEN.

JOHN H. RIKER, '35.

HUGH T. DICKEY, '30.

den." * This tract of land comprised the property now no longer several miles from the city, but in its very midst, lying between Forty-seventh and Fifty-first Streets and Fifth and Sixth Avenues. Here, in the midst at that time of a charming country landscape, he illustrated to his classes from the college the mysteries of the vegetable kingdom, teaching the nature, habits and mode of existence of plants and trees from the living specimens themselves. He was able by the autumn of 1806, to publish a catalogue of about two thousand species ; and in 1810

GEORGE KOBBÉ, '74.

succeeded in obtaining from the Legislature an agreement of purchase of the property by the State. After due consideration by experts, this property, now worth many millions of dollars, was appraised at a value of about seventy-five thousand dollars, including improvements ; and this sum the Doctor received, and gave title to the State.

* "The Elgin Botanical Garden became the resort of the curious. * * * * Here Michaux, Barton, Mitchell, Doughty, Pursh and Le Conte often repaired to solve the doubts of the cryptogamist or to confirm the nuptial theory of Vaillant. Torrey, the eminent naturalist and public benefactor, was a pupil of Dr. Hosack, as was also Professor Gray. Since Dr. Hosack's death, the botanical nomenclature enrolls no less than sixteen species of plants of different regions under the genus *Hosackia*." (*Old New York*, by John W. Francis, M. D.)

SAMUEL C. HERRIMAN, '87.

GEORGE ENOS THROOP, '85.

REPRESENTATIVE COLUMBIA MEN.

C. H. MAPES, '85.

WM. CURTIS DEMOREST, '81.

Then, in 1814, occurred an event of paramount importance in the history of the college, for in that year the college received this tract by gift from the State, "for the encouragement of literature and learning." This was by an act passed by the Legislature, April 13, 1814. "But this grant," so read the act, "is made upon the express condition that the college establishment shall be removed to the said tract of land hereby granted, or to lands adjacent thereto, within twelve years from this time, and if the said establishment shall not be so removed within the time above limited, then and from thenceforth, this grant shall cease and be void and the premises hereby granted shall thereupon revert to the people of this state." This limitation was, however, repealed by a subsequent act, passed February 19, 1819, which act furthermore granted to the college the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be used as the interests of the college might require. It is from this tract of land that Columbia derives to day the greater part of her income.

RUFORD FRANKLIN.

(*To be continued.*)

A.—Can you tell me how to extract a cube root?

B.—I cannot. Consult a dentist.

—*Columbia Spectator.*

JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
President.

ALFRED L. MANIERRE,
Secretary.

OFFICERS OF THE ALPHA DELTA PHI CLUB
OF NEW YORK CITY.

BENJAMIN W. FRANKLIN,
2d Vice-President.

BRADFORD W. HITCHCOCK,
Treasurer.

ALPHA DELTA PHI CLUB HOUSE—39TH STREET AND MADISON AVENUE.

The Alpha Delta Phi Club.

List of Officers and Members, May 23d, 1891.

OFFICERS.

President, Joseph H. Choate; 1st Vice-President, Edward Patterson; 2d Vice-President, Benj. W. Franklin; Treasurer, Bradford W. Hitchcock; Secretary, Alfred L. Manierre.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

To serve until December, 1893.

Joseph H. Choate, Edward Patterson, Arthur B. Graves, Benj. W. Franklin.

To serve until December, 1892.

George J. Peet, William L. Bull, Alfred L. Manierre, Alfred Ely.

To serve until December, 1891.

Robert F. Bixby, Bradford W. Hitchcock, Nelson S. Spencer, Collin Armstrong.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Arthur B. Graves, Robert F. Bixby, Nelson S. Spencer, Alfred Ely, George J. Peet, Bradford W. Hitchcock, Alfred L. Manierre.

Judge Beardsley.

HON. MORRIS BEACH BEARDSLEY was born in Trumbull, Conn., Aug. 13, 1849. The family to which he belongs is one of the old and representative families of the country, the descendants of William Beardsley, who settled in Stratford, in 1638. He is the son of Samuel

HON. MORRIS B. BEARDSLEY.

G. and Mary (Beach) Beardsley. He was fitted for college at Stratford Academy, entered Yale with the class of 1870, in 1866, and graduated in due course. He entered the Columbia Law School immediately afterward, and attended the lectures of Prof. Dwight for a year. Then he became a student in the office of Mr. William K. Seeley, of Bridgeport, at that time one of the very foremost at the bar of Fairfield County. After two years' study, Mr. Seeley took him into partnership. After two years he was elected City Clerk, which office he filled three terms. In

the autumn of 1876 he was elected Judge of the Probate Court. He entered upon the duties of his position Jan. 1, 1877, and has been steadily re-elected, with the good will of both political parties, ever since. His present term will expire Jan. 1, 1893. He has served, also, in the Board of Education for a term of three years, and in other positions of trust. He is a member of the Sea Side Club, in Bridgeport, and the Aldine in New York. He is a Mason of the 32d degree, and also an Odd Fellow.

He was one of the original members of the Fairfield County Alumni Association, and is one of its trustees and its Treasurer.

He is a gentleman of scholarly tastes and culture, of high character and amiable manners, of unusual popularity in all relations to society, and prominent in church affairs. He married, June 5, 1873, Miss Lucy J. Fayerweather, the niece and adopted daughter of the late Samuel Fayerweather. It was through the interest of Miss Fayerweather in him that Mr. Fayerweather became so generous and so wise a benefactor to Yale University.

Judge Beardsley's friends have nominated him to fill the vacancy left by the lamented death of Mr. Sloane, in the Yale Corporation. Without prejudice to the claims of any other gentleman, it may be confidently said that he would be an exceptionally valuable working member, should it please the constituency to elect him. As an ardent lover of Yale, as a good business man, as a Christian gentleman, and as a lawyer of long experience in administration, he is well qualified for the trust.

C. R. PALMER.

Frederic Henry Betts, A. M.

Dalton's theory of heredity met and still meets many scoffers. Yet when one examines the list of successful men of the period, one is forced either to admit its truth or to fall back on Darwin's survival of the fittest.

Descended from a long and cultivated New England ancestry, Mr. Frederic Henry Betts, by the position which he has attained at the New York Bar, affords a striking example of either theory or both. Devoted entirely to his profession, he has achieved the usual result of such concentration. But whatever may be the theory or cause, the fact remains.

Few men have acquired fortune and position sooner.

Prepared for college at the Russell Military Academy in New Haven, Mr. Betts, though his father was a graduate of Williams, naturally went to Yale. In college he was popular and belonged successively (according to the Yale custom of the time) to one of the local Freshman and Sophomore societies, to the Ψ. Υ. fraternity in his Junior and to the Scroll and Key Association in his Senior year. He was graduated in

FREDERICK H. BETTS.

1864, obtained his degree of A. M. in 1871, and his degree of LL. B. from the Columbia Law School in 1866. He has been in constant practice in New York, was a partner of the Hon. William C. Whitney (Yale, '63), until that gentleman was appointed Corporation Counsel to the City of New York, and is now the senior partner of Betts, Atterbury, Hyde & Betts. Though deeply engaged in his practice, he found time to lecture on Patent Law in Yale College from the year 1873 to 1884. Probably there is no higher authority on patent law to-day than Mr. Betts, and certainly no firm has a larger patent practice than that of which he is a member. They are attorneys for the Edison and Westinghouse Electric Light Companies, for the Celluloid Manufacturing Companies, and in patent cases they frequently appear for the Western Union, Commercial Telegraph, Baltimore & Ohio and other prominent corporations.

Mr. Betts is a member of the Century, the Lawyers', Tuxedo, and the University Clubs, has served as vice-president of the Reform Club, the Republican Club, and the Yale Alumni Association, belongs to the City and Bar Association, is the author of Policy of Patent Laws, various addresses and pamphlets, writes occasionally for the magazines, is married and has several children, the eldest of whom is now a member of the Senior class at Yale.

G. S. PLUMLEY.

HON. ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.

The Hon. Elbridge T. Gerry.

FOR no less than three generations has the name of Gerry been almost a household word. For more than a hundred years has the representative head of the same family served with honor his country or the community in which he lived.

In 1730 Thomas Gerry, a well-to-do merchant, left his home in England and settled in Marblehead, Mass., where he laid the foundations of the fortune which to-day enables the family representative to add to his honest convictions the power of unlimited financial aid.

Elbridge, the son of Thomas, was one of the most illustrious men of his day. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, Governor of Massachusetts, and Vice-President of the United States. His son, Thomas R. Gerry, was an officer in the U. S. Navy and died when his son, the subject of this sketch, was still young. He had married a sister of the late Peter Goelet, Esq., of New York, and the son, therefore, inherited the traits of the Knickerbocker and the New Englander.

Elbridge T. Gerry has made his name famous from Maine to California as the champion of human and intelligent treatment of dumb animals and children. Born on Christmas, 1837, it may well be wondered if animals, which are said in fable to talk on that night every year, do not speak his name with reverence on each anniversary of the event.

He entered Columbia College with the Class of '57, and graduated as German Salutatorian in due course. After traveling for some time in Europe he entered the law office of the late Judge W. C. Noyes to become later a partner in it under the firm name of Noyes & Tracy. Several years later he formed a law partnership with Judge W. F. Allen and Benj. B. Abbott.

For many years now he has been acting as counsel in important cases unfettered by any partnership. He has become an authority on wills, and on Canon and Ecclesiastical laws.

He attained considerable distinction for his able defence of Macfarlane, the murderer of Albert D. Richardson, a *Tribune* correspondent, whom he believed to have estranged his wife, and whose life he saved.

Becoming counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in 1870, and of the similar society for children in 1874, he has originated and framed almost all of the laws on the subject now in use in every State, and has for the last two or three years been the president of the latter society.

He is said to have the finest private law library in the country, and is a most indefatigable worker and student.

His name will be found prominent among those of his contemporaries in every public spirited movement of importance in the city for the last fifteen years.

In 1867 Mr. Gerry married Miss Louisa M. Livingston, daughter of Robert J. Livingston, and has several children.

The same year he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of the State.

Mr. Gerry is a lover of yachting and the sea, and has a thoroughly practical knowledge of seamanship and navigation. His steam yacht the Electra is a floating palace. He is the Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, and a member of the Larchmont, Riding, Players', Merchants' and Knickerbocker clubs, and a most valuable member of each.

JAMES WILTON BROOKS.

The Hon. James Hampden Robb.

MR. ROBB, to whom the people of this State are largely indebted for the Niagara Falls Reservation and State Park, is the son of James Robb, a distinguished resident of New Orleans and later of Hampden Park, Cincinnati, where he died in 1881, having at various times refused the offices of U. S. Senator and Secretary of the Treasury.

The son was born in Philadelphia, October 17, 1845, and educated at Harvard in the Lawrence Scientific School, Class of '66, supplementing his course with a tripabroad.

On his return he became associated with his father and Edward King, Esq., of this city, in the cotton business and banking.

His father s long residence in the South had the inevitable result of teaching the son the purest principles of the Democratic party and incul-

HON. JAMES HAMPDEN ROBB.

cating a love for political life. He therefore became an active participant in every political campaign, and, after refusing numerous offers of political preferment rewarding him for valuable services, notably in 1876, he accepted the Democratic nomination for Assemblyman in the Eleventh District, and beat Robert Ray Hamilton in his own Republican district in 1881.

From that time to the present his career has been one of uninterrupted success. He has been State Senator (at which time his valuable work was performed which resulted in the enactment of the Niagara Falls bill), a Park Commissioner, and finally President of the Park Board in New York City. He declined President Cleveland's offer of the position of Assistant Secretary of State under Bayard, and is to-day one of the political powers of the city. He naturally served as one of the most active members of the Niagara Commission. He has been a fearless legislator, and ever on the side of fair dealing and honest legislation. He is probably the most promising candidate for the Mayoralty at the next election.

Mr. Robb, some years ago, married Miss Cornelia Van Rennsselaer Thayer, and is about completing a magnificent town house at 35th street and Park avenue.

He is an enthusiastic member of the Harvard, and belongs to the University, Knickerbocker, Century, Manhattan, Reform, Down Town and Players' clubs, and was recently re-elected as a Governor of the Union Club by the highest vote ever recorded for a Governor.

THOMAS WINSOR.

A Vote of Thanks from Barnard College.

Preamble and Resolutions adopted by the Board of Trustees of Barnard College, at its annual session, held in the City of New York, on the eighth day of May, 1891 :

WHEREAS, By deed of gift bearing date the twenty-fourth day of February, 1891, Messrs. Thomas G. Ritch, Justus L. Bulkley and Henry B. Vaughan, among gifts to charitable, educational and benevolent associations, amounting in all to more than two millions of dollars, have given to this institution, under the name of Barnard School for Women in the City of New York, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be used as a Fayerweather Fund in some distinctive manner, either for the erection of buildings, the establishment of scholarships or other use which in the judgment of the authorities will be of the greatest practical benefit ; the mode of use to be subject to the approval of the donors, a separate account of the fund to be kept by this institution, and in the reports of this institution the accounts to be separately stated.

THEREFORE RESOLVED,—That the Board accepts the said gift upon the conditions contained in said deed, to be entered upon the minutes of the Board.

RESOLVED: The Trustees of Barnard College desire to put on record their appreciation of the large-minded generosity of Messrs. Justus L. Bulkley, Thomas G. Ritch, and Henry B. Vaughan, the residuary devisees and legatees under the will of the late Daniel B. Fayerweather, of this city, in connection with Barnard College. They feel that the gift of the sum of $100,000 to a new college not yet endowed and slowly making its way to a permanent position, ought to receive special recognition of the faith and foresight which prompted it. This noble gift has laid the foundation of the permanent endowment of the college, and has ensured the success of a college for women in this city, thus meeting one of the most pressing needs of New York, and carrying beyond the stage of experiment one of its most promising institutions of learning. The donors, by their very intelligent liberality, have not only served Barnard College but the great community in which it stands, and while securing for themselves the just reward for their action, have left a permanent memorial of the spirit and purpose of Mr. Fayerweather.

RESOLVED, That an engrossed copy of this preamble and these resolutions be communicated to Messrs. Ritch, Bulkley and Vaughan.

Effects of Tobacco upon Student Development.

BY PROF. JAY W. SEAVER, M. D., OF YALE.

The general interest that has been shown in some statistics recently published in the Yale *News*, regarding the effect of the use of tobacco on the growth of young men, leads me to make a more extended statement of the facts.

Through the assistance of several members of the senior class, who have kindly helped me in compiling my records and securing exact data, I am able to make a more complete statement, and one equally interesting, from a scientific point of view. The data at present discussed, relate to 187 men, composing the present Senior Academic Class, at Yale. All of these men have been examined and measured at least twice during the course, viz: immediately after entrance, and in the last term of the senior year, with two exceptions. Over 90 per cent. of the men were also examined in sophomore year, and many in junior year.

The material is fairly complete, therefore, and the group large enough to eliminate the elements of mechanical error and chance growth.

A record of the users of tobacco has been kept at Yale for the past eight years, for the main purpose of determining the number of men who began the habit while in college, and, from the uniformity of the records, considerable confidence has been felt in the results obtained.

On entering college, the class of '91 had a list of 38 tobacco users, or about 18 per cent. of the 205 men. At the beginning of junior year, this percentage had been slightly increased, although eighteen of the men who were recorded as tobacco users had left college, for one reason or another. At the end of senior year, the record stands as follows:

There are 77 men who never used tobacco.

There are 22 men who have used it slightly at rare intervals, of whom six have begun the the practice in the last term of senior year.

There are 18 men who have been hard smokers at different periods of the course.

There are 70 men who have used it regularly.

The growth of the men in four of the principal anthropometrical items, of varied character, is as follows:

	Weight.	Height.	Chest Girth.	Lung Capacity.
Non-users.	5.35 k. g. (11.78 lbs.)	22.73 m. m. (.894 in.)	44.32 m. m. (1.74 in.)	.3132 c. l. (21.6 cu. in.)
Irregular users.	5.02 k. g. (11.05 lbs.)	19.92 m. m. (.788 in.)	36.34 m. m. (1.43 in.)	.2094 c. l. (14.45 cu. in.)
Habitual users.	4.85 k. g. (10.67 lbs.)	18.33 m. m. (.721 in.)	34.97 m. m. (1.376 in.)	.1764 c. l. (12.17 cu. in.)

If this growth be expressed in the form of percentage, it will be seen that in weight the non-users increased 10.4 per cent. more than the

regular users, and 6.6 per cent. more than the occasional users. In the growth of height, the non-user increased 24 per cent. more than the regular user, and 14 per cent more than the occasional user. In growth of chest girth, the non-user has an advantage over the regular user of 26.7 per cent, and over the occasional user of 22 per cent. But in capacity of lungs, the growth is in favor of the non-user by 77.5 per cent. when compared with the regular users, and 49.5 per cent. when compared with the irregular users.

It has long been recognized by the ablest medical authorities that the use of tobacco is injurious to the respiratory tract, but the extent of its influence in checking growth in this and in other directions, has, I believe, been widely underestimated.

JAY W. SEAVER.

Eminent Graduates of Princeton University.*

(CONTINUED.)

Judges of the United States Supreme Court :

Oliver Ellsworth, Chief Justice, 1776.
William Patterson, Associate Justice, 1763.
Henry Brockholst Livingston, Associate Justice, 1774.
Smith Thompson, Associate Justice, 1788.
William Johnson, Associate Justice, 1790.
James M. Wayne, Associate Justice, 1808.

Judges United States District Courts :

David Howell, Justice of the United States District Court of Rhode Island, 1766.

Pierpont Edwards, Justice United States District Court of Connecticut, 1768.

Gunning Bedford, Justice United States District Court of Delaware, 1771.

Mahlon Dickerson, Judge United States District Court of New Jersey, 1789.

Joseph Clay, Justice United States District Court of Georgia, 1784.

George Washington Campbell, Justice United States District Court of Tennessee, 1794.

John Witherspoon Smith, Judge United States District Court of Louisianna, 1795.

Philip Clayton Pendleton, Justice United States District Court, Western District, of Virginia, 1796.

William C. Frazer, Judge United States District Court of Wisconsin, 1797.

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* Any additions or corrections will be received by Mr. M. Taylor Pyne, 20 William Street, New York.

Alfred Balch, Justice United States District Court of Florida, 1805.

Lewis W. Balch, Judge United States District of Western Virginia, 1806.

Thompson Mason, Judge District of Columbia, 1807.

James Dunlop, Chief Justice United States District Court, D. C., 1811.

John C. Nicoll, Judge United States District Court of Georgia, 1812.

Richard S. Field, Justice United States District Court of New Jersey, 1821.

John J. Jackson, Justice United States District Court of Western Virginia, 1845.

Henry R. McCay, Judge United States District Court of Georgia, 1839.

John T. Nixon, Justice United States District Court of New Jersey. 1841.

Alex. B. Hagner, Judge United States Court of District of Columbia, 1845.

John McD. McKinney, Justice United States District Court of Florida, 1848.

James C. Egan, Justice United States District Court of Louisiana, 1850.

Edward T. Green, Judge United States District Court of New Jersey, 1854.

Members of the Cabinet of the United States :

Ebenezer Hazard, Postmaster General, 1762.
James Madison, Secretary of State, 1771.
William Bradford, Attorney General, 1772.
Charles Lee, Attorney General, 1775.
Edward Livingston, Secretary of State, 1781.
Smith Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, 1788.
Mahlon Dickerson, Secretary of the Navy, 1789.
George M. Bibb, Secretary of the Treasury, 1792.
George Washington Campbell, Secretary of the Treasury, 1794.
John McPherson Berrien, Attorney General, 1796.
Richard Rush, Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury, 1797.
Edward H. Jones, Secretary of the Treasury, 1798.
John Forsyth, Secretary of State, 1799.
Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy, 1804.
George W. Crawford, Secretary of War, 1820.
Benjamin H. Brewster, Attorney General, 1834.
George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, 1847.
William W. Belknap, Secretary of Wary, 1849.
J. Donald Cameron, Secretary of War, 1852.

Foreign Ministers :

Oliver Ellsworth, to France, 1766.
Wm. R. Davie, to France, 1776.
Edward Livingston, to France, 1781.

James A. Bayard, to negotiate peace with England and Minister to France, 1784.

George Washington Campbell, to Russia, 1794.

John Sergeant, Panama Mission, 1795.

Richard Rush, to Great Britain and France, 1797.

John Forsyth, to Spain, 1799.

John Reed Ingersoll, to Great Britain, 1804.

Christopher Hughes, to Sweden and Denmark, 1805.

George Mifflin Dallas, to Great Britain and Russia, 1810.

Richard H. Bayard, to Belgium, 1813.

William L. Dayton, to France, 1825.

William Boulware, to Naples, 1829.

John Forsyth, Jr., to Mexico, 1832.

George H. Boker, to Russia and Turkey, 1842.

John P. Stockton, to Rome, 1843.

William A. Seay, to Bolivia, 1850.

William L. Dayton, to Netherlands, 1858.

Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of States:

Samuel Livermore, Governor of New Hampshire, 1752.

Alexander Martin, Governor of North Carolina, 1756.

David Matthews, Commander-in-Chief and President of Council of Cape Breton, 1754.

Joseph Reed, President of State of Pennsylvania, 1757.

Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Lieutenant-Governor of New York, 1758.

Thomas Henderson, Lieutenant-Governor of New Jersey, 1761.

William Paterson, Governor of New Jersey, 1763.

John Henry, Governor of Maryland, 1769.

Gunning Bedford, Governor of Delaware, 1771.

Henry Lee, Governor of Virginia, 1773.

Morgan Lewis, Governor of New York, 1773.

Aaron Ogden, Governor of New Jersey, 1773.

Isaac Tichenor, Governor of Vermont, 1775.

Nathanial Alexander, Governor of North Carolina, 1776.

William Richardson Davie, Governor of North Carolina, 1776.

William Branch Giles, Governor of Virginia, 1781.

David Stone, Governor of North Carolina, 1788.

Mahlon Dickerson, Governor of New Jersey, 1789.

John Taylor, Governor of South Carolina, 1790.

Peter Early, Governor of Georgia, 1792.

Henry W. Edwards, Governor of Connecticut, 1797.

George McIntosh Troup, Governor of Georgia, 1797.

John Forsyth, Governor of Georgia, 1779.

Samuel L. Southard, Governor of New Jersey, 1804.

James Iredell, Governor of North Carolina, 1806.

Patrick Noble, Governor of South Carolina, 1806.

Samuel Sprigg, Governor of Maryland, 1806.

Benj. Whitemarsh Seabrook, Governor of South Carolina, 1812.
William Pennington, Governor of New Jersey, 1813.
James McDowell, Governor of Virginia, 1816.
George W. Crawford, Governor of Georgia, 1820.
Daniel Haines, Governor of New Jersey, 1820.
James Pollock, Governor of Pennsylvania, 1831.
Joel Parker, Governor of New Jersey, 1839.
Alfred H. Colquitt, Governor of Georgia, 1844.
Robert S. Green, Governor of New Jersey, 1850.
Daniel G. Fowle, Governor of North Carolina, 1851.

Officers in the Revolutionary War (incomplete):

Nathaniel Scudder, Colonel, 1751.
Alexander Martin, Colonel, 1756.
Isaac Smith, Colonel, 1755.
Jesse Root, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1756.
Joseph Reed, Adjutant-General, 1757.
John Archer, Captain, 1760.
Joseph Periam, Quartermaster, 1762.
Rev. Robert Cooper, D. D., Captain, 1763.
Rev. John Craighead, Captain, 1763.
William Davies, Colonel, 1765.
Joseph Hasbrouck, General, 1776.
John McPherson, Aide-de-Camp, 1766.
Francis Barber, Lieut.-Colonel, 1767.
Nathaniel Ramsay, Colonel, 1767.
Adlai Osborn, Colonel, 1768.
John Beatty, Lieut.-Colonel, 1769.
Thomas Melville, Major, 1769.
Frederick Frelinghuysen, Major-General, 1770.
Matthias Williamson, , 1770.
James Witherspoon, Aide-de-Camp, 1770.
Donald Campbell, Colonel, 1771.
Azariah Horton, 1771.
William Bradford, Colonel, 1772.
Aaron Burr, Lieut.-Colonel, 1772.
William S. Livingston, , 1772.
William Graham, Captain, 1773.
Henry Lee "Light Horse Harry," General, 1773.
Morgan Lewis, Colonel, 1773.
Aaron Ogden, Colonel, 1773.
Richard Platt, Major, 1773.
John N. Cumming, General, 1774.
Rev. James Hall, Captain, 1774.
Henry Brockholst Livingston, Aide-de-Camp, 1874.
Lewis Morris, Major, 1774.
William S. Smith, Lieut.-Colonel, 1774.

Charles Clinton Beatty, 1775.
Ichabod Burnet, Major, 1775.
Nathaniel Alexander, 1776.
William R. Davie, General, 1776.
Jonathan Dayton, Captain, 1776.
Henry Philip Livingston, Colonel, 1776.
Samuel W. Venable, Colonel, 1780.
Abraham B. Venable, , 1780.
Joseph Clark, , 1780.
Ashbel Green, Sergeant, 1783.
Nathaniel Livermore, Lieutenant, 1783.

Before and After.

The bachelor sat in his room one night,
  Half musing and half asleep,
And watched the wreaths of smoke so white
  From his pipe to the ceiling creep.
His feet on the fender, his gaze on the wall,
  With an easy and nonchalant air,
Sole prince in his castle, sole lord in his hall,
  This bachelor lolled in his chair.

He mused on his happy state and smiled
  A proud and contemptuous smile,
And scoffed as he thought of his friends beguiled
  By many a siren wile.
"They know not the bliss of a life like this,"
  He murmured—then gently sighed :
"They thought it was bliss when the marriage kiss
  Had sealed them bridegroom and bride."

The pipe is out, and a year has passed,
  But the bachelor muses still ;
This time he is watching the clouds fly fast
  With his feet on the window sill.
The hour is romantic, and so is he,
  And he says : "I'm convinced it is true
That somehow there's something lacking to me ;
  I've decided this room will hold two."

"Yes, I'm engaged ; it is queer, I know,
  But I couldn't help it, I swear ;
And life will be happier here below
  With a wife its blessings to share.
I thought I was happy a year ago,"
  He murmured—and gravely sighed :
"I own I was wrong, but I didn't know,
  One never can know till he's tried."—*Brunonian.*

College Affiliations of the Members of the University Club, N. Y. City.

NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS.

B.

Bissell, Wilson S.....Y., '69—Feb. 7, 1883—284 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.—A. B., A. M.—D. K. E., Skull and Bones.

Blaine, Emmons.....H., '78—Oct. 5, 1887—Baltimore, Md.—A. B. —D. K. E.

Blair, Woodbury.....H., '74—Jan. 5, 1887—Corcoran Bldg., Washington, D. C.—A. B.—D. K. E.

Blake, Theodore A.....C. of N. Y., '58, Y. S. S. S., '63—Jan. 5, 1887—New Haven, Conn.—A. B., M. E.—D. K. E.

Blake, William P.....Y., '52—New Haven—A. M. (Dart.), Ph. B.—Berzelius.

Bliss, Frank E.....B., '68—Aug. 1, 1879—New York—A. B.—A. D. Phi.

Blodgett, William.....B., '71—Nov. 4, 1885—20 Congress St., Boston, Mass.—A. B.—Psi U.

Boardman, Derick L.....W., '44—Feb. 11, 1881—Troy, N. Y.—A. B.—Phi B. K., K. A.

Bohlen, D. Murray.....T., '82—Oct. 6, 1886—Philadelphia, Penn.—A. B., A. M.—D. Psi.

Boies, Henry M.....Y., '59—June 5, 1884—Scranton, Penn.—A. B., A. M.—Psi U.—Scroll and Key.

Bond, Henry R.....Y., '53—May 10, 1879—New London, Conn.—A. B.—Psi U.

Bouché, Paul.....U. of Paris—Oct. 6, 1886—Paris, France—B. A.

Boyle, St. John.....May 4, 1887—Louisville, Ky.

Brawley, William H.....Jan. 4, 1888.

Brewster, William.....H., '81—March 4, 1885—Boston, Mass.—A. B. —D. K. E.

Briggs, Charles.....Jan. 3, 1885—Providence, R. I.

Brimmer, Martin.....H., '49—Feb. 4, 1885—47 Beaver St., Boston, Mass.—D. Phi.

Brinton, Ferree.....Y., '82—March 6, 1889—114 South 22nd St., Philadelphia, Penn.—A. B., LL. B. (U. of P.)—Psi U., D. K., Wolf's Head.

Bristol, Louis H.....Y., '59—May 10, 1879—New Haven, Conn.—A. B.—A. D. Phi.—Skull and Bones.

Brodhead, Richard.....Laf., '70—March 1, 1882—New York City—A. B.—Zeta Psi.

Bromley, Isaac H.....Y., '53—May 10, 1879—Boston, Mass.—A. B., A. M.—D. K. E., Wolf's Head.

Brown, Charles F .....Y., '66—March 7, 1883—Newburg, N. Y.—A. B.—D. K. E., Scroll and Key.

Bryant, F. Eugene.....H., '67—May 10, 1879—Superior, Wisconsin.—A. B.

Buel, George C., Jr.....H., '82—June 2, 1886—Rochester, N. Y.—A. B.—D. K. E., A. D., Hasty Pudding.

Buell, Henry W.....Y., '44—Dec. 1; 1881—Litchfield, Conn.—A. B., M. D. (Col.)—A. D. Phi.

Bullitt, William C.....U. of Penn., '76—May 4, 1887—Philadelphia, Penn.—A. B.—D. Psi.

Bullock, Augustus G.....H., '68—Oct. 6, 1886—Worcester, Mass.—A. B., A. M.—D. K. E.

Burden, Henry.....Rens. Poly. Ins., '69—July 13, 1881—Troy, N. Y.—M. E.—D. Phi.

Burden, Howard H.....W., '78—Nov. 7, 1883—Troy, N. Y.—K. A.

Burden, Joseph W.....W., '72—May 10, 1879—Lenox, Mass.—A. B.

Burhans, Frederick O.....Feb. 3, 1886—Warrensburg, N. Y.

Burnett, Edward.....H., '71—May 3, 1882—Southboro, Mass.—A. B.—D. K. E., A. D.

Burnett, Harry.....H., '73—Nov. 3, 1886—Southboro, Mass.—A. B.—D. K. E., A. D.

Burnham, William A.....Dart., '40—May 7, 1884—40 Water Street, Boston—A. M.—D. K. E.

Burrell, Edward J.....Y.,'69—Feb. 16, 1880—Little Falls, N.Y.-A. B.

Bush, Samuel D.....H., '71—Feb. 11, 1881—10 Central St., Boston, Mass.—A. B.—D. K. E.

Bushnell, William B .....Y., '65—April 2, 1884—68 William St., N. Y.—A. B.—Psi U., Skull and Bones.

C.

Cable, Benjamin T.....U. of Mich., '76—March 3, 1886—Rock Island, Ill.—A. B.—Zeta Psi.

Cabot, Louis..... ....H., '58—March 4, 1885—Brookline, Mass.—A. B.

Cameron, Alexander.....Y., '69—May 10, 1879—62 Wall St., N. Y.—A. B.—A. D. Phi, Wolf's Head.

Campbell, Benjamin H...C., '68—May 10, 1879—Elizabeth, N. J.—A. B., A. M.—Psi U.

Carmalt, William H.....Y., '81—May 10, 1879—New Haven, Conn.—A. M., M. D.

Carter, Franklin.....W., '62—May 10, 1879—Williamstown, Mass.—A. M., Ph. D., LL. D.

Case, Augustus L., Jr.....U. S. Nav. Acad.—July 2, 1884—Washington, D. C.—LL. B. (Col., '83).
Chapin, Henry B.....H., '80—Nov. 3, 1886—New London, Conn.—A. B.—A. D. Phi.
Chapman, Franklin A.....R., '80—April 7, 1886—Morristown, N. J.—B. S.—D. Phi.
Chapman, Sherman H....Y., '66—May 3, 1886—193 Church St., New Haven, Conn.—A. B., A. M., M. D.—A. D. Phi, Wolf's Head.
Chase, William L.....H., '76—Nov. 5, 1884—Boston, Mass.—A. B.
Childs, Albert H.....Y., '61—Feb. 6, 1884—Pittsburg, Pa.—A. B.—Psi U., Scroll and Key.
Chisholm, Walter S.....U. of Ga.—April 7, 1887—Savannah, Ga.
Clapp, Channing.....H., '55—Oct. 1, 1884—Boston, Mass.—A. B.—A. D. Phi.
Clark, Charles H.....Y., '71—July 6, 1880—Hartford, Conn.—A. B., A. M.—D. K. E., Skull and Bones.
Clark, Charles W.....Y., '75—April 1, 1885—Hartford, Conn.—A. B., A. M.—Psi U., Scroll and Key.
Clark, Edmund Sandford.T., '65—March 2, 1887—Boston, Mass.—A. B.
Clark, Frank H.....H., '84—June 6, 1888—Boston, Mass.—A. B.
Clark, George H., Jr.....Y., '80—June 5, 1884—812 Broad St., Newark, N. J.—A. B.—D. K. E., Scroll and Key.
Clarke, Charles P.....Dart., '71—Jan. 6, 1882—New Haven, Conn.—A. B.—Psi U.
Clarke, Edward S.....Y., '76—March 1, 1882—320 Collins St., Atlanta, Ga.—A. B.—Psi U., Wolf's Head.
Clifford, Charles W.....H., '65—May 4, 1881—New Bedford, Mass.—A. B., A. M.—Z. Psi., Inst. of 1770, H. P. C., Phi B. K.
Codman, Richard .....H., '64—Oct. 8, 1885—Boston, Mass.—A. B.—A. D. Phi.
Cogswell, William B.....R. P. I., '52—June 2, 1886—Syracuse, N. Y.—C. E. ('84).
Colby, Charles L.....B., '58—April 5, 1883—36 Wall St., New York—A. B.—A. D. Phi.
Coleman, James Valentine.Nov. 2, 1887—Washington, D. C.
Coleman, Robert H.....T., '77—Nov. 8, 1882—Cornwall, Pa.—A. B.—D. Psi.
Comstock, Edward.....A., '61—April 3, 1889—Rome, N. Y.—A. B.—A. D. Phi.
Coolidge, T. Jefferson.....H., '56—March 3, 1886—60 State St., Boston, Mass.—A. B.
Coolidge, T. Jefferson, Jr..H., '84—Dec. 7, 1887—60 State St., Boston, Mass.—A. B.—A. D. Phi., A. D. Club.
Corning, Christopher R...June 1, 1887—18 Broad St., N. Y.
Corthell, Elmer L..... B., '67—Oct. 5, 1887—Chicago, Ill.—A. B.

Cowing, John H.....W., '67—Nov. 2, 1887—Buffalo, N. Y.—A. B., A. M.

Coxe, Alfred C.....Ham., '68—Feb. 6, 1884—Utica, N.Y.—A. B.—A. D. Phi.

Crafts, James M.....H., '58—Nov. 6, 1889—Ithaca, N. Y.—B. S.

Cram, Harry Spencer.....H., '73—Feb. 11, 1881—19 William St., N. Y.—A. B.

Crawford, Samuel W.....May 10, 1879—1 W. 21st St., N. Y.

Curtis, F. Randolph.....T., '80—Feb. 1, 1888—28 E. 28th St., N. Y.—D. Psi.

Cuthbert, Lucius M.....Col. Univ., '76—April 7, 1886—Denver, Col.—A. B., A. M. ('76), LL. B. ('78)—Sigma Chi.

Cuyler, Thomas De Witt..Y., '74—July 19, 1879—Philadelphia, Pa.—A. B.—Psi U., Scroll and Key.

D.

Dabney, George S.....H., '63—Dec. 2, 1885—136 Congress St., Boston, Mass.—A. B.

Dana, George E.....H., '54—May 4, 1887—Syracuse, N. Y.—A. B.

Davenport, Russell W....Y., '71—April 1, 1885—So. Bethlehem, Pa.

Davis, G. Pierrepont.....Y., '66—April 5, 1883—Hartford, Conn.—A. B., M. D.—Psi U.

De Billier, Frederick, Jr...Feb. 6, 1884—Cheyenne, Wy.

Deering, Charles W.....April 2, 1884—Chicago, Ill.

Delafield, Aug. Floyd. ...C., '66—May 10, 1879—Norston, Conn.—A. B., Ph. D. ('79)—D. Phi.

Delano, Eugene.....W., '66—Nov. 5. 1884—Philadelphia, Penn.—A. B., A. M.

Deming, Clarence.....Y. '72—May 10, 1890—New Haven, Conn—A. B.—D. K. E.—Skull and Bones.

Denison, D. Stewart.....U. S. M. A.—December 22, 1879—Lake George, N. Y.

Derr, Andrew F.....Laf., '75—April 6, 1887—Wilkesbarre, Penn.—A. B., A. M.—Phi K. Psi—F. H. L. S.

Devereux, Walter B.....C., '78—May 5, 1886—Glenwood, Col.—A. B. (Coll. N. J., '74)—A. M., M. E.

Dexter, Julius.....H. '60—May 10, 1879—Cincinnati, Ohio—A. B.

Dexter, William S.....H., '46—May 5, 1886—Boston, Mass.—A. B., LL. B., '48.

Dickson, Samuel.....U. of P., '55—Oct. 6, 1886—Philadelphia, Penn.—A. B., A. M., LL. B.—Phi K. Sigma.

Doolittle, Hiram L... ....W., '69—Oct. 1, 1884—Champlain, N. Y.—A. B.—D. Psi.

Draper, George.... .....H., '59—Jan. 2, 1884—Philadelphia, Penn.—A. B.

Duane, Alexander.....U., '78—June 5, 1884—11 East 30th St.—A. B., M. D.—Sig. Phi.

Duane, James May.....B., '72—May 10, 1879—Philadelphia, Penn.—A. B., A. M.—Zeta Psi.

Du Bois, John Coertland...Y., '52—Nov. 8, 1882—Hudson, N. Y.—A. B., A. M.

Du Bois, John Jay.....Y., '67—Nov. 3, 1886—New Haven, Conn.—A. B., A. M., LL. B. (C '69)—Psi U.—Skull and Bones—Phi. B. K.

Dudley, Edward.....Y., '77—Oct. 1, 1884—New York, N. Y.—A. B.—Psi U.—Scroll and Key.

Dudley, Henry..... .C., '61—May 10, 1879—Newburg, N. Y.—A. B., A. M., D. Phi.

Duffield, Henry M.....W., '51—June 3, 1883—Detroit, Mich,—Chi Psi.

Duncan, Alexander Butler.P., '80—Oct. 1, 1884—New York, N. Y.—A. B.

Dunning, Jacob A. R.....Y., '74—Dec. 1, 1880—51 Liberty St., N. Y.—A. B.—Psi U—Wolf's Head.

Dupont, Henry Algernon..Nov. 5, 1884—Washington, D. C.

Durant Edward A., Jr....W., '68—July 6, 1887—A. B.

Dyer, Elisha, Jr..... ..... B., '59—Nov. 4, 1885—Providence, R. I.—A. B.—Z. Psi.

E.

Eaton, Daniel Cady.. ....Y. '60—May 10, 1879—New Haven, Conn.—A. B., A. M.—Psi U.—Scroll and Key—Phi B. K.

Edsall, Thomas Henry....B '61—May 10, 1879—Colorado Springs, Col.—Theta D. Chi.

Eells, Howard P..... .....Ham., '76 and H. '77—Mar. 2, 1887—Cleveland, O.—A. B., A. D., Phi.

Elting, Irving.....H., '78—June 3, 1885—Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—A. B., LL. B., '81—Signet—O. K.—Phi B. K.

Elwood, Frank W.....H. '74—July 13, 1881—Rochester, N. Y.—A. B.—D. K. E.

Ely, Philip V. R. .....H., '78—Dec. 1, 1886—Boston, Mass.—A. B.—D. K. E.

Emmons, Arthur B.....H., '77—Feb. 1, 1882—Newport, R. I.—Ph. D. (Leips, '74) LL. B.

Emmons, S. Frank. .....H., '61—Nov. 5, 1881—Washington, D. C.—A. B.—A. D. Phi. A. D. Club.

Evans, Hartman K.....December 3, 1883.

Alpha Delta Phi Convention.

THE Fifty-ninth Annual Convention of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity was held in Baltimore on the 7th and 8th of May, under the auspices of the Johns Hopkins Chapter, the youngest chapter of the Society. The success of the Convention proved the wisdom of the establishment of the Johns Hopkins Chapter. The delegates from the various chapters were: *Hamilton*, Fay Willard; *Columbia*, F. E. Pierce, Dwight W. Taylor, S. R. Bradley; *Yale*, John F. Plummer, Jr., George G. Knowles, Jas. E. Wheeler; *Amherst*, H. J. Lyall, R. Goodell, J. S. Reeves; *Brunonian*, T. S. Brown, F. L. Hinckley, Seeber Edwards; *Hudson*, F. B. Sanders; *Bowdoin*, Henry S. Chapman, F. V. Gummer; *Dartmouth*, W. P. Ladd, C. W. McKay; *Peninsular*, R. R. Smith, D. W. McMorran, H. N. Williams; *Rochester*, W. A. Perrin, A. R. Middleton, A. G. Duncan; *Williams*, Arthur Graves, Edwin Holmes, H. A. Towner, Jr., Willard E. Hoyt; *Manhattan*, J. J. K. Hackett, R. F. Chapman; *Middletown*, A. W. Harris, A. E. Hancock, T. S. Henderson, H. B. Slayback; *Kenyon*, G. F. Dudley, W. H. Foley; *Union*, Geo. H. Daly, A. L. Bennett, D. D. Cassidy, Jr.; *Cornell*, C. Russell, H. A. Lozier, M. W. Clephane; *Phi Kappa*, Geo. N. Hamlin, John F. Plumb, Geo. H. Wilson; *Johns Hopkins*, Wm. P. Reeves, Wm. L. DeVries, Gustave L. Stewart.

In addition to the delegates there were a number of undergraduate brothers from the different chapters in attendance, and the following graduates were noted among others: Hon. Clarence A. Seward, President of the Fraternity, of Geneva Chapter, '48; Rev. William A. Bartlett, Hamilton, '52; Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, Yale, '50; Daniel C. Gilman, Yale, '52; Hon. Henry Stockbridge, Amherst, '55; Hon. Henry Strong, Rochester, '54; Arthur B. Graves, Williams, '58; Benjamin W. Franklin, Esq., Geneva, '71; Talcott Williams, Amherst, '73; Prof. Charles Sprague Smith, Amherst, '74; Robert S. Rudd, Hamilton, '79; and Alfred L. Manierre, Columbia, '83. Many graduates from Baltimore and Washington looked in at the business sessions of the convention and one hundred and twenty-five seated themselves at the dinner.

From the arrival of the delegates until the close of the dinner everything which generous hospitality could suggest was done by the resident chapter to make the time pass enjoyably and swiftly. The business sessions were secret, but the exercises held in the Lyceum Theatre were open to the public. President Seward proved himself a worthy successor of Edward Everett Hale, Joseph H. Choate and Bishop Brooks.

Unusually interesting addresses were delivered by Hon. Ellis H. Roberts and Rev. Dr. Bartlett. President Gilman, in presenting President Seward, enthusiastically endorsed the work of Alpha Delta Phi and spoke of its opportunities in Johns Hopkins.

The public exercises were followed by a ball.

Friday evening the Convention banquet was served in Lehman's Hall.

The Convention testified its appreciation of the presence and guidance of Mr. Seward by re-electing him President for the ensuing year.

Mr. Seward made the principal address of the Convention. It was delivered in his own inimitable way, replete with wit and humor, and was received with profound attention.

In the course of his address Mr. Seward said:

THE TEACHINGS OF ALPHA DELTA PHI.

"*Brethren of Alpha Delta Phi, and, through you, the ladies and gentlemen who have honored you with their presence, but more particularly and especially, Brethren:*

Our most puissant, never-forgotten and always-venerated mother bids us assemble here to-night, and so we are gathered to do her homage.

The order of exercises announces as a prelude the official address. Official addresses are usually very much alike. They consist partly of the Historical and partly of the Suggestive. The precedent thus established will be followed, but with brevity, for brevity is the demand of the hour. Steam and electricity have produced a universal desire for celerity and condensation. Therefore, the day for long utterances, whether in the pulpit or in any other forum, has gone by, and what is now demanded is compactness of thought and conciseness of expression. The 'limiteds' and the 'telegrams' are typical of the desire of all audiences. This is true even in Congress, so that it is now said that when the member from Oshkosh is wearing out patience with verbose platitudes, the member from Towson quietly and satirically moves that 'the gentleman have leave to print the rest.'

Our Society is now 59 years old. It still reveres as its founder the one whom we now know as 'Father Eells.' It still recalls the original Hamilton Chapter, with its five members, as his handiwork. During that period our fraternity has had in all 24 Chapters, the total of whose members has now reached in all 6,642.

It is true, some of our sister Chapters are deceased, my own among the number, but I have taken the liberty to inscribe upon her monument 'Resurgam,' and when that is accomplished I hope that hereafter whenever our roll is called 'Geneva' will always answer 'Adsum.'

There are now 19 existing Chapters, having within them all the elements of a successful perpetuity and a roll of 520 undergraduate members, and to you, as representing their numbers, I shall shortly have to say a few words in very sober earnest, and which it is hoped will be received in the same sense in which Ophelia bestowed her pansies.

These 6,642 brethren of ours have been, and are to be, found wherever it is honorable for an Alpha Delta Phi to be. They are divines and parishioners; doctors and patients; lawyers and clients; editors and

readers ; engineers ; architects,—indeed,—of their own fortune. In fine, they are in every walk in life, save one. It is not known that any Alpha Delta Phi ever wore a felon's garb.

Turning now, and in accordance with precedent, to the Suggestive, I ask your attention for a few moments to some of the teachings of Alpha Delta Phi and their possible results.

A forgotten and therefore unknown and probably never existent but always veracious historian, is asserted to have narrated that a New England lady of uncertain age, at the conclusion of a wedding's festivities, and after the happy couple had started upon the tour which happy couples always take, if they have money enough, astonished the remnant party by sorrowfully and sighfully asking, "For what was I created ?"

This anxious inquiry of this desolate and unmated spinster was not then and there original. It had been sounding down the corridor of ages since vocalization became intelligible. It has been uttered in every language and has been asked by every human being capable of speech.

The answer has been often essayed, and generally, but with such variations as were occasioned by time and locality, the answers have been in substance the same : To secure or to avoid something in some future state, condition or world.

Variant and discordant as have been opinions and beliefs, they concur in their convergence upon two points—a heaven and a survival there of what Darwin is said to have asserted to be the rule here, "the fittest."

The sum of the answers, therefore, which have been given to the never-ending inquiry, has been so to conduct and cultivate one's self as to insure a survival among the fittest. The incentive to this is the future reward or escape.

Of late, however, there has been a marked and growing change of opinion concurred in, not only by those who reject all faith, but also by those who hold fast to and prize the one which they inherited. It may be thus formulated : 'It is not true that the only defined and ultimate purpose of individual creation was personal safety in a subsequent stage of existence ; nor is it true that survivorship is confined to a continuation of individual identity in such subsequent stage. Heaven does not exist in a hereafter alone, nor is all that which would make it desirable, as we now understand the word, impossible of accomplishment by living men and women here and now, and such accomplishment, if attained, secures for those who effect it an absolute perpetuity of existence.'

This is the burden of the teaching of innumerable volumes, essays and articles of the present day. Rightly considered, it is not only not in antagonism with that which we of the Anglo-Saxon race hold with deepest reverence, but is actually in aid thereof.

Such also would seem to be the teaching of the constitution of our organization. Like the American it is written, and, like the British, it

reposes in sound humanities. The principles which it inculcates for the guidance of its members are precisely those, the observance of which produces the highest moral character and secures the general advancement of the community which such a character irradiates.

Translating our motto with freedom, and carrying it to the extent intended, it sums up thus: 'So live as to make some one else happier and wiser and better because you have lived.' He who accomplishes this has done his part to prove that heaven, at least in some of its imagined characteristics, is attainable here on earth. By so doing, he secures for himself also the perpetuity of his identity as the creator of a never-ending and unbroken chain of acts of beneficence.

The most potent argument ever made against profanity and vulgarity was the assertion that the waves of sound put in motion by an oath or a foul word went on and on through all eternity and perpetuated through the ages the words which started them.

So, conversely, a good act done leads to its repetition, and by example influences others, and so the influence of the original act flows on until it reaches the shores of time at the gates of eternity.

To live up to this rule requires that one should be a man,—not a mere human being,—but a man, trying to make his own all those elements of nobility of character which inspiration tells us are possible of human attainment. On these elements our Society places a special value.

First, is Self-Control. This, like a magnet, radiates its influence in all directions. It repels things without and represses things within. It conserves both body and mind. It prevents the doing of acts which require an explanation, and as to the satisfactoriness of which a jury may disagree. It rejects vanity, and tempers pride with humility. It enables one to hold himself in superb equilibrium, and to afford the example of a happy combination of dignity and of courtesy.

Next comes Culture, and this not in the restricted sense of a familiarity with what others have written, but in the broad and comprehensive and Alpha Delta Phi sense of a cognizance of men and of their affairs. However widely the certainty of an impending final disappearance and departure may be acknowledged, the consideration of its approach is, by a wise law of nature, habitually postponed, and that which engrosses present attention relates to the needs and necessities of this busy throbbing world of which we form a part.

In this regard the teaming issues of the press, valuable as they are, are not the only instructors. Observation shows that society is perplexed and harrassed by questions, deep and wide, which are born of the conduct and strife and needs and ambitions of an always struggling and not infrequently jealous and envious human nature. These inquiries are the subject of daily discussion and the decision thereon, though earnestly demanded, has not yet been reached. The debate is still open.

At the threshold lies the question of a good municipal government. How, in this democratic organization of ours, where age and residence

are the only qualifications of suffrage, this problem is to be resolved, depends upon the understanding and wisdom of the young men of the country to whom, as they successively come upon the stage of life, is given the privilege of acting. If their voice and vote can be made to rise above purely political influences, the selection of pure and good men as legislators will be assured. When this is accomplished, chaos will cease to reign ; corruption and bribery will become unknown, and order, which is Heaven's first law, will reign. When that time has come, a gentleman will not omit,—as he now does, to ask his alderman to dine with him.

Then there comes the question of the relation of labor to capital, —of the combinations of the latter,—of production to transportation,—of education, compulsory or otherwise,—of civil tenure,—of free coinage, —just taxation,—protection and free trade,—national arbitrations, and the drift and trend of the Farmers' Alliance.

To decide these questions properly, therefore, requires that one should read and think, and learn something of the ethics and utility and purpose of government. To do this, one must study politics in its just and true sense,—and one can do this without degrading himself to become a politician pure and simple, which is but a synonym for an ultimate office-beggar,—and he should famillarize himself with men and their relations and necessities, and with affairs, their bearings and their needs.

To you, my young brethren, will eventually be remitted the discussion and decision of these most grave and interesting problems.

It may be that some or all of these inquiries may seem to be of the earth, earthy ; but nevertheless, and in all existing civilizations, they are earnest and living issues, in some of which men see their lives and bread involved, and which, and not without threats of force, they demand shall be speedily and satisfactorily decided. Moreover, things temporal here take precedence. It is not until after their homes and school-houses have been cared for, that our pioneers construct their churches.

You need no more worthy object—you cannot have a higher aspiration than the cultivation of those abilities which will enable you to discharge the high duties of free citizenship with the education and knowledge of a well-equipped statesman, and thus do your part in removing evil and introducing good.

Finally, our Constitution is illuminated and made resplendent by the glorious trinity of Alpha Delta Phi characteristics—Faith, Hope and Charity—or, as the Revision more perfectly renders it—Faith, Hope and Love. Whatever these may be, and however they may originate, whether by birth or nature, or by self-control and cultivation, they are the chief factors of our social organization and the fulcrum of the levers of the world. Most glorious combination of aspiration and of acts ! Without your influence our fraternity would be impossible and the social compact unbearable.

These, then, are some of the teachings of our Society and the results which are possible therefrom. Whether they shall follow depends upon you and those whom you represent. To you are confided abilities, and they are not to be kept as in a napkin. If they are properly used they will secure not only the happiness and prosperity of the commonwealth at large, but also 'the peace and quiet liberty' of every individual citizen thereof.

So, then, brethren, it results that we have in our own Society that which teaches us what is true manhood and what are its privileges, its possibilities and its duties. He among you who improves the privileges, essays the possibilities, and fulfils the duties, will benefit society, will justify his own existence and his membership in Alpha Delta Phi, and will bring new lustre to our catalogue, already resplendent with the names of Longfellow, Emerson, Chase, Jay, Coxe, Gilman, Bartlett, Roberts, Carter, Storrs, Hale, Choate, Curtis, Patterson, and hundreds of others.

Lastly, if we all, whether younger or older, do the right as it is permitted us to see it, it is quite certain that we shall 'stand side by side at the same little door when all is done,' and that it will open inward, and with the promised benediction."

An Humble Romance.

(*By Juliet W. Tompkins, Vassar, '91.*)

Her ways were rather frightened, and she wasn't much to see,
She wasn't good at small talk or quick at repartee,
Her gown was somewhat lacking in the proper cut and tone,
And it wasn't difficult to see she'd made it all alone.
So the gay young men whose notice would have filled her with delight
Paid very small attention to the little girl in white.

He couldn't talk the theatre for he hadn't time to go,
And, though he knew that hay was high, and butter rather low,
He couldn't say the airy things that other men rehearse,
While his waltzing was so rusty that he didn't dare reverse.
The beauties whom he sighed for were most frigidly polite,
So perforce he came and sat beside the little girl in white.

She soon forgot her envy of the glittering *beau monde*,
For their common love of horses proved a sympathetic bond,
She told him all about the farm, and how she came to town,
And showed the honest little heart beneath the home-made gown
An humble tale, you say—and yet he blesses now the night
When first he came and sat beside the little girl in white.

UNDERGRADUATE WITTICISMS.

Sambo—Which is kerreck, Uncle Joe, ezzackly or dezackly?

Uncle Joe—Can't tell perzackly. —*Princeton Tiger.*

AT THE MENAGERIE.

"I think there's a storm Bruin," said the Fox. "Stop your Lion," roared the Bear. "Well, I'm not a Boa, if I am a crawler," said the Black Snake. Then they gave three cheers and a Tiger, and passed the growler.—*Yale Record.*

I Did Not Suit.

Down on my knees I seize her hand,
That maiden peerless in the land.
"O fair one, let me press my suit!"

With throbbing heart I swear my love
By all the stars that shine above—
Oh, if she'd only follow suit!

Her frigid words my life-blood freeze:
"If you kneel there and bag your knees
I think you'll have to press your suit."

—*Brunonian.*

Mrs. Briggs—I think Mr. Briggs is going to invite some of his friends down to spend next week with us.

Mrs. Riggs—Why, dear?

Mrs. Briggs—Because he was talking about a "full house" in his sleep last night.—*Princeton Tiger.*

"Did any man ever kiss you before, darling?" "Before—to-day? No, Edward, you are the first." And the recording angel didn't need to drop a tear to blot out the fib, for he was the first that had kissed her that day.—*Hamilton Literary Monthly.*

Scene in Chapel, during Sunday sermon. Preacher—St. Paul is the greatest, the noblest, the most perfect——

FLYKINS, '91 (of Minneapolis, awaking from a quiet snooze).—No, it isn't; Minneapolis can knock it out any day.—*Princeton Tiger.*

Editors Yale Record: It was announced in the *News* the other day that the Gun Club was to shoot a match that afternoon. Did they hit it? *X.*

Ans.: We do not know.

Electra—Arc lights were invented by Noah.

I was tossed out a rose,
And the question was ended.
Sweetest flower that blows,
I was tossed out a rose.

But, perhaps, now—who knows?
Her papa I'd offended.
I was tossed out, arose,
And the question was ended.

—*Princeton Tiger.*

Maud—There goes Mr. Sharper, who's so attentive to Kate. Don't you think he dresses in very poor taste?

Ethel—Yes; I believe her father doesn't approve of his suit.

Effie (as they leave the church)—Mamma, why do they have those big golden eagles on some of the church altars? Freddie—It's cos they're birds of pray—of course, silly.

Which?

He handed her an ice and took
Two kisses from a waiter.
She said, "Not any, thank you, now;
Perhaps I'll take one later."
—*Red and Blue.*

Student—Do you get many crystals here?

Native—Yes; by the quartz.—*Yale Record.*

A Sister To Me.

"Sweet maiden, ere I know you,
I loved you long," I cried.
"I'll be a sister to you,"
This cruel maid replied.

I saw my chance and kissed her
Full many times—"My sister
Cannot object," I whisper;
And now she is my bride.
—*Red and Blue.*

Teacher, in Elementary German—Now, Miss Mildred, you may decline a kiss.

Miss Mildred (slowly)—Excuse me, but I don't think a kiss can be declined. I never could decline one.

Puer ex Jersey
Iens ad school,
Videt in meadow
Infestus mule.

Ille approaches
O magnus sorrow,
Puer it skyward,
Funus ad-morrow.

MORAL

Qui sensit a thing
Non ei well known,
Est bene for him
Relinque id alone.

Jack Witherspoon—Why do you sing all the time?

Jim Westhall—To kill time.

Jack Witherspoon—You have a good weapon.—*Princeton Tiger.*

A Propos(al).

The maiden blushed and hung her head,
"What do you take me for," she said.
The young man spoke up eagerly,
"For better or for worse," said he.
—*The Palladium.*

Lowestan, '92, walks impudently up, after the rest of the division is seated, and places his hat on the air-pump.

Professor—If you desire a vacuum under that hat, Mr. Lowestan, you had better put it on.—*Yale Record.*

Modern Advertising,

"We are the undertakers,
Best in the East or West;
You've just to kick the bucket
And then—we do the rest."
—*Brunonian.*

EVIDENTLY A CLIMBER.

Innocent Freshman (applying to instructor for excuse from gymnasium practice)—Miss H., may I be excused from further practice? The doctor says I have injured one of the tendrils of my heel.
—*Wellesley Prelude.*

Applied Mathematics.

"My daughter," and his voice was stern,
"You must set this matter right;
What time did that Sophomore leave the house,
Who sent in his card last night?"

"His work was pressing, father, dear,
And his love for it is great.
He took his leave and went away
Before a quarter of eight."

Then a twinkle came in her bright blue eye,
And her dimple deeper grew,
"'Tis surely no sin so tell him that,
For a quarter of eight is two."

Peripatetic.

The largest attendance known at a college game in Philadelphia, witnessed the Yale-University of Pennsylvania game on Memorial Day. Some six thousand people were present. The score stood 6 to 2 in favor of Yale, and, as the New England nine were entitled to half the gate money, they had every reason to rejoice.

The Pennsylvania nine showed that not unusual failing of nines belonging to city colleges —lack of training and discipline.

The Rev. Joseph D. Wickham, D. D. (Yale, '15), who, until his death on May 12th, was the oldest living graduate of Yale, was a most delightful old gentleman, ninety-four years of age. He retained his faculties to the very last, and was ill but a few days.

The very morning of his death he caused his physician to draw several checks, to which he affixed his signature, and died, having paid every debt he owed.

Though the change is nothing new, I never, until recently, observed that the ink used in the printing of the Harvard and Yale catalogues approaches as nearly as possible to the university colors.

The election to the Yale Corporation, to be held on June 23d, is attracting unusual attention. There are six Alumni trustees. Two are to be elected; one for the term of six years and one for the term of four years. The names placed in nomination for the long term were those of Hon. William M. Evarts, LL. D., New York City ('37); Hon. Henry E. Howland, New York City ('54); Edward G. Mason, Esq., Chicago, Ill. ('60); Buchanan Winthrop, Esq., New York City ('62); and for the shorter term, Hon. Henry Hitchcock, LL. D., St. Louis, Mo. ('48); Edward G. Mason, Esq., Chicago, Ill. ('60); Hon. Robert N. Willson, Philadelphia, Pa. (60); Buchanan Winthrop, Esq., New York City ('62); Hon. Morris B. Beardsley, Bridgeport, Conn. ('70).

Messrs. Hitchcock and Howland declined to stand as candidates. Mr. Mason declined the nomination for the *four* years' term, and Mr. Winthrop the nomination for the *six* years' term.

The contest is thus brought down to Messrs. Evarts and Mason for the long term, and Messrs. Winthrop, Willson and Beardsley for the trusteeship left vacant by the death of the late Thomas C. Sloane.

Mr. Benjamin H. Bayliss (U. of the C. of N. Y., '65) delivered the annual address at the closing meeting of the Eucleian Society of the university, on Monday, May 25th.

The proposition to change the name of Wesleyan University, in Middletown, Conn., has been approved by 341 and disapproved by 311 of the Alumni. Those who prefer a change are divided in opinion as what the name should be, and therefore it is not probable that any change will be made at present.

The captains of the Harvard, Yale, University of Pennsylvania, Technology, and University of Michigan football teams, are all graduates of Exeter.

The announcement that Doctor William Pepper has offered $50,000 toward an endowment fund for the Medical School, conditional upon the establishment of a four-year compulsory course, came as a pleasurable surprise early this week to the friends of the University of Pennsylvania. The extended course must become a reality by the fall of 1893, and there is every probability that the requisite $250,000 will be secured by that time. This proposed move is a most unselfish one, and is purely in the interests of medical science. The long medical course in England, Germany and other European countries have resulted in the creation of a class of very able physicians, and it is the opinion of the Provost and the university authorities that the schools in this country should as speedily as possible be made equally efficient.

The graduating class in Yale College this year surpasses the largest previous class by 37 men. It is probable that 187 men will have earned the degree of A. B.

The Fifty-eighth Annual Convention of the Ψ Υ Fraternity was held at Amherst on May 6th, 7th and 8th.

The unhappy public were not allowed to penetrate the mysteries probably practiced at the private meetings of the Freshmen, but were permitted to hear the oration delivered by the Hon. Andrew D. White, LL. D., and to attend the reception and dance following the oration. The solemnities of the convention were appropriately terminated by a dinner given at Springfield.

The president of the banquet was the Hon. George B. Loring, lately arrived from Portugal, and Mr. Robert Lenox Belknap, known to the brethren from far and near, not only by his many virtues, but by reason of his official position as President of the Ψ Υ Club of New York. The room was beautifully decorated with flowers, palms, plants and streamers of garnet and gold. the colors of the fraternity.

The dinner, as it progressed, seemed so much to the taste of the half of "the 400" who were present, that, when not attempting to drown with their delightful, mellifluous songs the music sweetly discoursed by an indigenous band, they either kept time with forks, bottles and spoons, or marched in anything but solemn procession around the room. It was said by survivors that the strains of such exotic airs as Annie Rooney and Razzle Dazzle were heard to mingle with "Dear Old Shrine" and

Hear my vow before I go,
Ζώη μοῦ σὰς ἀγαπῶ.

And one wandering brother at the dawn of day was heard to exclaim :

The very recollection of them puddin's and them pies
Brings a yearnin' to my buzzum and the water to my eyes.

Despatches were received from brethren at Honolulu, Chicago and other end-of-the-world places; and congratulatory messages were interchanged with the $\Delta \Delta \Phi$ Convention at Baltimore.

The illustrious and dignified elders who spoke from the orator's table, and no mention is recorded of those who spoke from anywhere else, were, in addition to the President and the toast master, the Reverend Roland Cotton Smith, Mr. Benjamin H. Bayliss, and Mr. Herbert L. Bridgman, who is said by the unknown to be the presiding genius of the fraternity; President Reed of Dickinson College; Mr. M. E. Barrett, speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; Lieutenant-Gov. of Mass. William H. Haile; Mayor E. B. Maynard, of Springfield; Rev. Sherrod Soulé, Mr. H. P. Field, Mr. W. L. Hall, of Dallas, Texas, and Dr. Wyckoff of New York. Among the distinguished men who listened to these addresses were:

Trinity—Thomas Elwyn, '92; Walton Ferguson, Jr., '93; T. H. Yardley, '92; B. W. Morris, Jr., '93; W. P. Niles, '93; R. S. Saltus, '92.

Bowdoin—W. M. Ingraham, '94; E. B. Young, '92; C. S. F. Lincoln, '91; H. E. Andrews, '94; C. W. Peabody, '93; L. N. Golding, '91.

Yale—J. W. Brooks, '75; F. H. Stebbins, '81; Jonathan Barnes, '85.

Syracuse University—Dr. Chas. S. Dolley, '78; A. P. Thorne, '93; F. L. Purdy, '92; W. H. Ives, '91.

Hamilton—J. G. Clark, '92.

Brown—S. P. Remington, '90; R. W. Taft, '91; J. L. Wheaton, Jr., '91; H. W. Sackett, '94.

Cornell—F. P. Schoonmaker, '91.

New York University—B. H. Bayliss, '65; P. C. Cloyd, '92; A. H. Brown, '92.

Harvard—George B. Loring, 38; T. H. Gould, '92.

Columbia—R. L. Belknap, '69, R. B. Watson, '91; C. W. Tiffingwell, Jr., '92.

Union—E. J. Wheeler, '85; G. H. Robertson, '91; G. F. Mosher, '92; N. J. Veeder, '94; G. H. Miller, '94.

Rochester—C. S. Fox, '91; F. H. Briggs, '91; B. L. Fenner, '91.

Michigan University—H. J. Hatch, '91; J. Van Inwazin, Jr., '92.

Lehigh—A. L. Rogers, Lynn, '89; C. McK. Leoser, Jr., '91.

Univ. of Penn.—J. D. Spaish, '88.

Wesleyan—Benjamin Gill, '70; Rev. W. B. Dukeshire, '92; G. B. Dains, '90; L. E. La Fetra, '91; A. J. Holden, '92; E. O. Smith, '93; T. H. Atkinson, '92; L. S. Bayliss, '91; W. H. Hall, '92.

Dartmouth—W.H. Haile, '56; E. B. Maynard, '67; H. C. Bliss, '68; W. E. Barrett, '80; A. D. Salinger, '92; E. S. Lindsey, '94.

Amherst—W. B. Kimball, '56; H. D. Hyde, '61; M. F. Dickinson, Jr., '62; G. H. Whitcomb, '64; H. M. Tyler, '65; H. L. Bridgman, '66; Rev. W. H. Cobb, '67; Dr. P. B. Wyckoff, '68; W. L. Hall, '71; Dr. C. W. Cooper, '73; J. M. Tyler, '73 J. I. Cooper, '73; Lindley Vinton, '75; E. B. Marsh, '76; G. N. Whipple, '78; H. N. Gardiner, '78; Dr. R. R. W. Hubbard, '79; H. P. Field, '80; C. L. Field, '80; Rev. R. C. Smith, '82; A. H. Dakin, '84; E. H. Sawyer, '84; Rev. Sherrod Soule, '85; Rev. G. C. Woodruff, '85; W. T. Mather, '86; L. V. Hubbard, '87; William Esty, '89; E. A. Appleton, '89; W. B. Carpenter, '90; G. C. Coit,' 90; J. G. Deane, '90; J. L. Kemmerer,

'93; F. S. Allis, '93; T. C. Estey, '93; W. C. Breed, '93; H. H. Abbott, '93; J. P. Woodruff, '91; C. R. Hyde, '94; R. H. Vose, '92; E. A. Burnham, '94; J. H. Grant, '92; T. H. Ransom, '92; R. S. Smith, '92; H. P. Schauffler, '93; H. N. Gay, '91; B. D. Hyde, '94; H. W. Boynton, '91; H. E. Whitcomb, '94; L. M. King, '91; F. A. Flichtner, '94; F. H. Hitchcock, '91; E. W. Capen, '94; G. W. Cable, Jr., '91; W. M. Tucker, '94; O. B. Merrill, '91; L. E. Smith, '94; E. H. Stedman, '94.

Dr. Jordan, the new president of the Stanford University in California, has made the following appointments to the body, which is to constitute he faculty of that institution :

Dr. Andrew D. White, non-resident Professor of History; F. Stanford, of Lake Forest University, Ass. Professor of Physics; Horace B. Gale, of Washington University, St. Louis, Professor of Mechanical Engineering; Prof. Joseph Swain, of Indiana University, Ass. Prof. of Mathematics; Douglass H. Campbell, of Indiana University, Ass. Prof. in Botany.

I am told that the only extended course of lectures on Comparative Religion which gives much information on the beliefs in the far East is given by Dr. F. F. Ellingwood at the New York University.

The late P. T. Barnum put the finishing touches to his generous gifts to Tuft's College by leaving $40,000 to complete the Barnum Museum of Natural History.

The broad stone window-ledges which protrude beneath the windows in the North and South College buildings at Union bear many names familiar in American history. On one of these ledges, chiseled in large, even letters, but worn by the rain and storm of seventy years, appears the name W. H. Seward, cut by Lincoln's great Secretary when an undergraduate at Union in 1819. Directly over Seward's old room is that occupied by Chester A. Arthur thirty years later, and on the stone ledge outside appears the lettering "C. A. Arthur, Ψ. Γ." Arthur had doubtless read from above the inscription on the window-ledge directly below his, and had been inspired to grave his own name as deeply, and in the same relative situation, in front of his own window. A visitor may step in the room above Arthur's, and, leaning out, read both the distinguished names graven below. Arthur had also carved his name in the spruce window-casing of his window, but when he was a candidate for Vice-President in 1880 a large section of the casing, including the name, was cut ont by a vandal of '81, who still holds the relic in his office in Seattle.

The resignation of the Rev. Dr. John Hall as Chancellor of the University of the City of New York, though denied last week, was not a surprise to me.

With the extensive changes planned by the Council it is absurd to suppose that any man bearing on his shoulders the enormous burden of work and responsibility which Dr. Hall assumes in his pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, could attend properly to the ever-increasing duties of the Chancellorship of the University.

Furthermore, the active head of that college has for some time devolved upon Vice-Chancellor MacCracken, who is rapidly proving himself one of the most active and efficient college presidents in the country. With the Scottish energy and tireless activity in him he is always in the right place.

Dr. MacCracken is the natural, the proper, and indeed the only possible successor to the Chancellorship, and while the crown is not yet cooled from the head of the recent wearer, the old cry of the monarchists comes to me in "Le Roi est Mort. Vive le Roi!" I congratulate Chancellor MacCracken.

I am not a little curious to know what will be the outcome of the efforts on the part of ex-Professors George Chase and Rob't D. Petty, of the Columbia Law School, to establish in the heart of the legal section of the city a new law school where the traditions, practices and system of Professor Dwight will be continued.

I am inclined to believe that such a school would secure a very large patronage, for a number of years at all events, among students who would thus be able as of old to work in the law offices during their course.

This would be doubly sure to follow if Princeton, for instance, should decide to annex it after it had been successfully started and the money needed for the purpose secured by the present inaugurators of the movement.

Apropos of the name no institution should be able to rob Columbia of the name of her revered and venerable Warden Emeritus. His fame should be perpetuated by endowing the present Law School with the name, as for instance, the "Dwight College of Law" of Columbia.

The need of a complete University in its broadest sense in this city could not possibly be better illustrated than by the following letter received while the magazine is still in press. It is the second request for information received within a week. The first applicant, a printer, having been thoroughly prepared was recommended to Cornell, where he found the course and opportunities he sought:

Editor of the University Magazine:

Dear Sir—I hope I do not intrude to much on your time by asking your advice.

I am very anxious for a Education. I would like to get to some school or Colledge where I could work in return for Tuition. I am a Tailor & cutter. I am willing to make any sacefice for the Chance to study. Any information you can give me will oblige

Yours Respectfully,

J. M.

age 26.

strictly temperate.

P. S.—I have no Education. I would have to commence like a boy going to school.

J. M.

June 2nd/91.

Hon. Tunis G. Bergen, Ph. D.

IT is a curious fact, and yet it is a fact, that the average successful man in New York is not "to the manner born." Hence a man born in a house in this immediate vicinity where four generations of ancestors have first seen the light of day before him and whose individual success is growing more marked with each passing year is almost an anomaly.

TUNIS G. BERGEN.

Perhaps a thorough training as well as natural ability may have had much to do in placing Tunis G. Bergen, until recently the President of the Board of Education in Brooklyn, in so prominent a position as he occupies to-day. The old Bergen house, by the way, where Mr. Bergen was born in 1847, still remains. It stands with its "slave hut" as it stood during the war of the revolution and for many years before, on Third avenue, in Brooklyn, facing the bay, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. Though no longer occupied by the family, it has not been desecrated, as has its immediate neighbor, the Schermerhorn mansion. And probably in order that it may become

neither a tenement house nor a beer garden, the fiat will soon go forth, that it be torn down.

Mr. Bergen received his preparatory training at the Polytechnic Institute, his degrees of A. B. and A. M. (in 1867) from Rutgers, and his degree of LL. B. at the Columbia Law School in 1874. Soon after graduating from Rutgers College, he sailed for Europe, pursued studies at the Universities of Oxford, Paris, Berlin and Heidelberg, receiving from the latter, in 1871, the degree of Doctor of Public Law.

Perhaps the happiest tribute to his acknowledged position was his selection to be a trustee of his Alma Mater, of whose Board of Trustees he has been a member for many years. He was also chosen by his fellow alumni as their orator in 1879. He has been President of the Board of Education in Brooklyn for six years, and has served on the Board longer than any other member with one exception.

The only time when he allowed his name to be used in active politics was in 1876, when he accepted the Republican and Independent Democratic nominations for the State Assembly.

Though he polled 3,000 votes ahead of his ticket, his opponent was elected.

Mr. Bergen is married, lives on Pierrepont street, practises mainly in New York, and belongs to several clubs in Brooklyn and in New York. He is fond of athletics, and when a student at Oxford, is said to have pulled a practise oar on the University crew. He witnessed many exciting scenes in the Franco-German war, having been for several weeks in attendance upon the Crown Prince, is an occasional contributor to the magazines, is a charming conversationalist, a man of marked ability, and has apparently many years of usefulness before him.

TOWSON CALDWELL.

DATES OF COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

College Name.	Commencement Day, 1891.	Number of Graduates since Organization.
Alfred College	June 25	677
Allegheny College	June 25	918
Amherst College	June 24	3,310
Andover Theological Sem.	June 12	1,978
Antioch College	June 17	150
Atlanta University	May 28	216
Barnard College		.
Bates College	June 25	561
Berea College	June 24	1,550
Boston University	June 3	2,237
Bowdoin College	June 25	3,966
Brown University	June 17	3,500
Bryn Mawr College	June 4	41
Canisius College	June 30	....
Carleton College	June 11	179
Case School Ap'l Science	June 12	41
Catholic University Am.		....
Charleston College	June 30	....
Clark University	Oct. 4	....
Colby University	July 1	1,200
Colgate University	June 18	1,041
College City of New York	June 18	1,396
Columbia College	June 10	10,565
Columbian University	June 9-12	2,499
Cornell College	June 26	429
Cornell University	June 18	1,701
Cumberland University	June 3	2,059
Dartmouth College	June 25	6,850
Davidson College	June 11	615
Denison University	June 20	....
De Pauw University	June 11	1,300
Dickinson College	June 20	1,451
Drew Theological Sem.	May 21	500
Eminence College	June 3	250
Emory College	June 10	996
Erskine College	June 24	503
Fisk University	June 10	159
Franklin College	June 11	113
Franklin and Marshall	June 18	850
Furman University	June 18	169
General Theological Sem.	May 20	1,155
Georgetown College	June 23	2,106
Hamilton College	June 25	2,649
Hampden-Sidney College	June 18	....
Hanover College	June 11	659
Harvard University	June 24	17,400
Haverford College	June 23	484
Hiram College	June 25	120
Hobart College	June 25	1,267
Howard University	May 28	1,000
Illinois Wesleyan	June 18	..
Indiana University	June 18	1,297
Iowa College	June 25	400
Iowa State University	June 18	3,131
Johns Hopkins University	June 11	405
Kentucky University	June 11	509
Kenyon College	June 25	771
Knox College	June 11	865
Lafayette College	June 24	1,319
Lake Forest University	June 17	5,000
Lane Theological Sem.	May 7	529
Lawrence University	June 25	348
Lehigh University	June 18	500
Lincoln University	June 18	300
Maine State College		....
Manhattan College	June 26	560
Marietta College	June 24	635
McKendree College	June 11	449
Mercer University	June 10	725
Miami University	June 17	1,018
Middlebury College	July 1	1,352
Monmouth College	June 11	815
Mount Holyoke College	June 18	2,113
Mount St. Mary's College	June 24	....
Muhlenberg College	June 25	280
Newton Theol. Institute	May 21	1,100
Northwestern University	June 19	....
Norwich University	June 25	....
Notre Dame College	June 24	525
Oberlin College	July 1	2,537
Ohio State University	June 24	197
Ohio Wesleyan College	June 18	1,403
Olivet College	June 18	286
Pennsylvania College	June 18	834
Polytechnic Institute	June 16	510
Princeton C. of N. J.	June 10	7,236
Randolph-Macon College	June 20	653
Roanoke College	June 10	324
Rollins College	June 3	....
Rutgers College	June 17	1,619
Rutherford College	May 28	....
Seton Hall College	June 17	302
Shaw University		....
Shurtleff College	June 4	350
Smith College	June 17	459
Southwestern Baptist Coll.	June 4	86
Stevens Institute Tech.	June 18	379
St. Francis Xavier College	June 22	477
St. John's College	June 25	423
St. Lawrence University	June 18	405
St. Louis University	June 24	961
St. Stephen's College	June 18	222
Swarthmore College	June 16	251
Syracuse University	June 24	937
Trinity College	June 25	1,005
Trinity College	June 11	....
Tufts College	June 17	550
Tulane University		4,495
Union College	June 24	4,911
Union Theological Sem.	May 19	2,520
U. S. Military Academy	June 12	3,384
U. S. Naval Academy	June 6	2,001
University of Alabama	June 24	1,260
University of California	June 24	1,375
University City of N. Y	June 11	7,000
University of Denver	June 10	....
University of Georgia	June 17	2,530
University of Kansas	June 11	....
University of Michigan	June 25	10,000
University of Minnesota	June 4	494
University of Mississippi	June 25	948
University of Missouri	June 4	2,050
University of Nebraska	June 10	223
University of N. Carolina	June 4	2,007
University of Pennsylvania	June 11	13,911
University of Rochester	June 17	994
University of S. Carolina	June 17	2,005
University of the South	Aug. 6	105
University of Tennessee	June 17	....
University of Texas	June 17	186
University of Vermont	June 24	2,469
University of Virginia	July 1	9,000
University of W. Virginia	June 10	250
University of Wisconsin	June 24	1,786
University of Wooster	June 18	671
Vanderbilt University	June 17	2,190
Vassar College	June 10	867
Wabash College	June 17	571
Wake Forest College	June 11	400
Washington & Jefferson C.	June 24	3,534
Washington & Lee Univ.	June 17	....
Washington Univ. College	June 11	650
Wellesley College	June 23	622
Wells College	June 17	90
Wesleyan University	June 24	1,625
West. Reserve University	June 20-24	2,500
Westminster College	June 24	762
William & Mary College	July 4	....
Williams College	June 24	3,163
Wofford College	June 16	338
Yale University	June 24	13,580

COLLEGE NEWS.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS.

Harvard—
Yale—Moorhead, S. W. B.
Columbia—Bishop, Cortlandt F.
Cornell—Rubert, K. F.
Univ. of Penn.—Williams, F. C.
Union—
Rutgers—Hopper, A. W.
Trinity—Lewis, E. G.
Amherst—Hamilton, G. H.
Dartmouth—Metcalf, H. B.
Hamilton—Curran, John M.
N. Y. University—Tucker, J. F.
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Princeton—Woods, Lawrence C.
Wash. & Lee—Withers, J. P.
Syracuse—Sibley, Henry O.
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Swarthmore—Eavenson, Howard N.
Illinois College—Mathews, B. C.
Hobart—Lapham, W. G.
Lehigh—Loeser, C. McK.
Wellesley—Emily J. Meader.
Mass. Inst. of Tech.—Snyder, Fred. T.
Wesleyan—Floy, Frederic H.
Kenyon—Babst, E. D.
Ohio Wesleyan—Foraker, J. B.

It is rather a tribute to Mr. William Blackie (Harvard, '66), that his book, "How to Get Strong," is recommended by the instructors at both the Harvard and Chautauqua Schools of Physical Education. This is true of Maclaren's book and Herbert Spencer's Essay on Physical Education. Dr. D. A. Sargent is in charge at Harvard, and Dr. Jay W. Seaver (Yale, '80), at Chautauqua.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology.—The date of the examinations for admission the current year to the Institute has been postponed to June 25th and 28th. This change brings the Institute in line with the colleges in the matter of the date of entrance examinations.—Outside examinations will be held this year in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Washington, St. Paul, Pittsburg, Montreal and Toronto.

Harvard.—Interest in baseball has declined since the chances of games with Yale became smaller. The whole question, it is well known, is the formation of a dual league.—There was a rumor that there would be no boat race this year because of the baseball controversy, but, as Harvard's chances for winning this race are brighter than they have been for many years, much forcible protestation would be brought out if, after training so faithfully, a good Harvard crew was forbidden to row the race just when victory was within its grasp.—The crew is having excellent practice with the second eight: Stroke, Watriss, '92; 7, Jones, '92; 6, Steedman, '92; 5, Stearns, '92; 4, Fitzhugh, '91; 3, Parker, '91; captain, 2, Burgess, '93; bow, Weed, '92. Col. Bancroft was on the launch the first two days of this week and coached the 'Varsity men as they rowed up and down the river. The men are gradually acquiring his stroke, and are working in good form. There have been no changes in the 'Varsity

boat for some time.—The Freshman crew has been changed since the class races. The men have been rowing the last few days in the following order: Stroke, Bond; 7, Waters; 6, Shea; 5, Glidden; 4, Fay; 3, Blake; 2, Johnson; bow, Thompson. It is not working enough to make victory at New London certain. Bond is stronger than Glidden, and a better stroke on this account. The waist of the boat is weak.—The instructors in the departments of geology, engineering, physics and German, have voted to count the summer courses in these branches toward the degree of B. A. This is the preliminary step which, it is expected, will lead to the adoption of this plan by all the departments, and attaching more importance to these courses will also lead up to the ideal university, in which instruction is continuous. This is mostly due to Prof. N. S. Shaler, director of the summer schools. He has long striven to have these courses count as regular work, and the credit of the final adoption of the plan belongs to him.

Cornell. — Examinations begin June 5th.—There were eleven men in the Berkeley Oval team.—The D. K. E. Fraternity has won the pennant in the Star Baseball League. — Larned, '94, defeated White, '93, at tennis. He is champion of the university.—The new officers of the Agricultural Association are: President, C. W. Mathews; vice-president, H. D. Howe; secretary, H. Hicks.—The Students' Guild is in urgent need of more money.—The election for *Crank* editors, last Wednesday, resulted in the choice of C. S. Hoyt and C. F. Kress, '92, and J. M. Thomas, Jr., '93.—Two of the new professorships which have been established are filled. Professor Alfred Emerson, of Lake Forest Univ., is now Professor of Archæology. Prof. A. C. Miller, of the Univ. of California, is Assist. Prof. of Political Economy.—At a recent Faculty meeting, eight fellowships were awarded. There still remain eleven fellowships.—The first prize, a gold medal, in the public debate of the Cornell Congress, was awarded to C. M. Weeks, and the second to E. R. O'Malley.—Cornell was beaten by U. of Virginia, 1–0; U. of P., 6–2; Princeton, 5–2; Fordham, 4–3.

Yale.—The Sophomores have elected F. W. Yates, Fence Orator. E. B. Reed, '94, was elected to respond for the Freshmen. — Rev. Phillips Brooks spoke in Battell Chapel May 11.—At the fourth social meeting, this year, of the Yale Alumni of New York, addresses on undergraduate topics were made by the following members of the Senior class: Albert Lee, H. H. Tweedy, C. P. Howland, R. P. Huntington, Jr. The whole Senior class was invited to attend.—May 19, Junior Society elections were given to the following men in '93—not already printed in the MAGAZINE: Zeta Psi: H. C. Allen, C. S. Bull, G. I. Chatfield, H. R. Dwight, J. P. Edmiston, E. R. Newell, L. B. Runk, R. B. Streckel, W. S. Teriberry, E. D. Whitney.—Senior Society elections were given out on the campus on May 21. Skull and Bones: H. A. Bayne, W. L. Kitchell, Ernest Pyle, F. J. Price, J. W. Ingersoll, Edward Boltwood, K. D. Cheney, B. L. Crosby, J. W. Husted, H. Cheney, H. Graves, C. H. Day, Pierre Jay, T. L. McClung, S. N. Morrison.—Scroll and Key: C. B. Sears, R. L. Paddock, H. B. McCormick, S. L. Lasell, G. B. Hollister, C. H. Haight, E. O. Stannard, D. Lord, W. N. Runyon, O. A. Schreiber, E. H. Mason, E. P. Hollister, W. D. Young, T. Mullally, E. H. Floyd-Jones.—Wolf's Head: F. Shepherd, J. E. Wheeler, Fred Grant, W. C. Hall, J. M. Knox, George Coit, A. C. Hume, G. C. Badger, J. C. Carr, W. C. Ivison, H. S. Lyman, S. Webster, F. H. Griffin, A.

J. Balliet and L. R. Parker.—The Seniors will probably adopt the cap and gown for Commencement. —At the Annual Meeting of the University Club, May 20, the following officers were elected: President, C. H. Floyd-Jones, '92; vice-President, C. S. Towle, '92 S.; Treasurer, W. A. Osborn, 93; Secretary, A. S. Chisholm, '93; Govverning Board, C. Ryle and R. A. Paddock, from '92; S. B. Ives, A. S. Chisholm, W. H. Vanderbilt, M. Taylor, and W. A. Osborn, from '93; C. S. Towle and T. Denny, from '92 S.—The monument for the grave of ex-Pres. Theodore D. Woolsey, has just arrived.—'91 is the largest class Yale has ever graduated. It entered 208 and graduates 187.—'91 in Sheffield Scientific School numbers 91 men.—The Theological Department Commencement took place in Battell Chapel, May 20. The speakers were: E. L. Marst, Amherst; E. C. Whitney, Amherst; G. A. Brock, Harvard; C. W. Votaw, Amherst; E. A. George, Yale; F. H. Meany, Harvard, W. C. Gordon, Yale; H. E. Peabody, Harvard, A. M. Little, Yale; C. M. Clark, Knox; F. B. Richards, Amherst; W. B. Thorp, Amherst.—The new launch for the Yale Navy is now in use and is very satisfactory.—At the spring regetta held May 14, the Junior crew won.—B. Hodge, '93, won the single scull race.

Princeton.—At a meeting of candidates, E. D. Halsey was elected permanent captain of the Freshman Lacrosse Team, and Wilson, Brinkerhoff and Collins an executive committee. G. Wilson is business manager. 20 men are practicing.—The P. U. A. A. is the new body of graduate advisory and undergraduate executive committees to have entire charge of the general athletic interests of the University. The running track has been widened.—"Pocahontas" was presented April 24th to a crowded house, assisted by the University Glee Club.—Forsyth won first prize and Fox second prize in the Whig Freshman Essay contest.—A large meeting of the sectional clubs was held in Murray Hall, April 28th. James W. Alexander, of New York, J. Bayard Henry, of Philadelphia, and President Patton addressed the meeting. Poe, '91, presided, and the Mandolin Club assisted.—The following men went to the training table, April 29th, for the Intercollegiate games: G. Betts, '92; Beveridge, '93; Birdenwolf, '92; Borcherling, '93; Brennan, '92; Brinkerhoff, '94; Black, '94; I. Brokaw, '93; Campbell, '92; Cary, '93; Clark, '94; Crane, '91; Grandin, '94; Hosford, '92; Jefferson, '92: McWilliams, '92; Moffit, '93; Ottley, '93; E. Ramsdell, '94; Roddy, '91; Sill, '94; Smell, '92; E. S. Smith, '94; Swain, '94; Turner, '93; Vredenburg, '92; P. Wilson, '92; Woodbridge, '93.—The Lynde Debate appointments from Clio are: A. P. Dennis, Md.; J. H. Dunham, N. J.; S. Sempler, Pa.—In the Whig Freshman oratorical contest, E. R. Laughlin, Pa., won first prize; E. P. Essick, N. Y., second; H H. Fisher, Ill., honorable mention.—C. E. Bixler, '92, was elected President of the Philadelphian Society.—The Princeton Alumni of New York are raising an annual alumni fund for the support of the college.—The following have been appointed by the Faculty to deliver Commencement orations: Wilson Aull, Mo., C. R. Campbell, Penna., E. W. Evans, Jr., N. J., J. P. Hoskins, Pa., J. C. Meyers, Pa., A. W. Vernon, N. J., C. D. White, N. J., S. G. Oliphant, N. J., Latin Salutatory; J. H. Dunham, N. J., English Salutatory; George R. Wallace, Pa., valedictory.—Princeton regrets the loss of one of our most popular young professors, Henry F. Osborne, who goes to the new Biological Department of Columbia.—Whig. Prize Debate: 1st, G. Fox, '94; 2d, E. Berderwolf, '92; honorable mention, J. M. Brennan, 92.—Clios. Freshman Oratorical Contest: 1st, C. G. Hopper; 2d, E. J. Russel.—The Freshmen have

voted to abolish hazing.—The following additional men have been elected to the University Cottage Club from '92: Chester Boyles, F. W. Betts, and C. W. Somerby.—The Prime Collection in the new Art Museum is now open to the public.—Cliosophic Society. Sophomore Prize Essay Contest. First prize, J. W. F. Wilkinson; second, J. B. Carter.

University of Pennsylvania.—Dean Jayne will not return from abroad until the Commencement.—The students have adopted a University pin for graduates and undergraduates in the form of a small red and blue enamel pennant with the letters U. Pa. in gold on the surface. It has been officially recognized by the trustees.—Professors James and Patten read papers before the meeting of the New England Conference of Education workers at Boston, recently.—The following have been elected editors of the "Pennsylvanian" E. B. Beaumont, Editor in Chief; T. F. Branson, D. W. Rintils, S. P. Rotan, R. B. O'Sullivan, C. R. Williams, V. S. Sehaull, C. McElroy, T. F. Sinclair, H. H. Patterson, J. M. Wood, E. M. Paddock, W. W. Lukens, and D. H. Miller, Business Manager.—The "Mask and Wig" has just completed a successful season of "Ben Franklin, Jr., and "Miss Columbia." Performances were given in Washington, Philadelphia and New York.—The first lacrosse team organized in the University, was defeated by John Hopkins.—The Seniors' examinations are concluded.—Dr. Leidy's death has been a sad blow to all. He was respected for great learning, and loved for his kindly treatment of all.—Mr. Roland P. Falkner was elected Associate Professor of Statistics, and Professor Francis N. Thorpe, Professor of American Constitutional History, at a recent meeting of the Faculty.—The Alumni of the Wharton School gave a handsome banquet May 13th, to college men and others.—The University had an unusually large number of entries in the I. C. A. A. Sports of the State May 22d, at Philadelphia.—Princeton has been twice defeated by Pennsylvania this year.—The Senior class will soon publish the annual *Record*. The Editorial Board consists of S. R. Colladay, F. Churchill Williams, C. H. Kirk, James Starr, G. I. McLeod, H. C. Wood, E. A. Shumway and R. L. Field.—The Juniors won the championship in shooting for '91 at the recent interclass shoot.—The Annual Class Day Exercises will be held on the afternoon of June 10th, at 2:30 p. m. at the Chestnut Street Opera House, Philadelphia.

Rutgers Notes.—The graduating class, numbering 39, is the largest since '73. The honor men are: Valedictory, Marcus C. Sears; German Salutatory, Elihu C. Bryan; Philosophical Oration, George A. Mitchell; Scientific Oration, John C. Aydelott; Rhetorical Honor, Joseph C. Castner; Orations, Howard A. Reynolds, John H. Raven, Jasper S. Hogan.—The senior class held its annual banquet May 19th, at which a reception was tendered to Mr. Howard MacSherry. Mr. C. W. Hulst was appointed life secretary.—A fund was raised for a cup, to be given to the first-class boy.—Fourteen students were graduated from the The logical Seminary, May 21st, at Hertzog Hall chapel. At 12.45, P. M., a meeting of the Alumni Association was held, presided over by Rev. J. H. Suydam, D. D. The oration was delivered by Rev. George Dowling, D. D., of Albany. At 2 o'clock the collation was served to the Alumni and graduates, in the gymnasum; of Suydam Hall. Orations were made by Beardslee, Rutgers, '88; S. D'B. Demarest, Rutgers, class of '87; John V. Westenburg, Hope College, '88.

Trinity.—A well attended series of "Sunshine Dances" were held

on four afternoons during May.—At the Annual Prize Oratorical Contest in Alumni Hall, May 11th, J. W. Hughes, N. C., won first prize, and J. F. Plumb, Conn., second. Dancing followed.—A large crowd greeted the Brown-Trinity Glee, Banjo and Mandolin clubs at the combination concert, May 15th. Every number on the program was cheered to the echo. After the concert, a banquet followed at Hevblein's Cafe with singing of a more varied character.—At the annual meeting of the T. C. A. A., May 13th, records were broken in the mile run and hammer-throw. —On May 15th the Dramatic Ass'n presented Prof. Johnson's new play "Miss Dusenberry" before the largest audience ever seated in Alumni Hall. The "skirt dance," introduced by McKean, '92, was the delight of every one present, and the dramatic powers of McKean, '92, Barton, '93, Hamlin, '91, and Schutz, '94, received special praise. Dancing followed until midnight.—The 5th Trinity German, May 18th, was the largest ever given by the club, and was ably led by Hubbard, '92, and McKean, '92. It was a particular joyous affair, owing to the victory of Trinity over Yale, defeated by a score of 14 to 7. A large bon fire at college and procession through Hartford emphasized.—Other ball games resulted, Trinity 12, Wesleyan 4; Trinity 22, Wesleyan 6; Trinity 6, Amherst 'Aggies' 1; Trinity 13, Boston Univ. 12.—An enthusiastic Alumni Ass'n. has just been formed by the Trinity graduates in Boston and vicinity.—The N. Y. Alumni dinner occurred at Delmonico's, April 16.—The last Sophomore German occurs June 9th. The last Trinity German on the 19th, probably.—Bishop Potter of New York preaches the Baccalaureate sermon this year.—Nearly one-third of '90 is now resident in Hartford.—There are six candidates for the position of Alumnus trustee to be chosen at commencement time this year. The favorites seem to be W. V. Chapin. '78 (whose picture was in the last UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE), and Dr. W. A. M. Wainwright, '64.—The articles on Trinity that have been published in this Magazine have created much favorable comment in Hartford.

Wellesley.—The following dates are announced: June 6, Tree Day; June 13, Float Day; June 18, Glee Club concert and the Junior garden party, which the class of '92 has decided to give instead of the usual Junior promenade; June 21, Baccalaureate Sunday; June 22, Commencement concert; June 23, Commencement; and June 24, Alumnæ Day.—The concert given by the Glee and Banjo clubs, on May 11, proved, both musically and financially, successful. The programme, which showed the thorough and artistic work of the clubs, was enthusiastically received. About $300 was cleared for the benefit of the Chapel Fund.—Examinations begin June 8, and close on the morning of June 18.—*Love's Labor's Lost* was the play selected this year to be given at the annual open meeting of the Shakespeare Society. The play was very well presented, and will be repeated in an out-door representation during Commencement week.—A large number of new courses are to be offered next year. Two courses in chemistry, organic analysis and modern theories of chemistry; a course in physics, on sound and the theory of music; a mathematics course in topography; a course in Hebrew; new courses in Greek and comparative philology, and several new courses in philosophy, making the list offered by the Department of Philosophy now number seventeen.—President Shafer, who has been absent from college all the year on account of illness, is expected, early in June, to remain the rest of the term, and to give the diplomas to the class of '91, of which she is an honorary member.

Williams.—At Mr. F.F. Thompson's request the Freshman class has voted to give up the annual monument rush which occurs in the fall. —The alumni of western New York have presented a prize bat to be given to the member of the nine having the highest batting average in the league games.—On May 6th, Amherst 14, Williams 10; on May 13th and 15th, Williams 21, Dartmouth 8, and 5 to 4 in the last games; May 9th, Harvard 5, Williams 3.—The annual contribution of the college to American Board of Foreign Missions amounts to $672.—Gunnison and Pond, of Dartmouth, defeated Avery and Pierson of Williams in a recent tennis tournament; score 8–6, 5–7, 6–3, Pierson defeated Gunnison in singles 5–7, 6–3, 6–4, 3–6, 7–5.—The operetta "Romeo & Juliet" was given May 20th before a large audience of Smith College students with great success.

Dartmouth.—Thirteen members of '91 will receive commencement honors; the four most prominent being awarded thus: Valedictory, Burton Smith Gilman; Salutatory, Edward T. S. Lord; Philosophical orations, Herbert Everett Colby and Daniel Leon Smith.—Competitors for the commencement prize speaking are chosen as follows: C. F. Abbott, C. M. Smith and E. T. S. Lord, '91; A. D. Salinger, C. M. Lamprey, M. P. Thompson, C. L. Weeks and E. B. McDuffer, 92; H. C. Ide, E. W. Heywood, C. W. McKay and H. B. Metcaly, '93.—Several classes will hold reunions and banquets at commencement.—Professors Arthur Sherburn Hardy and Louis Pollens will spend the coming college year abroad.—A chair of elocution has been established.—Prof C. M. Weed, the new professor of Entomology in the Agricultural College, is to publish a work on injurious insects.—It is thought that the State Agricultural College will remain in Hanover but one year more, the work of constructing the new buildings being already projected and the surveying begun. The State has appropriated $100,000 for that purpose.—There will be a Psi Upsilon local convention here commencement week.—George Ford Williams on "The Tariff," and Dr. Lyman Abott on "The Industrial Revolution," have been two of the late attractions in the lecture courses.—The additional members of the board of trustees, authorized by legislative enactment, will probably be chosen by the alumni at commencement.

Michigan.—The North Western Inter-Collegiate Oratorical contest took place here on May 1st. The contestants represented Oberlin, University of Wisconsin, North Western University and University of Michigan. A. C. Gormley (U. of M.) won the first prize. J. I. Adams, North Western, second. Theodore Kronsage, from Wisconsin, and F. W. Gurney, from Oberlin, were respectively accorded third and fourth places.—The University Minstrels are a success. The company is composed of 25 men. They gave their Ann Arbor concert May 21st. The proceeds go to the gymnasium fund.—The seventh national convention of the Delta Gamma Sorority was held here with the Xi Chapter this week. Delegates were present from eleven chapters.—The University of Michigan nine have never been as strong as they are this season. They have not been defeated. In Detroit Cornell was defeated 8 to 6. In Ann Arbor Oberlin lost by a score of 25 to 0, and North Western University by 26 to 3. The team started on its Eastern trip May 22d, to play Hamilton, University of Vermont, Yale, Brown, Amherst and Harvard.—Dr. Seligman, of Columbia, has just completed a course of lectures, which were delivered to the class in "Unsettled Questions in Political Economy."

Brown.— Prof. Williams' $10,000 G. A. R. fund is completed. The income will educate abroad, a Brown graduate, the son of some Grand Army man, residing in the state. — Brown's base-ball record shows: Brown 6, Harvard 4; Brown 22, Tufts 2; Brown 14, Dartmouth 7; Brown 1, Harvard 6; Brown 11, Worcester 6; Brown 15, Wesleyan 3; Brown 21, Boston University 2; Brown 6, Harvard 3; Brown 6, Yale 7; Brown 7, Yale 11; Brown 21, Wesleyan 5; Brown 7, Trinity 2.—The recent performance of the Minstrel Organization netted $500 for the Base-Ball Association. Prof. Williams has a year's leave to spend in Leipsig. Dr. Scott, '72, takes his place temporarily.—Prof. Jameson has completed the Diman Memorial Fund. The income, $500, buys foreign historical books for the library.—A new $25,000 or $50,000 Y. M. C. A. building is to be erected in the near future.—The commencement speakers are: Joseph N. Ashton, Edward Otis Bartlett, Jr., Frank G. Cressy, Samuel A. Everett, George H. Ferris, John F. Greene, Albert F. Meader, James F. Thompson, John E. Weeden, 2d, and Frank E. Winsor.

Rochester.—The Alumni Association is to erect on the Campus a bronze statue of Dr. Anderson to be of heroic size on a granite base. —Rochester has several available courses for boat races and training and an effort is being made to start a crew fund. — Elections to Phi Beta Kappa this year are: Andrews, Merrell, Plumb, Robinson, Reilly, and Wood.— Baker, '92, and Elwood, '94, were tied for first place in the annual games May 22d.— Monday, June 15, is class day, and Tuesday afternoon the Glee and Banjo clubs give a concert. The exercises are held in the Lyceum Theatre.

Syracuse.— The Inter-Collegiate Ball Games are as follows: Syracuse, 2 won; Colgate. 2 won; Hobart, 1 won, 1 lost; Hamilton, 1 won, 2 lost; Rochester, 4 lost; Syracuse defeated Hamilton 3 to 1, and Rochester 31 to 5.—The intercollegiate field day is held May 30 at Geneva, with Hobart College. The new gymnasium, a beautiful structure, is rapidly being built.— Post-graduate examinations are now being held. The University has on the rolls about 130 post-graduate students. A scientific pamphlet by Prof. O. F. Cook, published by the Smithsonian Institution, is just out. Prof. Cook, G. G. Brownell, and G. N. Collins, have been appointed East African explorers by the Am. Col. Soc. Prof. Cook will be the professor of sciences in the University of Liberia. Prof. C. J. Little has been invited to the Biblical chair in Garick Bib. Institute, Northwestern Univ.—The Onondagan, the Junior College publication, will be out by May 30. It will surpass all previously issued volumes.

Kenyon.— L. C. Williams, '92, represented the *Kenyon Collegian* at a meeting of the Western Intercoll. Press Ass'n. in Chicago, May 23d. — Kenyon's base-ball games have thus far resulted: Kenyon 8, O. S. U. 7; Kenyon 11, Buchtel 7; Dennison 5, Kenyon 3.—Rev. Dr. Bates of Cleveland delivered his interesting lecture "Xantippe" before a large audience in Philo Hall, for the benefit of the Athletic Association.—President Bodine has given to the publisher his book on Gambier. It is entitled "Kenyon's Book" and contains over 400 pages with 40 full-page illustrations of Gambier views.—The concert given by the different musical organizations in Rosse Hall on May 30th was very acceptably received.—The Dramatic Club presented the popular comedy "In Honor Bound," and the pleasing farce, "An Obstinate Family," in a very creditable manner in Nu Pi Kappa Hall on May 29th.

The Magazines.

NOTEWORTHY CONTENTS FOR JUNE.

North American Review.—"Our New War-Ship," Secretary Tracy; "Is Avarice Triumphant?" Col. G. Ingersoll; "Compulsory Physical Education," The Earl of Meath; "The Law and the Lynchers," George Ticknor Curtis; "The A B C of Money," by Andrew Carnegie; "The Contagion of Leprosy," Cyrus Edson, M. D.

Atlantic — "Abraham Lincoln," Carl Schurz; "The House of Martha," Frank R. Stockton; "A Widow and Twins," Bradford Torrey; "Reminiscences of Professor Sophocles," George Herbert Palmer; "Rowing at Oxford," S. E. Winbolt; "What the Southern Negro is Doing for Himself," Samuel J. Barrows; "On the Study of Geography," Daniel Coit Gilman: "Goethe's Key to Faust," William P. Andrew.

The Forum.—"A Rational System of Physical Training," President W. De W. Hyde of Bowdoin College; "Western Lands and Mortgages, Prof. J. Willis Gleed; "Church and Creed," Rev. Dr. C. A. Briggs; "The Commonwealth of Australia," Sir Charles W. Dilke; "The Great Count of 1890," President Francis A. Walker; "Von Moltke and Future Warfare," Col. Theodore A. Dodge; "Our International Copyright Law," Henry Holt.

Century —"Colonel William Byrd of Westover, Virginia," Mrs. Burton Harrison; "Pensions and Socialism." "Present-Day Papers," W. M. Sloane; "Sherman," R. W. Gilder; "Play and Work in the Alps," E. R. Pennell; "The House with the Cross," Florence Watters Snedeker; "The Faith Doctor," Edward Eggleston; "A Miner's Sunday in Coloma," Charles B. Gillespie; "At the Court of the Czar," George Mifflin Dallas; "Women at an English University,' Eleanor Field; "Note on the Health of Women Students,"Catherine Baldwin; "Female Education in Germany," Countess von Krockaw.

Scribner's.—"Boy's Clubs," Evert Jansen Wendell; "The Boulevards of Paris," by Francisque Sarcey; "An Alabama Courtship," F. J. Stimson; "Some Photographs of Luminous Objects," Wallace Goold Levison.

Harper's.—"Some American Riders," Colonel Theo. Dodge; "Peter Ibbetson," a Novel, Part I., Geo. du Maurier; "Up the River Parana," Theodore Child; "The Technique of Rest," by Anna C. Brackett; "The Royal Chateaux of the Loire," Louis Frechette; "London—After the Romans," by Walter Besant; "Town and Village Government," H. L. Nelson.

Lippincott's.—"Gold of Pleasure," Geo. P. Lathrop; "The College Settlement," by Hester D. Richardson; "Alexandra, Princess of Wales," by Lucy C. Lillie

New England.—"Blossom Time," Wilbur Larremore; "At Andersonville," Franklin L. Stanton; "Early Days of the Frst Telegraph Line," Stephen Vail; "The Message of Puritanism for this Time," Edwin D. Mead; "Harvard Memorial Poems;" "An Anti-Slavery Hero," Sidney H. Morse.

Outing.—"How Jack Lindsay bested the Captain," Francis Trevelyan; "The First Bicycle Tour of Yellowstone Park," W. O. Owen; "Summer Cruising in the English Channel," Lady Arnold; "Distance Running," Malcolm W. Ford; "Harry's Career at Yale," John S. Wood; "Riding in Japan," Cornelia D. Chandler; "A Pastime for Body and Brain," Truman A. De Weese; "Scientific Tennis Strokes," Part I., J. Parmley Paret; "The Rowing Clubs of Canada," Capt. Thos. Blackwell.

Book Reviews.

Chansons Populaires de la France, is the title of the newest volume of the "Knickerbocker Nuggets" series, issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons, N. Y. Prof. T. F. Crane, of Cornell University, its author, has taken great pains in giving all of the "folk songs" of France, omitting hymns and unchaste songs. Author and publisher have combined to make this work attractive and valuable.

Juggernaut: A Veiled Record, by George Cary Eggleston and Dolores Marbourg. Ford, Howard & Hulbert, N. Y. A novel which combines that *intuitive* knowledge of humanity which woman possesses, with the phvscological estimate of character found chiefly in the male author. Two decidedly clever writers of this kind have combined to produce a book of marked interest

An Indiana boy, Braine, becomes a local editor, fired with ambition for wealth and power. He deliberately determines to attain both, even through moral suicide. He outwits unprincipled railroad schemers at their own game and becomes wealthy. He marries where he loves, is elected to the Legislature and the United States Senate. In New York and Washington his wife leads socially. He neglects her in his ambition. She elopes, hates him relentlessly, becomes sick in poverty, is loved again and rescued by Braine, taken to his home and dies there, never forgiving him.

The story is forcible, rather improbable, not over literary, yet decidedly interesting.

The Epic of the Inner Life, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. Prof. John F. Genung, of Amherst, discusses the character of the Book of Job, which he has already introduced in a former article in the *Andover Review.* He takes it from the realm of literary criticism to look at it from the natural point of view of common peoples' hearts. He tries to show with ability that Job embodies the question: Is there such a thing as unselfish devotion to God, which expects no reward? The author answers it affirmatively and well. It is historic in parts.

The Question of Copyright, G. P. Putnam's Sons, N. Y., by Geo. Haven Putnam, proves the exhaustive way in which the author has treated a subject of National interest and importance, the successful outcome of legislation upon which, in Congress, has helped to make Mr. Putnam one of the prominent figures of the day. It is a compendium of the subject.

Charles Darwin: His Life and Work, by C. F. Holder. G P. Putnam's Sons. The author devotes the principal part of the book to the details of Darwin's five-years voyage on the "Beagle," and its marked effects on his future and fame. Historical and personal facts are followed by an account of his writings and the latter years of his life. The book is adapted to old and young. Its character is more popular than scientific.

Notes on English Literature, by Instructor F. B. Emery, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Ginn & Co., Boston, is a collection of notes of lectures, delivered before the Institute students. It is one of those treatises which a university man values more than a whole library of the subject, since it presents the subject in the compact form of a general *system,* which he can elaborate to whatever extent he may wish, to be master of the subject. The publishers have produced it in exceptionally convenient form.

Principles of the Algebra of Logic, by Alexander Macfarlane, M. A., D. L. (Edin.). Ginn & Co. The use of mathematics and algebra in the domain of logic is not new. Dr. Macfarlane brings forward a new theory of the operation of the mind in reasoning about Quality, which will interest such as make the science of logical reasoning an exhaustive study. The book has little interest for others.

Cæsar's Gallic War, eight books of, by Professors Harper and Tolman, of Yale, American Book Co., N. Y., is a novelty, and destined to be a great aid to preparatory scholars. Among the novel features of the book, the best is the *indication in the text of every new word by full-faced type.* The student thus realizes how much of a vocabulary he should know as he progresses. The publisher's work is well adapted to the hard usage such a volume is sure to get.

Sihler's Lexicon to Cæsar, published by Ginn & Co., is a fitting accompaniment to the above, although much too unwieldy in shape to be carried conveniently. It is all contained in 188 pp., well printed.

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